17-1943 Alabama

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Only Whites May Buy At New Liquor Store

MAR 6 1943

A new state liquor store for sales to white persons only will be opened at 9 a.m. Wednesday in Bessemer, with the present store there to sell to Negroes exclusively, it was announced Tuesday by Dr. E. C. Ray, ABC Board chairman.

The new Bessemer store is being opened at 1911 Fourth Avenue, North.

MAR 6 1943

This is the second move by the new ABC Board to segregate whites and Negroes purchasing alcoholic beverages from state stores. Several weeks ago the board restricted sales to Negroes only at the 18th Street store, located between Third and Fourth Avenues, North, with the store on First Avenue, North, between 18th and 19th Streets, designated for sale to white persons exclusively.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ABC Stores Try Segregation Plan

May 18, 1943

A segregation plan for State liquor stores in Montgomery, with separate stores for white and colored patrons, was decided upon by the ABC Board, in session here Friday.

Store No. 3, at 125 Lee Street, will be exclusively for white patrons, and Store No. 2, at 119 Monroe Street, will serve both white and colored purchasers; however the building will be remodeled, with a partition and separate entrances so that it will be in effect two separate stores. The change will become effective Tuesday, May 18.

Hugh Cottle, acting administrator, said that Montgomery will be the second city in the State with separate stores for white and colored, the plan being already in operation in Birmingham, where it has apparently given satisfaction to members of both races, he said.

The ABC Board at its session Friday revoked two beer licenses, that of the Green Lantern, N. E. Mosley, proprietor, at Robertsdale, and Delmar Cafe, T. J. Kelly, proprietor, at Theodore.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
February 27, 1943

ABC BOARD PLANS SEPARATE STORES

Separate stores for Negro and white liquor store customers in Birmingham is being planned by the Alabama Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

Previously they had made purchases in separate sections at the present stores.

On Thursday, the ABC Board began operating the store on First Avenue, North, between 18th and 19th Streets, for sales to whites only, with the store on 18th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, North, selling to Negroes exclusively.

A similar program is scheduled for the City of Bessemer, where a new store is being placed on Fourth Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets, Dr. E. C. Ray, board chairman, reported. The new store will be for whites, and the present store for Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala., Age Herald
July 2, 1943

A Break In The Bastion

Birmingham's one and only weakness in the National Swim-for-Health Month observance, Army authorities are reported as saying, was the complete absence of any public swimming facilities for Negroes. This absence is particularly noticeable on those occasions when Negro troops stopping in Birmingham for a couple of hours cannot find a place for a refreshing swim, as white soldiers can.

The municipal government of Birmingham provides four public swimming pools for white persons, but not one for Negroes, even though one-third of the city's population is Negro. There are also in Birmingham several privately-owned swimming pools available for the general white public, but not one for Negroes.

Other Southern cities of comparable size to Birmingham, such as Nashville, Memphis, Richmond and Savannah, maintain swimming pools for Negroes. But for Birmingham Negroes there is only a creek pool or some pond or abandoned quarry, places which are usually dangerous, dirty and hard to reach.

Appeals have been made to the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board that it take over the old Tuxedo Park and operate a swimming pool there. Favorable action on that appeal would, if feasible, be a desirable step.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

ABC Board To Open New Store For Negroes

JUN 1 1943

The ABC Board will open a new liquor store for Negroes at 2422 First Avenue, North, Saturday, thus completing segregation of all Birmingham and Bessemer state stores. Dr. E. C. Ray, chairman of the board, announced Friday.

Dr. Ray said Birmingham will have four downtown liquor stores for sale of alcoholic beverages to white persons, and three downtown stores for Negroes.

Bessemer has a white store and separate Negro store.

Segregation was begun by the new board shortly after its members took office, and has been extended throughout the state.

Ala. Senator Says Segregation Good For All

Informer
Houston, Texas

DEC 25 1943

MOBILE. (ANP) — Alabama "knows how to handle the racial problem and should be permitted to do so just as New York and other states should have the right to take care of the problem in their own way," declared State Sen. James A. Simpson of Birmingham, Friday, in a speech before an audience of business and professional men.

"Segregation of the races," he added, "works out in the best interest of all and imposes no penalty on a member of any race in undertakings to better his economic standards."

The president pro-tem of the senate charged that "New York and other northern states are trying, through Washington, to impose upon Alabama the New York conception of racial relationships."

The Birmingham attorney declared that Alabama citizens are in danger of losing their heritage of democratic government through legislations and regulataions by federal government bureaus which now carry a million or more persons on their payrolls.

DEC 25 1943

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negro Minister Defends White Merchant In Discrimination Suit By Harry Levette

MAR 5 - 1943

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—(ANP)—Of all the many lawsuits that have been held here over discrimination, never before has a Negro acted as witness for the white defendants, preventing complainants of his race from securing judgment.

"Los Angeles can now claim the dubious distinction of having an eligible candidate for the Warren Brown Handkerchief Head club," say local citizens.

Mrs. Evelynn Blair and Mrs. Eleanor Taylor were suing Joe Cragelo, white owner of Cragelo pharmacy, for his refusal to serve them at his lunch counter. The case, being heard minus a jury before Judge Frank Tyrrell, was highlighted by the appearance on the witness stand of one Rev. A. L. Glover for the defendant. Decked out in ministerial raiment, the bland gospel spreader testified he knew Cragelo for years; that he was a "fine gentleman"; that he had patronized the store for years and had seen Negroes eat at the counter.

Fortunately, efficient Atty. Marshall Denton, Jr., representing the plaintiffs, quickly convinced the court that Rev. Glover was not even near the establishment on the date the incident happened.

Judge Tyrrell, prior to taking the case under submission, strongly condemned all instances dealing with race discrimination and cited the necessity for immediate abandonment of such vicious un-American practice.

Decision granted $100 to each plaintiff and court costs.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Pulls Band Out of Hotel to Protest Jim Crow

The following account is of an incident that occurred in our democratic United States. I think the Negroes of the country should be informed of it. My band was contracted to play the El Capitan club, Redding, Calif., opening April 12. On May 5 a troop of Negro soldiers passed through convoying mobile units for the army. They encamped outside the town for the night and a group of them came into town.

Through an undisclosed source, two of the soldiers, Pfc. Willie Cooks and Pvt. Robert Williams of San Diego, both personal friends of mine, learned that my band was playing there. They came to the club and entered upon my invitation. Whereupon, the management refused to serve them and asked them to leave because the establishment did not cater to colored trade.

I protested to the management, stating that the soldiers came on my invitation and hadn't asked to be served when told to get out.

Daily Fires Columnist Who Condemned Jim Crow

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—The Los Angeles Daily News fired Ted Le Berthon, white, popular columnist, he said Sunday, because he had been "too friendly to colored people."

Afro-American

The occasion was an informal entertainment for Mr. Le Berthon by William Grant Still, noted musical [illegible] and his wife at their home, to which Mrs. Still had invited the colored press representatives to meet and discuss the matter with the guest.

Denounces Jim Crow

The columnist had aroused still greater resentment from the higher-ups a week previous when he turned in his press pass to the elaborate Palladium ballroom in Hollywood after he learned that Ben Carter, screen actor, had been refused [illegible]

Baltimore, Md.

Then as the "straw that broke the camel's back," Le Berthon in his last column denounced un-American practices that kept Jimmy Noone, great clarinetist, from securing [illegible] engagement.

Bert[illegible] declared that he had several offers and that he would continue on his next job his customary fight against prejudice.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jim Crow Runs Rampant in Cal.

SAN BERNADINO, Cal. (ANP) — Restaurants in this town, which is near camps with colored personnel, [illegible] posting "White Trade Only" and many soldiers experience difficulty in securing both food and housing because colored businesses are few.

Colored persons are also prohibited from using municipal pools and protests have been lodged by the NAACP and the Los Angeles Sentinel with Gov. Earl Warren and the War Department.

Lawyers Offer Aid

The Sentinel's attorneys, Johnson, Miller and Gordon, who have studied the situation, recently offered their services to the local NAACP in the filing of suits against the offenders.

Political observers point out that Governor Warren's refusal to take definite action would work a disadvantage against his efforts for the Vice-Presidency and against the Republican party.

Colored Band Bookings Barred In Los Angeles' Big Danceries

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES—According to an article by Dave Dexter, editor of the popular monthly publication of Capitol Records, "The Capitol," the four largest dancehalls in Los Angeles have banned colored orchestras. The following is a reprint of that article:

The Palladium, Trianon, Aragon and Casa Manana are the most successful and largest danceries in the Los Angeles area. All are public dance halls. Yet, one of them has never featured a colored band in its three years of operation, and the others have banned employment of Negro musical attractions indefinitely.

Operator of the Aragon, youthful, debonair and ever-confident Harry Schooler, recently went on record as declaring he "would never play a Negro band again," following appearances at the Aragon by Louis Armstrong and Count Basie. His partner, Joe Zucca, who in past years has made a tidy profit playing orks of the calibre of Jimmie Lunceford and Duke Ellington at Casa Manana, is said to concur with Schooler. All of which means that sepia attractions will not be booked at the Casa Manana only so long as Schooler and Zucca manage the spots.

The Palladium is the most ornate dancery on the Coast. Managed by Maurice Cohen, it has never played a colored band, and according to unofficial word from Palladium employees, never will. Negroes are not admitted to the Palladium either as dancers or spectators.

The Capitol, making an honest attempt to investigate the sudden door-slamming against the Negro artist here, was told by various persons affiliated with the Palladium, Aragon, Trianon and Casa Manana that the influx of Southerners into L. A. war plants has brought with it a strong feeling of resentment against the Negro. Oakies, Arkies and Texans who have moved into the area—and those persons include men wearing military uniforms—are attempting to bring jim crow practices with them. Moreover they appear to be successful.

Democracy and race equality are forgotten, apparently, while nine million American men — including hundreds of thousands of American Negroes—are in the service attempting to restore those ideals which Axis leaders would take from America and its people. The Palladium is guilty of discrimination, the Aragon and Casa Manana are guilty. The Trianon may be guilty, depending upon its future bookings. Harry Schooler, Joe Zucca, Maurice M. Cohen and Bernie Cohen, not related, are the men whose arbitrary, un-American behavior reflects credit on neither them nor the establishments they operate. Uncle Tom and Jim Crow—not democratic ideals—are their government guides.

Defender Chicago, Ill.

L. A. Woman Served Ground Glass In Prejudiced Cafe

By LAWRENCE F. LaMAR
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES.—Mrs. Odessa Allen, 19-year-old expectant mother, this week prepared to file a court suit seeking damages totaling $20,000 for injuries sustained following a diet of ground glass in Thomas' Restaurant No. 4 here.

Mrs. Allen was served the dangerous diet when she went into the restaurant, long noted for its policy of refusing service to Negroes, and ordered a fish dinner. She did not know of the cafe's race prejudice policy.

During the course of her meal, she found bits of [illegible] in the food. For a while she thought the finding of the glass was an accident. Soon Mrs. Allen stated she became ill. The restaurant owner was obliged to call an ambulance. When she was treated at Georgia street emergency hospital, it was found she was suffering from cuts about the inside of her mouth and stomach as a result of swallowing a portion of ground glass.

Atty. [illegible] Gordon Jr., claimed the glass was placed in the food intentionally. It is believed that it was served Mrs. Allen in an effort to dissuade Negroes from frequenting the establishment.

Wreck Stores In Wild L. A. Race Clash

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By LAWRENCE LaMARR

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Resentment over the refusal of white soldier, caused thousands of dollars damage. Refusal of several white liquor establishments to serve Negro patrons resulted in a spread of chants to sell liquor to colored terror for several hours here soldiers offered his aid in quelling the mob. Sunday night. The trouble started the two officers. No casualty was reported "shoved around" and fight between the two officers was abused by white officers. The mayor The trouble touched off by a merely contributory. During the ities were reported and combination of this resentment and height of the disturbance, colored was immediately urged to act to end a fight between a white non-rowdies swept through the white-racial discrimination commissioned officer and Negro business section wrecking havoc

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'Objectors' On Strike

SEP 18 1943

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 16—Confined to their cells 23 hours a day during the past month, the result of their work strike as a protest against segregation at the Federal Correctional institution, 20 men imprisoned for conscientious objection [illegible] showing no signs of yielding to prison officials because they believe this is the opportunity for outside pressure to be brought on this critical social problem.

The strike is interracial, originally consisting of 18 men. Two others joined recently. The work strike began August 9 after weeks of negotiation [illegible] prison authorities failed. The [illegible] segregation of Negroes in the dining hall tended to foster racial prejudice.

SEP 18 1943

Nation
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Again

Dear Sirs: At this time when everyone's attention is focused on the world-wide battle fronts, we often forget the struggle to [illegible] civil liberties taking place on the home front.

NOV 20 1943

At the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, on August 11, 1943, nineteen of the conscientious objectors went on a work strike to end segregation of Negroes and whites in the dining-hall. At other times the men are allowed to mingle freely, but during meals they are kept in separate parts of the dining-room and not permitted to talk to each other.

The federal government, as personified by the President of the United States, has on a number of occasions reiterated its belief in the Four Freedoms and in the equality of all regardless of race or religion. Segregation is unjust under any circumstances, but for the federal government to permit Jim Crow in federal institutions that are supported by all sections of the population is to play into the hands of fascist reaction and to be paying only lip-service to the ideals of the Four Freedoms.

NOV 20 1943

The prison authorities refuse to negotiate with the strikers. These men are anxious to end the strike and would do so readily if the prison authorities showed any indication of ending segregation some time in the future. It is ironic indeed that these young men, who are such unflinching believers in democracy, have been placed in solitary confinement for adhering to democratic ideals that many thousands of anti-fascists have died for in Hitler's concentration camps.

ALEXANDER M. MANN

Hollis, N. Y., November 3

17-1943 Delaware

Group Forced Out of Afro-American Parade by Jim Crow

Baltimore, Maryland

WILMINGTON, Del.—Refusing to accept a change to last position in a patriotic parade after a group of white women protested marching behind them, members of the Brandywine Post, American Legion, withdrew from participation in a flag-raising ceremony on Sunday at Kirkwood Park.

Threats of racial reaction flared when the White Cross, a Polish women's organization, refused to parade behind the Brandywine Post, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, drummerettes and Boy Scout Troops 98 and 32.

The only reason given was that they were colored. Rather than change their designated place and march at the end of the line, the Brandywine Legionnaires withdrew from participation.

The occasion was the raising of a flag in honor of 1080 men and women in the armed service from the Eighth Ward. Speakers were the Rev. Earl H. Crampton, pastor of Ezion Church, Ninth and French Streets; Walter W. Bacon, governor of the State; J. B. Shellenger, president of the city council, and representatives of the V.F.W.

All of the speakers reminded the audience that the war could not be won unless everyone cooperated and remembered that all races were fighting on the same fronts. The flag was blessed by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, assistant pastor of St. Mary R.C. Church.

17-1943

D. C.

Capital Eateries Bar Negro Troops

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y. 1943

APR 28 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The jim-crow practices of restaurants here in the nation's capital have created acute difficulties for Negro troops and federal employes, civic leaders charge.

APR 28 1943

Negro troops stationed in and around Washington are unable to get anything to eat in the downtown area. This is creating considerable discontent and seriously endangering morale, these leaders say.

The story is told of a prominent Negro leader in a downtown office who loses two hours every day traveling uptown to eat because he is barred from all restaurants in the area. Just four blocks from the White House, on 12th and Pennsylvania Ave., four girl students of Howard University recently were roughly handled and ejected from a drug store where they had gone for lunch.

APR 28 1943

The critical situation created among the government war workers and soldiers by these jim-crow practices has focussed attention of Negro, labor and civic organizations on civil rights bills for the District of Columbia now pending in Congress. Most prominent is the Barbour-Rowan Bill, which prohibits such practices. The bill, a bipartisan measure, was introduced in the Senate by Republican Senator Barbour of New Jersey, and in the House by William A. Rowan, Chicago Democrat.

APR 28 194

Considerable pressure from local organizations has developed for the bill, and support for it is requested from other parts of the nation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

P.O. Cafe Closes to Balk Order

WASHINGTON

The main post office closed its cafeteria here rather than comply with the order of Postmaster General Frank Walker to serve all races without discrimination, or vacate federal buildings.

Some time ago a committee of the National Alliance of Postal Employees visited Acting Former First Assistant Jesse Donaldson and urged him to abolish segregation in the cafeteria.

To Be Used for Storage Space

The delegation was told that before the jim-crow arrangements would be altered he would rather see the cafeteria closed. He apparently carried out this threat before being replaced by present First Assistant Elroy P. Aldridge.

The official reason for closing the cafeteria was said to be the need of space for storage and for the inquiry section.

HOWARD STUDENTS 'PASSIVE PROTESTS CLOSE D.C. CAFE

Chicago Bee Chicago, Illinois

APR 25 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22 —Howard university students forgot the bull and grabbed jim-crow by the horns instead Saturday afternoon when they compelled a restaurant owner to close his business when he refused them service. The remarkable demonstration was carried out with effect and without violence, and was the first of a series of "test tube" experiments being made in contrary to taking the fight for equal rights in the District of Columbia into the downtown section.

Thoroughly planned and masterfully executed, the demonstration was sponsored by the civil rights committee of the Howard chapter of the NAACP. The actual performance was carried out by the direct action sub-committee whose chairman is Ruth Powell of Boston. Here's how the thing worked out:

Three squads of four persons each, one of which was an observer or witness, were formed at the campus. The objective was the Little Palace Lunch cafeteria at 14th and U street, northwest, in a section well populated by Negroes. It is owned by a Greek.

Squad one was made up of Miss Powell, captain, Pat Roberts, Chicago; Ruby Jenks and Pauli Murray, New York; and Charles Powell. They entered the cafeteria at 2 o'clock, asked for service, were refused, and proceeded to sit at the tables where they read books when the manager refused to appear at their request.

APR 25 1943

Fifteen minutes later squad two entered, took their trays to the steam table and also were refused. They, too, seated themselves and pulled out their books. In this group were James T. Wright, Elizabeth, N. J., captain; Juanita Morrow, Cleveland; Augusta Bolden, Corpus Christi, Tex., and Blanch Welles, Belleville, N. J. The Negro bus boy and helpers was instructed by the management to put the unoccupied chairs on the tables.

At half-past two the third squad appeared. They were captained by Marion Musgrave of Cleveland, and included Talmadge Sutton, Washington; Victor English, Toledo, and Thomas Wyche, Charlotte, N. C. A counterman inquired of one of the squad, "What are you trying to do to me?" "We want to be served," he was told. "We're not serving today," was the rejoinder.

APR 25 1943

The student permitted to mop in the trays of the steam table, but the management began to remove these trays to the kitchen. Meanwhile, several whites were in the restaurant and continued to eat, while a few others continued to enter. One or two of the individuals seemed pleased at the proceedings between management and students.

The handy-man was instructed to clean up, the idea being that this would compel the three seated squads to leave. The floors were washed, sprinkled with sawdust, swept up, washed and sprinkled a second time, and the students still remained in their seats.

APR 25 1943

The manager is believed to have called the police. Five were observed outside, three of whom were Negroes, but they made no attempt to interfere. Finally, the manager decided to close up.

Howard Students Picket Jim Crow Restaurant

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—"I'll lose money, but I'll close up than practice democracy this way. The time is not ripe."

APR 25 1943

This is the observation made by the white owner and operator of a restaurant located in the heart of a Negro business neighborhood and catering to "white trade only," when a group of 12 Howard university students, members of the Howard chapter of the NAACP, filtered into the restaurant in groups of three and demanded service.

The action was a planned part of their "direct action" campaign to bring civil rights to the District of Columbia. They remained in the restaurant until the owner gave up and closed the place for the day eight hours before his usual closing time.

These Howard students are serious about their campaign. They launched it at a Town Hall meeting at Howard university last week. Every day they broadcast from the university tower to the students patched Washington's only Negro lieutenant and several patrolmen to the scene. There was no interference, however. The lieutenant ordered his men to keep in the distance and simply to be alert for any disorder.

Backed by Customers

While the picket line was circling, bystander was the demand for service in the restaurant and in the picket line were: Pat Roberts, Chicago; Pauli Murray, New York City; Joe Howard, Baltimore fighting to win democracy just like had to come to vote!" Ruth Powell, Milton, Mass.; Juanita Morrow, Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Wright, Elizabeth, N. J.; Betty Pogue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Simons, Washington, D. C.; Gloria Oden, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ruby Jenks, New York City; Victor English, Toledo, Ohio; Frank Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Talmadge Sutton; Augusta Bolden, Corpus Christi, Texas; Marian Musgrave, Cleveland Ohio; and Natalie Moore, Arlington, Va.

The students who participated in the restaurant was circling, Defender what he came up to the action the students door. When told think it's reason ed, he told the Defore fighting to win more, Md.; Charles Powell, Norwich, Conn.; Thomas Wyche, Charlotte, N. C.; Blanche Wells, Belleville, N. J.; Ruth Powell, Milton, Mass.; Juanita Morrow, Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Wright, Elizabeth, N. J.; Betty Pogue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Simons, Washington, D. C.; Gloria Oden, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ruby Jenks, New York City; Victor English, Toledo, Ohio; Frank Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Talmadge Sutton; Augusta Bolden, Corpus Christi, Texas; Marian Musgrave, Cleveland Ohio; and Natalie Moore, Arlington, Va.

APR 25 1943

Another white patron came and tried the door. When told why it was closed, he now isn't that who else eats here, lieutenant and several patrolmen to to eat. I want the the scene. There was no interfer- en. After all, we're ence, however. The lieutenant or- Raymond dered his men to keep in the dis- of Charlotte, N. C. tance and simply to be alert for any ployed at one of the disorder.

The students who participated in the demand for service in the restaurant and in the picket line were: Pat Roberts, Chicago; Pauli Murray, New York City; Joe Howard, Baltimore fighting to win democracy just like had to come to vote!" Ruth Powell, Milton, Mass.; Juanita Morrow, Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Wright, Elizabeth, N. J.; Betty Pogue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Simons, Washington, D. C.; Gloria Oden, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ruby Jenks, New York City; Victor English, Toledo, Ohio; Frank Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Talmadge Sutton; Augusta Bolden, Corpus Christi, Texas; Marian Musgrave, Cleveland Ohio; and Natalie Moore, Arlington, Va.

Another white patron came and tried the door. When told why it was closed, he now isn't that here regularly, who else eats here, lieutenant and several patrolmen to to eat. I want the the scene. There was no interfer- en. After all, we're ence, however. The lieutenant or- Raymond dered his men to keep in the dis- of Charlotte, N. C. tance and simply to be alert for any ployed at one of the disorder.

The students who participated in the demand for service in the restaurant and in the picket line were: Pat Roberts, Chicago; Pauli Murray, New York City; Joe Howard, Baltimore fighting to win democracy just like had to come to vote!" Ruth Powell, Milton, Mass.; Juanita Morrow, Cleveland, Ohio; James T. Wright, Elizabeth, N. J.; Betty Pogue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Simons, Washington, D. C.; Gloria Oden, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Ruby Jenks, New York City; Victor English, Toledo, Ohio; Frank Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Talmadge Sutton; Augusta Bolden, Corpus Christi, Texas; Marian Musgrave, Cleveland Ohio; and Natalie Moore, Arlington, Va.

APR 25 1943

Many Tricks Used To Avoid Serving Negro Shoppers In Washington

Houston Texas Informer

JUN 5 1943

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Negroes who have recently migrated to this city are still flabbergasted over the queer antics of certain of the stores catering to retail trade such as the big ones which attempt to be metropolitan in their dealings.

Ignored

Resorting to the "time honored" custom of ignoring Negro patrons is merely one of the tricks tried on colored folk. Let a colored patron walk into a shop and immediately all clerks get busy arranging stock and other little items which just must be attended to at once.

Women shoppers claim that the stores which do cater to colored trade in a half-hearted fashion, do not show the full stock, such as it is, to colored purchasers, but save or hold out on them the better quality materials and goods. Only upon insistence do they bring out the type of merchandise they want the whites only to have.

Another trick is to ask if the purchases are to be delivered. When given the address, the sales clerk usually says, "Oh, we don't deliver in that neighborhood."

Poor stocks, high prices are two of the faults found with the Washington stores, according to one young woman who journeys to Philadelphia regularly to do her shopping. The advantage is better prices, fuller ranges in styles, and unlimited stocks from which to choose.

Cracker sales girls hate to wait on colored customers. Few stores in the district want colored trade and only since the depression has one large store paid much attention to Negro buyers. Some have special rules and regulations concerning Negro patrons, what it is rumored that at one time a store which had built its prestige and reputation and acquired its fortune on Negro patrons, wrote those who had charge accounts asking them to pay up and withdraw their accounts.

JUN 26 1943

One exclusive store on Connecticut avenue carrying very chic hats is said to have sold a colored woman a model, but refused to permit her to try it on in the store. The sales girl is said to have told her, "You may take it home and try it on and if it doesn't suit, bring it back. But we can't allow you to try it on in the store." The ridiculousness of the situation never dawned on the proprietors.

This is just one of the things that stamp Washington as the capital of the South, and one of the reasons why newcomers to the town are disgusted with it. In some of the stores, when a Negro walks in, you would think, according to some who have tried it, they are afflicted with leprosy. It is known generally that there are several stores which will not wait on Negroes no matter who they are nor what they want.

Negro women in Washinhgton do not have an easy time when they go to shop. They have to be careful as to where they go or they will be insulted openly by these little snips working as salesgirls on possibly the best jobs they ever had.

Lay Halt In War Training To D.C. Body

Chicago Def.

JUL 10 1943

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — The jim-crow policy of the local school system was blamed this week for jeopardizing the in-service training program of the federal government.

This program of training is being held up because the D. C. Board of Education has refused to supply teachers for non-segregated classes on federal property financed by federal funds, according to a statement issued this week by War Agencies Local 203, UFWA, CIO.

These funds, set aside in the hope that the training program would serve to relieve the critical shortage of clerical help now existing in the government.

JUL 10 1943

Investigation reveals, however, that a substantial part of the funds are not being used, because federal agencies, realizing their responsibilities to their employees, refuse to sponsor classes on any but an American basis. The government's policy, a Union spokesman stated, is distinctly laid down in Presidential Order No. 8802, which prohibits discrimination in any war industry because of race, color, or creed. It is the Union's contention that the government itself must not allow a situation to develop in which it will be doing the very thing which it forbids private industry to do.

JUL 10 1943

Just What Is Progress?

AN EDITORIAL

JUN 5 1943

One would assume from developments at the District commissioner's office Tuesday morning that Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, has either resigned his post or has every intention of doing so in the immediate future, turning back as tainted all the salary he has received during the past twenty-three years.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

This is just speculation, however, based on a letter written by Dr. Wilkinson opposing the establishment of a second colored fire company in northeast Washington.

Several representatives of various civic associations, who appeared before the city officials to petition them to set up the new company at once, were stunned to find themselves opposed by the titular head of the capital's jim-crow school system, whose opinion carries considerable weight.

Opposed to Democratic Principle

Dr. Wilkinson wrote:

I have given serious thought to the proposal to organize an additional fire engine house to be operated solely by colored personnel, and have reached the conclusion that I cannot conscientiously endorse the proposal. To require colored men to accept segregation in order to secure employment in municipal government would be contrary to the principle of democracy.

Now this, of course, is a very lofty opinion, and one with which we all agree in theory, but it is diametrically opposed to all of Dr. Wilkinson's life of service. He is a superintendent of colored schools and has under him a thousand-odd supervisors, principals, and teachers devoting their talents exclusively to colored pupils.

The petitioners seek a colored fire company similar to one already in existence, because they believe that the only way to get captains and battalion chiefs in prejudiced Washington is to have more companies manned by our group.

No Integration in 20 Years

The city commissioners, supported by Dr. Wilkinson, asked whether the group would not prefer integration to another separate company.

Of course it would, but the commissioners have had twenty-odd years to put the policy of integration into practice, and have refused to do so. As a result, colored men accepted in the fire department are only one-half of one per cent of the total, because the one existing company's quota is full.

JUN 5 1943

Many Doubt Sincerity

Patrick Henry said, "I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." Many question the good faith of the commissioners when suddenly, in the face of agitation for another company, they wax idealistic on the theory of integration.

Integration we already have, if the men responsible dare to put it in force. What we want now is not platitudes and lip service to a beautiful ideal, but

JUN 5 1943

buying, and jeep purchasing.

But last week, when the school moved to the rear of the auditorium, the first row of Negro students was

more firemen.

Give us the second company now, and put more children w

men on the force, make more lieutenants and captains Columbia S

and battalion chiefs, and then integrate them into the Americas,

existing establishment. JUN 5 1943 us exchange an tained by th

immediate and practical benefit for a false promise Music band

which no one has the slightest intention of making a American b

reality. dren were

Washingto

It seems that Dr. Wilkinson's conscience has be- system is di

stirred itself rather late; and this goes for the commis- white divisi

sioners, too. The Negro

10 to 13.

The chil

schools, wh

phabetically

however, w

not by divi

divisions 1

betized, wh

children t

schools in

alphabetized

groes togeth

But as if

when there

enough seat

in the sect

RALPH MATTHEWS.

Segregate Children In D.C. Pan-American Building

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

By HARRY McALPIN

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — A group of pupils the lessons and value of democracy last week.

Washington school kids have become accustomed to seeing the Washington school teaching experi- Negro segment of the school popu- enced a APR 24 1943 setback in lation out in front in all the various their efforts to instill into their war efforts—scrap salvage, bond

17-1943 D. C.

THE WASHINGTON SCENE

By Edgar Brown

Washington Tribune

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.—The Editor)

Jim Crow Washington

Washington, D. C.

Chester Adams, star [illegible] of Boys' Town Football Squad, arri[illegible] last week and became the most murderously treated visitor to his nation's capital. Despite his unholy welcome to the present home of President Roosevelt, within 24 hours at Griffith Stadium, he was acclaimed the undisputed hero and favorite of 12,000 football fans. Most of them were from Gonzales High School, all white Catholic institution, whose robed hierarchy were thrown into spasms by the thought that the Boys' Team had a colored halfback, who Father Flanigan insisted, must stay in the line-up, even in Jim Crow Washington. But, this holy man of Boys' Town failed to measure up to going the second or first mile against Democratic bigotry and good old lousy American prejudice when the new Statler Hotel barred Chester Adams from being quartered with his teammates, with whom he plays and sleeps all the time in Nebraska. Boys' Town would have been worthy of a monument beside Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials in the capital of the nation, along the banks of the Potomac if they had called off the game and returned to Nebraska, or immediately left the Statler Hotel with their whole party and asked for quarters at the Boys' Club on U Street or tents to be pitched in front of the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue, even if the great World War II President resorted to another shot gun party such as [illegible] army encountered back in the [illegible].

NOV 20 1943

COLORED BOYS TOWN HERO

Suffice to say, right is might, even in Jim Crow Washington, and Chester Adams, colored, made November 7, 1943, a red letter day for racial justice. On that Sabbath Day at Griffith Stadium, even though the only colored player of the 22 in the football game between Gonzaga High and Boys' Town, he rose to the heights of achievement and valor, in the face of the experience and gross humiliation offered in Washington. Like those of his race everywhere, Chester Adams showed he was made of sterner stuff. He made the only 40 yard run, let a dashing teammate, sportsman that he was, go over for the first touchdown, then he carried the ball, himself, for the second successful goal, climaxing a scintillating and all but one man performance, by knocking down in the last two minutes of play a forward pass that might have robbed him and his teammates of the well-deserved 12-6 victory.

WHITES MOB COLORED STAR

The police, who no doubt in days gone by, had no little concern of this underprivileged fellow, Chester Adams, found it necessary after the game in Washington, to call out the reserves and form a guard of honor to protect him from being mobbed by the white girls and boys, who poured on the field demanding his autograph. My ten year old boy remarked: "I have never seen so many white people interested in a colored person before." They were the same youngsters from this exclusive, private Catholic school and other public tax supported schools of the nation's capital who are [illegible] to separate and Jim Crow schools and denied a chance in the class rooms daily to also note the exemplary behavior, often as in this instance, superior mental and physical prowess of those whom Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to make free, in deed, and in truth from the curse of prejudice. Their children of the first and second generations, are triumphing over every "hurt" as Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor and Robert Brooks in the Philippines with General McArthur. On the gridiron fields and the battlefields, they seldom come off second best, but the first heroes, are acclaimed after a time even by their malefactors and tormentors.

NOV 20 1943

URGE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Write to your Congressman and Senator and urge them to sign the petition on the desk of the Speaker and to vote for a Civil Rights Law for the District of Columbia, Washington, the nation's capital, the heart of the Allied Nations' struggle for democracy and freedom for all, regardless of race, creed or color in which a million colored soldiers and sailors fight, bleed and die, too.

Let not the insult to Chester Adams happen to you!

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

Another Uncle Tom

We are extremely sorry that John H. Wilson, a member of the Board of Education, refused to go along with the other two Negro members in denouncing the Board of Trade for tendering to the retired superintendent of schools a jim crow banquet, and Dr. Frank W. Ballou for accepting it.

DEC 26 1943

It is [illegible] that such racial questions come before the Board, but when they do, it certainly seems that we should put up a united front for those things that we want, and not appear to be divided.

It must have been embarrassing to Major Charles Fearing and Mrs. Velma Williams to bring up this matter, only to have the third Negro member oppose their views, and support the position of the Board of Trade and Dr. Ballou.

Dr. Ballou was being banqueted because the Board of Trade felt he had done a good job as superintendent of the public school system. The Board of Trade was thinking only in terms of what Dr. Ballou was able to do for white schools, and therefore it did not invite any of the Negro officials of the school system to join in that tribute.

DEC 28 1943

We were not surprised that Dr. Ballou didn't decline to accept the invitation because to do so would have been contrary to [illegible] that he espoused during his administration of our school system. He believed in keeping the races separate in the schools, and, of course, he would not have cared to have dined with them at a banquet tendered in his honor.

NOV 20 1943

Accepting $1,400 from the Negro teachers to help finance a pleasure trip for himself and wife, was, of course, another matter, because there is no such thing as colored and white dollars.

Throughout his career as superintendent of schools for the District of Columbia, Dr. Ballou had nothing but contempt for his Negro teachers and officials, and blocked the use of the Central High School auditorium for a concert by Marian Anderson, on the ground that it was a "white" school. In that enterprise,, he was ably supported by John H. Wilson.

His retirement from the school system was a God-send, and why Negro teachers could have been high-pressured into contributing [illegible] hundred dollars as a token to him is more than we can imagine, because deep in their hearts the only regrets they have is that Dr. Ballou didn't retire long, long ago.

DEC 18 1943

How, in the face of a record like that, a Negro member of the Board can rise to his defense, and at the same time urge that there is a difference between official action of the board and social action, is an act that bears the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Board of Education because he is a Negro. Were he white, he would be confined to his law office. He is there to represent the interests of Negroes, in keeping with a custom of long standing of appointing to the Board three Negroes. If he has any views contrary to the views of the Negroes of Washington, he should express them privately, if at all.

DEC 18 1943

That he was expressing the views of "the white folk" is borne out by the fact that only "white folk" endorsed them at the Board meeting.

We want the Justices of the District Court who appoint the Board members to know that Mr. Wilson's reappointment to the Board is not desired by us. If they think they are doing us a favor by reappointing him, they are mistaken. No doubt they will reappoint him, however, because some white people like to hear Negroes make the type of speech Mr. Wilson made.

Washington Tribune

Washington, D. C.

Negro Nurses Barred from Red Cross Pictures

Cancellation of a proposed Red Cross pageant at Loew's Capitol Theater here on September 15 was the result of NAACP protests against the theater's refusal to admit Negro patrons to the theater for the event.

In a drive to get recruits for war service, the District of Columbia Chapter last week invited student and graduate nurses to view the film, "So Proudly We Hail," a story of war nurses in Bataan. After the showing scrolls were to be presented to a group of nurses who had seen actual service in Bataan.

SEP 25 1943

Negro nurses had been invited by the Red Cross to attend but the management of the theater stated that it would adhere to its policy of barring Negroes. In a telegram to Norman Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, the NAACP wrote, "We strongly protest [illegible] of American Red Cross in reserving for graduate nurses portion of Loew's Capitol Theater showing "So Proudly We Hail." Policy of Capitol to exclude Negroes is well known. Under these circumstances action of Red Crossunless all nurses admitted with manifest [illegible] disregard forcut regard to color."

SEP 28 1943

Negro graduate nurses and amounts to tacit approval of the ater's policy. Urge that arrangements with theatre be cancelled

Jim-Crowing Colored School Children at Post Office Angers Negro Labor Council

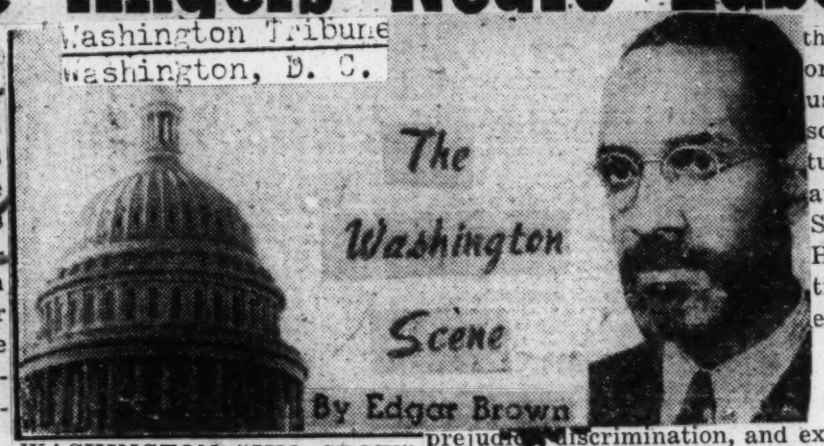
At its regular monthly meeting held last week, the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders of Washington (representing 18 labor organizations including the CIO, AFL and independents) was notified by one of its members—Postal Alliance—that, although the Post Office, under Postmaster Vincent Burke, has made some improvements in the past, a system of segregation has been inaugurated recently.

This new set-up, which produced a feeling of disgust among the members, is the unwaranted jim-crow policy of separating the colored junior and senior high school pupils from the white students in the filling of positions for the Christmas rush. The council feels that such a policy will have an undesirable effect upon the pupils and will greatly hamper a necessary mutual understanding between the two races.

Mr. Charles S. Hill, chairman of the Council, immediately registered his dislike of the situation when it was brought upon the floor. This feeling was intensified when it was brought up that there are no Negroes working at the service windows. The members were unanimous in their denouncing of discrimination and the jim-crow pattern.

Among other things endorsed by the group was the President's subsidies program, the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities and the Civil Rights bills for the Nation's Capital—S. 442 by Senator W. Warren Barbour (now deceased) and H. R. 1995 by Representative William A. Rowan. Congressman Rowan has started Discharge Petition No. 11 (eleven) on his bill which will need the signature of 218 Representatives before it will come up for a vote in the House.

Another member was added to the Council at the last meeting. He is Tomlinson D. Todd, an active civic worker.



WASHINGTON "JIM CROW" CAPITAL

(Press Photo Service) On leaving Washington one gets a truer perspective of what the Nation's Capital is now, and how much is to be desired in common decency and equal treatment. . . . It is quite significant that all the talk of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the flood of New Deal "must" legislation, sponsored by President Franklin D. Roosevelt have failed miserably in 12 years to lessen this blight of civic rottenness in Washington. Not a finger has been raised by those of influence to protect and advance the civil rights of 200,000 patriotic Americans whose sons, too, fight and die for democracy. Their sin is the color of their skin. No word has ever come from the White House calculated to wipe out this conspicuous and hurtful denial of every constitutional right to colored men, women, and children in Washington. This continued and glaring official of the government to flaunt the Constitution and violate the first cardinal virtue, respect for every human personality, regardless of race, creed, or color, has poisoned the whole stream of community life and security for colored Americans. Truly nothing is more heartrending than the forced admittance in visiting the friends back home in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Cleveland, that the seat of the Federal government, is indisputably the "Jim Crow" capital. Until there is some freedom from prejudice, discrimination, and exclusion from public and private houses, playgrounds, theaters, schools, hotels, and restaurants, the future anniversary celebrations, if there are any on the signing of the Atlantic Charter will continue to fall flat in the neighborhood of the quarter million colored residents of the nation's capital.

Senator W. Warren Barbour (Rep.) New Jersey at the specific instance of the National Negro Council and the United Government Employees made the successful fight which resulted in the recent Bolton Nurse Training Act, sponsored by Congresswoman Frances Bolton (Rep.) Ohion, finally passing Congress with an anti-discrimination amendment, definitely prohibiting the denial of the benefits and appropriations in their entirely to a single American woman, on account of race, creed, or color. Let me quote the specific language of this section of the Public law No. 74, 78th Congress:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the purpose of assuring a supply of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated sums efficient to carry out the purposes of this act: Provided, that there shall be no discrimination in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provision of this act, on account of race, creed, or color. Such sums shall be used for making payments to schools of nursing or other institutions which have submitted, and had been approved by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, plans for nurses training, for making payments, etc."

School Board Members Fire on Dr. Ballou for Jim-Crow Rete

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Negro school personnel, to the future.

The Board of Education was thrown into turmoil at its meeting last Wednesday, when two of the three Negro members objected to the manner in which laurels are being heaped on retired superintendent, Frank W. Ballou.

Shortly after Dr. Ballou retired, a [illegible] taken among the school teachers and officers of the system to the tune of $1,400. The money was presented to Dr. Ballou by representatives of the white schools, although Negro teachers, who constitute one-third of the school personnel, had made contributions.

Last week, the Board of Trade tendered a testimonial dinner to the retired superintendent, but ignored completely one-third of the personnel which Dr. Ballou had directed. This irked Board Members Charles H. Fearing and Mrs. Velma Williams, and they protested loudly, on Wednesday.

Major Fearing said he was particularly displeased, as were

Dr. Ballou was noted during as superintendent for lices toward Negroes. s insisted on complete of the two races. He he factor in the setting dual-system of educa-

Dr. Ballou, who was for the Board of Edu- sing to permit Marian to sing in the Central ol Auditorium several after the DAR refused stitution Hall.

The School Board de- mission for the use of gh School, the Secre- ae Interior permitted ve the concert on the the Lincoln Memorial.

fact that Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent, and for 30 years a school employee, was left out.

John H. Wilson, the third colored board member, came to the rescue of Dr. Ballou and the Board of Trade with the contention that there should be no differentiation between social and school affairs. He expressed his position as being to stay away from places where he is not wanted.

The Board president, Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, defended the dinner on the ground that it was not a school project, and that Dr. Ballou, in whose honor the banquet was given, must have known when he accepted the invitation that one-third of the personnel that he directed would be excluded.

To prevent any recurrences of solicitations for such purposes in the future, Dr. James A. Gannon, introduced an amendment to the Board rules which will prevent solicitation of employes for any such subscription gift in

Eating In Nation's Capital These Days Is Food For Thought About Jim Crow

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
OCT 2 1943

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Getting a job in Washington these days is not much of a problem.

But getting something to eat is something else—and it isn't a problem of ration points or black markets either.

Washington is crowded with government workers, most of whom are from out of town and are rooming. They eat "out"—or try. Getting up at the last minute and rushing out to work, many of them miss breakfast. Lunch, therefore, becomes a very important meal.

With only a half hour lunch period, there isn't time to leave the office and ride one of Washington's meandering, lily-white operated street cars back to the Negro district for lunch. Yet all the government buildings do not have cafeterias. So many old and new apartment buildings have been converted into offices, and lots of temporary buildings have been constructed. Eating facilities in them are not available.

In the vicinities of such buildings, however, restaurants and cafeterias abound. But they are for "whites" only. None of the downtown restaurants will serve Negroes, as a rule.

Breaking this barrier has many obstacles. The most outstanding are two—the entrenched prejudice of the nation's capital, which has been carved out of the Southern territories of Virginia and Maryland, and is ruled by a Congress which operates in mortal fear of a little bloc of poll-taxers and race-baiters.

And, there is also the "battle of the plate" already in progress. Washington restaurants are bursting at the seams. It is a common sight to see lines of people, patiently or disgustedly waiting for a chance to get in to order inferior food thrown at them by "take it or leave it" service. Additional customers are not being sought.

For the Negro, there are a few oases in the desert. First in number are the government building cafeterias. Persons from buildings having no cafeterias frequently walk or ride several blocks, passing innumerable restaurants and cafeterias on the way, in order to get food. But even the government building cafeterias do not bat 100 per cent in serving Negroes. Paradoxically, the Department of Justice cafeteria resists serving Negroes in its main cafeteria room, and the Federal Reserve Bank Building attempts to exclude them entirely.

Then there are the "stand-up" counters, serving hot-dogs, hamburgers, cold drinks and pie, in the five and 10 cent stores downtown. In these same stores, there are counters with stools, with a wider variety of food, with cleaner service—to which Negroes are not welcomed.

One of the downtown department stores—most of which do a mounting business with Negro customers—maintains a lunch counter (also of the stand-up variety) where Negroes are served. The same department store has a tea room where Negroes are not served.

The most democratic place is the Union Station lunch room and dining room. That's strange, too, for Washington is a gateway from as well as to the South. Negroes are courteously served in the station, however, and I have never heard of an untoward incident.

Bad Food A Problem

Except for the Union Station, these places are luncheon spots. Dinner is also a problem for the Negro government workers. Despite the fact he is back in the Negro neighborhood by dinner time, he is little better off. He can find a number of places holding themselves out as restaurants—but a steady diet of the food in most of them is a good way not to "hold your job." I had planned to list four exceptions, but just the other day, I was eating in one of the four and saw a rat as large as a kitten darting in and out behind the counter.

My exceptions are now down to three. They are: Club Bengasi, owned and operated by one of Washington's young and progressive Negro businessmen; the cafeteria in the Lucy Slowe dormitories—operated by the management under the Defense Homes Corporation, a quasi-governmental corporation; and the cafe in the Phylis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., operated by an enterprising Negro woman.

The inadequacy of these places is easily imagined. Washington has a Negro population of 225,000.

What do the people in Washington do about this situation, affecting so vital a part of their lives. Nothing much!

Try Cracking Bans

One small group has been attacking the problem with a non-violent program. It is an interracial group. They meet, select a place to be approached, then walk in in small groups and are seated. They demand service in a quiet, dignified way. Sitting nearby is usually one or more of the whites of the group. If the Negroes are not served, the whites, without ever identifying themselves with the group, offer the Negroes the food served to them, and give a lecture on democracy and unity to the manager. The Washington chief of police has been informed of their methods and has even agreed to come out and see them in action sometime.

Some individuals, too, try to break through the barrier, by taking Negro friends with them into white restaurants. One such case led to the resignation of an outstanding white newspaper man from the National Press club because of refusal of the club to serve his guest, Judge William Hastie. In another such case, the white person involved was threatened with eviction from his office for having taken a Negro into the restaurant in the building on more than one occasion.

While this situation exists in the nation's capital, a civil rights bill to outlaw such discrimination is pending in both the House and Senate of the Congress. In the House, the bill was introduced by Rep. William A. Rowan, (D.) of Chicago. In the Senate, the bill was introduced by Sen. W. Warren Barbour, (R.) of New Jersey. A petition is pending in the House for discharge of the House District committee from further consideration of the bill—where it is pigeonholed. The signatures of 218 congressmen are necessary to complete the petition.

But an old civil rights law passed in 1872 has been conveniently forgotten by the city fathers. The bill has never been repealed. It provides penalties for operators of public establishments who discriminate because of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude. It was conveniently left out of the compilation of the code of the District of Columbia at some later date.

Negroes in Washington have been talking about putting this "forgotten" law to a test, but nothing has been done to date. Eating remains a No. 1 problem.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing

Washington Tribune Washington, D. C.
AUG 14 1943

The apostles of segregation among the Negro group here in Washington are about to open their monument to the extension of segregation based on race in the Nation's Capital.

A release from the Office of War Information, which discreetly omits any reference to race, announces that the Hearthstone War Workers Club nears readiness for its formal opening.

For those who don't know, the Hearthstone War Workers Club is the one that is being opened in the Lincoln Temple at 1703 Eleventh Street, Northwest.

The Lincoln Temple, a Congregational Church, was heretofore used exclusively for the promotion of the cause of the Master. Through some high-handed manipulation, it was able to consummate a deal with the D.C. Recreation Department and Recreation Services, Inc. to lease a large portion of its premises for the organization of a club for Negro war workers.

Liberal forces in the District were at work in an effort to have all clubs for war workers open to all, regardless of race. As progress was being made along this line, someone slipped up, and the news that a jim crow club was in the offing leaked out in the daily press.

Those who were charged with inspiring such a jim crow club first denied and then admitted that efforts were being made to organize the club in a church of God.

The Lincoln Temple, heretofore, had been regarded as one of the most liberal and progressive churches in our community. Its pastor had always been in the forefront of campaigns designed to improve our status here, and to outlaw segregation.

Negroes who perform war work side by side with whites, are not allowed to recreate side by side with whites. They may eat side by side with them in the Government restaurants, but they may not go out and bowl or swim together thereafter.

Most Negroes and many whites felt that such a situation should be corrected. A few Negroes, with their eyes on the dollar, and then on a job, were silently at work to defeat the institution of a purely democratic recreation system for war workers.

They succeeded as was to be expected, for we can always obtain segregation when we ask for it. Those who ask for it are considered wise, intellectual, and true leaders of their race.

You can call this ungodly club in the house of God any name you may, and Hearthstone Club is about as good as any, but a jim crow club by any other name is just as obnoxious and a stench in the nostrils of all Negroes who are fighting for a better life in a better world.

Never did we dream that the great Lincoln Temple would lend its influence to such a scheme, much less open its doors to house it.

We can imagine that there will be much shouting

AUG 14 1943

Father Flanagan and Jim Crow

Washington Tribune, D. C.
AUG 14 1943

That old ugly scoundrel, "Jim Crow," bared its head during future religious services conducted there, and draw the unalterable conclusion that somewhere in our there will be much walking up and down the aisles as the pulpits are worst of them wolves in sheeps' clothing.

evil spirit of the devil hovers over the midst of the congregation to give the lie to all that is spoken from the pulpit.

Somewhere in the that "many are here last week called, but few are chosen." It might also have added that many are neither called or chosen, but are self-Catholic priest appointed. We can't conceive of God calling anyone to perform the work of the devil, which leaves us to

Father Flanagan of Boys' Town fame, and a great benefactor of underprivileged boys, Jr.

Hailed as

...s, without regard to race, creed or color, Father Flanagan lost much of his prestige last week when he permitted his team, with Clarence Adams, Negro halfback, barred, to stop at the lily white Statler Hotel.

The irony of the situation is that the hotel was never given an opportunity to refuse Adams a room. Father Flanagan, knowing of the mores of the Nation's Capital, presumed that the Statler would not admit his Negro star, and so, without making a demand, he arranged for his halfback to stay in Northeast Washington at a private home.

Here was an opportunity for Father Flanagan, world-renowned benefactor, to do more to combat racial prejudice than any other single individual. He could have brought his team here to Washington, presented it in full at the Statler for accommodations, and if Adams was denied, he could have issued a sharp denunciation at such practice and checked his whole team out.

Negro hotels, the Y.M.C.A., Howard University, and numerous other accommodations could have been provided for his full team. Negroes would not have seen any member of his team sleep out of doors. We do not harbor the prejudices of Father Flanagan and his white cohorts in Washington.

Adams, making an effort to visit with team members the next day, was not even permitted by the Statler Hotel to do this. He was told he would have to meet them on the outside. The white teammates were taken on sightseeing tours; to the theatres and restaurants downtown, and were greeted at the Capitol by Congressmen and Senators. Not Adams. His face was black. He was good enough to play on the team, because Father Flanagan was interested in victory, but he was not good enough to stop at the same hotel with them or to make tours with them.

All football coaches we know anything about require that their team stay together for training purposes. They are required to go to bed at a certain hour and to eat a certain diet. Adams, if he wished, was free to visit the night spots, drink as much as he wished; stay up as late as he wished, and eat what he wished. There was no coach or trainer to forbid it.

Father Flanagan would have preferred to have lost the game on this point rather than to make an issue out of jim crowism. He compromised where it would have been manly to have stood unyieldingly for a common place where all his team could have stayed together.

As a member of a minority group which is persecuted just as are Negroes, Father Flanagan should have been the last to have tolerated in the persecution of another minority group.

In our estimation, Father Flanagan has fallen. We can no longer hold him in esteem as the champion of the underprivileged boys, regardless of race, because when the crucial time comes, he is weighed in the balance and found wanting.

50 Negroes Fight Race Bars In Washington's Restaurants

PM
New York, N. Y.

By CHARLES A. MICHIE
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A group of 50 Negroes, most of them Government employes has opened a campaign to break down racial discrimination in Capital restaurants. Except for eating places in the Negro districts, Washington restaurants serve only white patrons.

SEP 28 1943

The organization, calls itself the Race Institute of Race Relations, and the members describe their plan of operation as "non-violence by direct action."

Clyde Ashby, a Navy Dept. employe, explains that every Saturday night a large group of members, usually about six, walks into a counter-type eating place and takes stools. When the Negroes are refused food service, they do not protest but continue to occupy the seats until the establishment closes for the night. By blocking service to other customers and thereby decreasing the profits of the place, they hope to force the management to serve them. Although they have sat as long as three hours in Murphy's Five and Ten and various People's Drug Stores, they have met success only once—in a People's store in a Negro district. Because of its location, the Institute members do not consider it a victory of any magnitude.

SEP 27 1943

"We're not angry with the management of the stores we go into," Ashby explains. "We are just trying to show them that there is another way of doing business than by discrimination."

Before proceeding with their plan, a delegation of the members informed Police Chief Edward J. Kelly of what they intended to do. He admitted he could not prevent them from conducting their "sit-down" campaign in the Capital's restaurants because it did not violate the law. He tried to discourage them, however, by warning that such actions might lead to race troubles.

SEP 27 1943

HIT JIM CROW IN C.O. JAILS

Defender NOV 6 1943

WASHINGTON. — The demand that the practice of segregation be abolished from Dansbury and Lewisburg prison was renewed again this week in a letter from the N.A.A.C.P. to James V. Bennett, director of Bureau of Prisons at the Department of Justice here.

The N.A.A.C.P., which on September 16, had stated that the association felt there should be no segregation or discrimination whatever in Federal prisons, reiterated original protest against discrimination in the two Federal prisons where a number of conscientious objectors are confined.

The first N.A.A.C.P. protest followed a disclosure early in September that the prisoners had gone on strike. The strike was in condemnation of the warden's refusal to permit racially mixed tables in the dining room for those who prefer to eat at them.

At the time, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union informed the N.A.A.C.P. that prisoners were striking for a purely voluntary arrangement and yet both the warden and the Bureau of Prisons refused to make this concession in northern states.

Bennett in answering the N.A.A.C.P. said, "The colored and white groups work on the same details, attend the same classes, participate jointly in recreational activities, play on the same teams and otherwise have exactly equal privileges. There are, however, certain traditions and habits with respect to indiscriminate intermingling of the races in the housing quarters and in the dining room which we have felt could not be arbitrarily ordered discontinued at present."

In response to this assertion the N.A.A.C.P. contended "the authorities in charge of these prisons have the right to force their own rules, which presumably are based upon the Federal Constitution. It would seem to me that it is up to the Federal government and to employees to establish and enforce rules instead of letting prisoners who harbor race prejudice do so."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Washington Race Harmony Group Asks End Of Hospital Jim Crow

NOV 13 1943

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — First reports on studies and investigations made by sub-committees of the recently organized Citizen's Committee on Race Relations were received Thursday night as a result of which it was decided that formal charges of discrimination would be filed with the district commissioners for their failure to employ Negro physicians and nurses at Gallinger hospital and Glenn Dale sanitorium.

The committee, organized soon after the riots in Detroit for the purpose of achieving harmonious race relations in the nation's capital, also elected its executive body.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE

"Prima facie evidence of discrimination" was cited after a study of statistics by the sub-committee on employment, headed by Lawrence W. Gichner. Choosing Oct. 21 as a typical day, Mr. Gichner said the hospital had 700 colored and only 315 white patients. Only seven of the 135 graduate nurses employed in the hospital are colored, he said.

NOV 3 1943

Among the 41 resident physicians and 31 internes, regularly hired, he added, there are no Negroes employed at Gallinger, and the 122 visiting physicians and 19 specialists that day all were white.

"THERE'S NO JUSTICE"

Wilbur La Roe Jr., official of the Washington Federation of Civic Leagues and, temporary chairman for the citizens' committee, commented that "neither from a community viewpoint nor from a Christian viewpoint is it possible to justify a situation in which colored physicians are not even admitted to Gallinger, where 69 per cent of the patients there are colored."

17-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

D.C.

Printing Bureau Jimcrow Is Rapped

JAN 1 1943

WASHINGTON.— (ANP)— Once again the bureau of engraving and printing is in the front with racial difficulties besetting the workers. Last week, a group headed by Mrs. Louise Meekins presented to the supervisors and the director of the plant, a statement outlining discriminatory practices against colored female workers in the department.

JAN 1 1943

"Only colored women perform the arduous duty of transporting across the section room, certain bonds after they have been checked by other assistants," the statement read. "This type of work is exceedingly laborious, and in fact it should be assigned as a duty for men. There seems to be a policy of the administration to assign the colored women exclusively to this type of work and other work just as or more laborious while the white women are assigned to all of the clerical or administrative and supervisory duties. Where a white woman has been assigned a machine to work on, it will be on a machine which does not require any physical exertion in order to aid the machine in its operation The operation on these machines has been so hard on the hands of the woman who operate them to prevent the closing of the hands when the work has ceased. The bonds referred to above are transported across the section room by colored women, in their arms. In the course of a day, each woman has handled between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds.

JAN 1 1943

"The colored women have also been exclusively assigned to the humiliating, undignified and low salaried job of sweeping the floors.

"Your attention here is drawn to the ever reoccurrence of certain signs placed at the entrance of the women's lavatory on the third floor which reads, 'This rest room is for whites only.' We are not accusing the executives of posting these signs, but they are posted by some of the white women conspicuously enough for the executives to see, since they use the same lavatories."

The supervisors are charged with being disrespectful to Negro employes, refusing to call them by their corect names, using the first name only in addressing colored workers. One supervisor is said to have told a complaining worker this was a custom of long standing in the bureau and the old employes did not object to it.

Further complaint is made against the exclusive employment of white women as guards.

"These guards have already usurped the function of policemen, prosecutor, trail judge and executioner," the petition states.

Repraisals against complainers are frequent, it is said in winding up the lengthy bill of particulars. The complaining workers ask,

"Now, the proposition is this: What do you administrative heads propose to do to correct these injustices?"

Racial flare-ups are expected momentarily at the bureau, according to Mrs. Meekins, who says the conditions have no bearing on previous conditions brought about by the insistence of colored workers to the right to use the main cafeteria the same as other workers.

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

HIT NEW JIM-CROW POLICY IN GOV'T WORK

JAN 3 - 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31 —(ANP)—Once again the bureau of engraving and printing is in the front with racial difficulties besetting the workers. Last week, a group headed by Mrs. Louise Meekins presented to the supervisors and the director of the plant, a statement outlining discriminatory practices against colored female workers in the department.

JAN 3 - 1943

"Only colored women perform the arduous duty of transporting across the section room, certain bonds after they have been checked by other assistants," the statement read. "This type of work is exceedingly laborious, and in fact it should be assigned as a duty for men. There seems to be a policy of the administration to assign the colored women exclusively to this type of work and other work just as or more laborious while the white women are assigned to all of the clerical or administrative and supervisory duties.

JAN 3 - 1943

"Where a white woman has been assigned a machine to work on, it will be on a machine which does not require any physical exertion on the part of the operator, but only slight diligence enough to watch its operation, while the machines on which the colored women work require physical exertion in order to aid the machine in its operation. The operation on these machines has been so hard on the hands of the women who operate them to prevent the closing of the hands when the work has ceased. The bonds referred to above are transported across the section room by colored women, in their arms. In the course of a day, each woman has handled between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds.

JAN 3 - 1943

"The colored women have also been exclusively assigned to the humiliating, undignified and low-salaried job of sweeping the floors.

"Your attention here is drawn to the ever-re-occurance of certain signs placed at the entrance of the women's lavatory on the third floor which reads: 'This rest room is for whites only.' We are not accusing the executives of posting these signs, but they are posted by some of the white women conspicuously enough for the executives to see, since they use the same lavatories.'

The supervisors are charged with being disrespectful to Negro employes, refusing to call them by their correct names, using the first name only in addressing colored workers. One supervisor is said to have told a complaining worker this was a custom of long-standing in the bureau and the old employes did not object to it.

Further complaint JAN 3 1943 made against the exclusive employment of white women as guards.

"These guards have already usurped the function of policemen, persecutor, trial judge and executioner," the petition states.

Reprisals against complainers are frequent, it is said in winding up the lengthy bill of particulars. The complaining workers ask:

"Now, the proposition is this: What do you administrative heads propose to do to correct these injustices?" JAN 3 - 1943

Racial flare-ups are expected momentarily at the bureau, according to Mrs. Meekins, who says the present conditions have no bearing on previous conditions brought about by the insistence of colored workers to the right to use the main cafeteria the same as other workers.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

D. C. Press Club Is Aroused

MAR 25 1943

Washington (ANP) —Many members of the Washington Press club, composed of correspondents for white publications, are preparing to order a call meeting to lower racial bars in the club restaurant following an incident last week in which Judge William Hastie, former civilian aide to the secretary of war, was refused service.

MAR 25 1943

Judge Hastie went to the press club cafe as the guest of I. F. Stone, capital correspondent for PM, Marshall Field's militant New York newspaper. They were to have lunch and discuss a series of articles to be written by Mr Hastie for the publication.

The club steward refused to serve the men, contending that it was against the policy for Negroes to eat there. None of the Negro waiters made any effort to obtain their order. However, Judge Hastie did not leave and sat unconcernedly for 45 minutes at the table discussing the proposed articles with Mr. Stone.

Many of the liberal correspondents were riled at the happening and are planning to present a petition banning discrimination at the call meeting. This petition is understood to need 25 signatures to become operative.

MAR 25 1943

Press-Club Jim Crow

JAN 20 1943

[The following letter from I. F. Stone, Washington correspondent of *PM* and *The Nation*, to the Board of Governors of the National Press Club, was recently released to the press for general publication. As far as we have been able to ascertain, it has received practically no attention in the press at large.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

JAN 20 1943

DEAR SIRS: On March 16 I had William H. Hastie as my luncheon guest in the dining room of the National Press Club. Judge Hastie is a former member of the Federal judiciary, dean of Howard University Law School, winner of the Spingarn medal for 1942, and a former civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson. We were refused service because Judge Hastie happens to be a Negro.

It was a humiliating experience for me, as a newspaperman, to have Judge Hastie see that the club to which some of the foremost members of my profession belong was in no way superior to common prejudice. This seemed to me especially unfortunate at a time when black men and white men are serving side by side in defense of our country.

JAN 20 1943

I have sought to invoke that section of the club's constitution which provides for the calling of a special meeting on request of 25 members. I have been unable to find 24 who agree with me that this entirely unofficial and unwritten Jim Crow bar against Negro guests be rescinded. I am therefore regretfully compelled to resign.

Sincerely yours,
I. F. STONE.

Washington, D. C.

Capital Notes

Nation
New York, N. Y.

BY I. F. STONE

It takes a little while to catch on to the extent to which Washington is a Jim Crow town. Although the Negro press reaches 4,000,000 readers every week, its correspondents are barred from the House and Senate press galleries and from White House press conferences. The Washington correspondents, though as likable and pleasant a crowd as one can meet anywhere, are dominated in this respect by Southern *mores*. I came up against this myself the other day—if I may be forgiven a personal note—when I asked William H. Hastie to lunch. I had never met the Judge before and wanted to talk with him of his experiences in the War Department, where he had served for two years as civilian aide to Secretary Stimson. Judge Hastie is a Negro, and on inquiry I found that the only place I could take a Negro to lunch was the Union Station. I strongly disliked the idea of being forced to take a man of his distinction to a counter in a railroad station, and asked his permission to invite him to be my guest at the National Press Club. Judge Hastie is not one of those members of a minority who, having achieved some position in the world, prefer to shut their eyes to the wrongs of their fellows rather than endanger that standing. He has picketed drugstores here which refused to hire Negroes, and he was as willing as I to run the risk of some possible embarrassment.

APR 10 194

It seems that this was the first time in the history of the club that anyone had ever taken a Negro there to lunch. Elmer Davis was addressing a special luncheon in the auditorium that day; so we got a table before anyone seemed to realize what had happened. A moment after we were seated, a page told me I was wanted on the telephone. In the hall I found that this was a ruse. The manager asked me if that was a colored man with me. I said it was. He declared that we would not be served. I said that as a member of the club I insisted on service for my guest and went back to the table. There we sat unserved until two o'clock, when we left for a Chinese restaurant.

APR 10 1943

The Judge, besides being the least stuffy of individuals and a thoroughly swell guy, is at least as cultivated as some of the third-rate advertising men and fourth-rate politicians who belong to the club. He is a Harvard Law School graduate, dean of Howard University Law School, a former member of the federal judiciary in the Virgin Islands, and has just won the Spingarn medal for 1942. Under the constitution of the club special meetings must be called on petition of twenty-five members. I managed to obtain nine signatures, and a diverse collection of arguments from well-meaning people who agreed with me but. . . . Some people think the punctilio governing a supposed "private club" more important than elementary considerations of human decency. I resigned from the club.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

STONE, PM SCRIBE, QUITS D. C. PRESS CLUB OVER HASTIE BAN

APR 11 1943

APR 11 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 8. (ANP)—Unable to secure the required signatures to a petition which would have compelled a special session of the members of the National Press club to hear his complaint that the club's restaurant had refused to serve him and his guest, former Federal Judge William H. Hastie, on March 16, I. F. Stone, capital correspondent for PM newspaper and the Nation magazine, last Friday tendered his resignation. He had sought to get a clarification of the club's attitude toward Negro guests of members. The constitution requires 25 signatures.

"It was a humiliating experience for me, as a newspaper man, to have Judge Hastie see that the club to which some of the foremost members of my profession belong was in no way superior to common prejudice," wrote Stone to the board of governors. "This seemed to me especially unfortunate at a time when black men and white are serving side by side in defense of our country."

APR 11 1943

"I have sought to invoke that section of the club's constitution which provides for the calling of a special meeting on request of 25 members. I have been unable to find 24 who agree with me that this entirely unofficial and unwritten jim-crow bar against Negro guests be rescinded. I am, therefore, regretfully compelled to resign."

On the day of the incident Stone had taken Judge Hastie to the club's restaurant to discuss the possibility of having the judge write an article for their Nation. Stone was called in the hall on the old "wanted-on-the-telephone" ruse and told by the steward that he and his guest could not be served. Forty-five minutes did not change this decision.

APR 11 1943

It was erroneously reported earlier that Stone had written a story for his paper, PM, but that it had been "killed." The fact is that no story was written at the time solely because it was thought unwise to give any publicity to the matter until it was known whether or not there would be suitable redress. Stone says he intends to do the story now.

APR 11 1943

The next meeting of the board of governors is scheduled for Monday, April 12.

APR 11 1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

D.C. Press Club Won't Serve Hastie

Mar. 27, 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indignant because Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the secretary of war, was refused service in the Press Club restaurant, many of the leading daily correspondents assigned to the capital threatened action this week, to compel the removal of racial bars in the club dining room.

Preparations were being made Monday for issuance of a call to a special meeting to probe the origin of the policy under which Judge Hastie was turned down. A demand will be made also that the policy be immediately discontinued, it was intimated.

Judge Hastie, only last week named as this year's Spingarn Award winner, went to the club restaurant as the guest of I. F. Stone, Washington representative of the popular New York daily, PM. The two were to discuss a series of articles which Judge Hastie has been asked to write for the publication.

Mar. 27, 1943

Hastie Unmoved By Act

Service was refused by the club steward, who told Mr. Stone that it was against the policy of the club to serve colored people. Judge Hastie, calm and reserved, said nothing. He simply sat nonchalantly at the table for almost an hour, completing details for the proposed articles with Mr. Stone.

Throughout the whole period, however, Negro waiters, obviously restrained by orders of superiors, stood around the dining room, none of them attempting to take the order of the pair.

Action Arouses Others

Several correspondents, recognizing Judge Hastie and realizing what was happening, became incensed. Some told Mr. Stone that he would have their support in his fight against the discriminatory policy. The first step, it was understood, would be the drawing up of a petition to recommend immediate lowering of the bars against Negroes. Such a petition, to become operative, would need at least 25 signatures.

The Press club is located at Fourteenth and F Streets, Northwest, directly opposite the Willard hotel, where colored persons have dined on numerous occasions with leading national and interracial organizations. It is only a few blocks removed from the War Department offices, which Judge Hastie left several months ago in protest against discrimination in the armed services.

17-1943
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Near Riot Averted at Capitol Restaurant When Mixed Group Is Ousted by Police

A group of 20 Negroes and whites, members of a New York CIO Union, caused a small riot in the Capitol last Monday when they sought service in the public restaurant on the House side of the Capitol.

The group, representing the Greater New York Industrial Council, came here from New York to stage a demonstration at the Capitol because 17 New York Democrats were absent from the House when the President's veto of the no-strike bill was overridden.

The group sought to eat in the Capitol restaurant which several years ago, was the center of disturbance because of the refusal of Congress to permit Negres to eat there.

They entered in an orderly fashion, not anticipating any disturbance. They were promptly told that they could not be served, but they refused to leave. The restaurant manager then explained that the white members of the grup could remain but it was not the policy of the restaurant to serve Negroes.

When the group held fast to their seats, Capitol police were called, and after a mild scuffle, escorted the party from the Capitol, and ordered the restaurant closed for the rest of the day.

Wednesday night, Congressman Frank Boykin, of Alabama and Senator John H. Bankhead, of the same State, were dining on the roof of the Washington Hotel, discussing the clash between the Capitol police and the group of laborites, when a stranger, seated at a table near them went over and remarked:

"The trouble with you southerners is you don't know how to deal with situations like that."

Boykin advised the stranger his counsel was not wanted whereupon the man said, "You son . . . ."

Boykin and the stranger then began a tussle, and the fight continued on to the elevator and in the elevator. Who came out best could not be learned.

The House Restaurant is operated by the Congress with money appropriated for the purpose from the money of the taxpayers. This is the same restaurant that refused several years ago to accommodate the secretary of former Congressman Oscar DePriest.

It also refused to serve the late Dean Lucy Slowe, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, and many other prominent persons, because of their color.

A near riot occurred there in 1938 when a group of Howard students sought service there and refused to leave when told. The action at that time threatened the appropriation of Howard University, and the students participating were threatened by the university, with discipline.

JUL 3 1943

D. C.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Whites Join Negroes In Jim Crow Attack

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18—After being Jim Crowed in the Greyhound bus all the way from his camp in Virginia, Sergeant Samuel O. Netter ran into foul discrimination when he asked for a cup of coffee in the Geryhound Station Restaurant in the Nation's Capital where there are no Jim Crow laws.

A few hours later, some members of the Institute On Race Relations visited the Greyhound Restaurant. When the colored members were refused service at the counter the white members ordered and then shifted the food or drinks over to the colored members.

The manager called the police to evict the colored. He found to his dismay that such tactics were useless because the police found that no laws were broken and that in a pubic place a person can sit as long as he desires or until he or she is served.

OCT 23 1943

Right Is Might:

Order To Evict Milgram For Fairness To Race Overruled

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, July 29—Because he carried "too many Negro guests" to the Cornell cafeteria, five blocks from the White House and directly beneath the Washington Bureau of Workers Defense League at 1410 "H" Street N. W., the Maryland building, Morris Milgram, WDL national secretary, was ordered to vacate offices in Room 208 of that building by the end of this month.

The eviction order come from Tyler and Rutherford, Inc., 1726 "H" street, N. W., rental agents for the Maryland building owned by Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N. J., although they were aware of the fact that Mr. Milgram's lease on the layout had not expired. Vice President Walter Hebb of Tyler and Rutherford, according to information, told Mr. Milgram the only way he could remain would be to obtain an authorization to stay from Newark headquarters.

Mr. Milgram then wrote the Newark executives, appealing to their sense of true democracy and asking them how Negroes could respect white people if it's to be considered a grievous sin to bring one or two Negroes into a restaurant or office. He also told the Mutual Benefit officials the Negroes in question were such distinguished persons as A. Philip Randolph, B. J. McDaniels, Miss Pauli Murray, certain governmental representatives and outstanding members of the press.

After this development, Mr. Milgram received a written cancellation of the eviction order from Mutual Benefit headquarters, despite the fact that he reportedly refused to agree not to have colored guests in the future.

JUL 31 1943

Soldier Segregated on Bus and Jim Crowed at Restaurant

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

After being jim crowed in the Greyhound bus all the way from his camp in Virginia, Sergeant Samuel O. Netter ran into discrimination when he asked for a cup of coffee in the Greyhound Station Restaurant in the Nation's Capital where there are no Jim Crow laws.

He was accompanied by Tomlinson Todd, active civic worker, who has recently been working with the Institute on Race Relations, an interracial group which has been doing a fine job testing the policy of restaurants, drug stores and five and ten cent stores in Washington.

Mr. Todd, who had been served in the Greyhound Restaurant the week before, met Sergeant Netter at the station. Feeling somewhat weary from traveling, the sergeant said he would like to get a cup of coffee. So, thinking that the restaurant had changed its undemocratic policy, Mr. Todd suggested going in the restaurant at the station. They sat at the counter and were refused service by the waitress and the manager.

The manager, Frank Sheroce, was told in no uncertain terms that such action was a violation of the principles of democracy and that the colored soldier was fighting for him too. He admitted that the restaurant is for the public, but added, "It is for the white public."

A few hours later, some members of the Institute on Race Relations visited the Greyhound Restaurant. When the colored members were refused service at the counter, the white members ordered and then shifted the food over to the colored members.

The manager called the police to evict the colored. He found to his dismay that such tactics were useless because the police found no laws were broken and in a pubic place a person can sit as long as he desires or until he or she is served.

In order to eliminate such undemocratic conditions, various members of the Institute have mentioned the necessity of citizens urging their Congressmen to support S. 442 and H. R. 1995—Civil Rights Bills for Washington. The signature of 218 Representatives are necessary for Discharge Petition No. 11 which has been started on House Bill H. R. 1995.

OCT 23 1943

NEGROES BARRED FROM U. S. HOUSE RESTAURANT

Bystander
Washington (ANP)—A sign which read "Only House Employees Allowed," was tacked on the door of a small dining room just across from the main house of representatives restaurant, after a delegation of Negro trade unionists had dropped in for a bite of lunch last week. The delegation was refused admission.

The small restaurant is an unpretentious dining room which has been used by employes of congressmen and visitors and lobbyists around the capitol.

Last week, among the numerous delegates that petition their congressmen for various reasons, came a delegation of trade unionists. The group thought they would partake of a bite of lunch at the small Washington dining room, but upon arriving they were stopped by guards who made it plain that no Negroes could eat together with whites there.

Despite the strong protests and shamed feeling of the white members of the delegation who later voiced their protest to Rep. William Barry, the Negroes were not admitted.

The result of the whole affair was the placement on the door of the restaurant of a sign which read, "only house employes allowed." Now, the guards stand around to examine your credentials before they let you in.

The house restaurants are said to be run by private concessions, but they are subsidized by government funds to make up the loss. They are under the control of David Lynn, who favors the strong poll-tax will.

Charges of Discrimination by Diamond Cab Investigated

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

The only way they can get service is to go to the front entrance of the station and take a cab that has just unloaded passengers, or to go out in the street and hail a taxicab driven by a Negro.

It is charged that the situation has become even worse since the group riding plan was inaugurated. Drivers are accused of refusing to permit Negroes to

Des Moines, Iowa

Last week, among the numerous delegates that petition their congressmen for various reasons, came a delegation of trade unionists. The group thought they would partake of a bite of lunch at the small Washington dining room, but upon arriving they were stopped by guards who made it plain that no Negroes could eat together with whites there.

Despite the strong protests and shamed feeling of the white members of the delegation who later voiced their protest to Rep. William Barry, the Negroes were not admitted.

The result of the whole affair was the placement on the door of the restaurant of a sign which read, "only house employes allowed." Now, the guards stand around to examine your credentials before they let you in.

The house restaurants are said to be run by private concessions, but they are subsidized by government funds to make up the loss. They are under the control of David Lynn, who favors the strong poll-tax will.

OCT 23 1943

Mr. Davis denied in his letter that there was any discrimination against colored passengers at the Union Station, and declared that the statements of Mr. Davis and Wilbur LaRoe, chairman of the committee, in a letter written

The information was given to the Committee on Race Relations, organized several weeks ago, was told last week that Diamond Cab starters have been instructed not to discriminate against colored passengers seeking taxicab accommodations at the Union Station.

The Committee on Race Relations, organized several weeks ago, was told last week that Diamond Cab starters have been instructed not to discriminate against colored passengers seeking taxicab accommodations at the station.

The only way they can get service is to go to the front entrance of the station and take a cab that has just unloaded passengers, or to go out in the street and hail a taxicab driven by a Negro.

It is charged that the situation has become even worse since the group riding plan was inaugurated. Drivers are accused of refusing to permit Negroes to

Mr. Davis denied in his letter that there was any discrimination against colored passengers at the Union Station, and declared that the statements of Mr. Davis and Wilbur LaRoe, chairman of the committee, in a letter written

The information was given to the Committee on Race Relations, organized several weeks ago, was told last week that Diamond Cab starters have been instructed not to discriminate against colored passengers seeking taxicab accommodations at the station.

...et in cabs with white passengers, even though all passengers may be going in the same general direction, and the drivers claim they can't make a trip unless they have a load.

All the help the starters give Negroes is to inquire of the taxi driver if he is going in the vicinity that the colored passenger wants to travel. When the driver says "no," that ends it.

The report from Mr. White is to be placed before the Committee on Race Relations at its meeting on October 28.

Interracial Group Continues Experiments in Restaurants

Des Moines, Iowa Bystander

Continuing their experimentation of determining the policy advocated by various public places, such as restaurants, interracial groups again went around last week after a short meeting Saturday evening at Lucy Slowe Hotel for girls.

Murphy's five and ten cent store at Fourteenth and Kenyon Streets, Northwest, was contacted. Here, as previously experienced the week before, a denial of service to some members of the interracial group was realized. This time, that portion of the white group which was served, shifted the food or drinks over to the colored members—none of whom had been served.

During the experimentation, when it was apparent to the waitresses that other white members were going to order for the colored or would ask for service for the two groups, the whites were refused service along with the colored.

An interesting sidelight of this experimentation, is, the people visiting the store at the time, assume that the store serves the colored seated at the counter. Then too, the public doesn't cease to parronize the lunch counter in spite of the fact that colored are seated at the counter. Believe it not, several colored in the store, who were not in the mixed group, and, who ordinarily would not seat themselves at the counter, availed themselves of the opportunity but were not served.

The experience on the previous Saturday at Murphy's carried a peculiar slant. When the whites ...colored, they asked the waitress ...food and drinks fo... their colored friends. Both orders were taken but nothing was brought back. So, none of the whites with their colored friends, were served. But, believe it or not, a light complexioned colored girl was served and she shifted a drink over to a colored girl of deeper pigmentation.

Both the lunch counter manager, a Mr. Ziegler, and the store manager, a Mr. Waldron, contend that Murphy's doesn't have a policy of discrimination.

The other place the mixed groups tackled last Saturday was the Service Pharmacy at Fourteenth and L Streets, Northwest. Incidentally, the headquarters for the United Federal Workers of America (CIO) are at 1407 L Street just three or four doors down the street. The experiment at this strategic store was conducted in the following manner. At first, a mixed group of one colored and two whites went in and sat at the counter. A few minutes later other mixed groups came in. Then, there was an all-white group which came in last who "worked on the manager" and by-standers as if they were not associated with the experiment.

Now, when the first group of three sat at the counter, it was served. But, James Fitton, the night cashier, who gave the impression he was the assistant manager, called the waitress in the kitchen. Whereupon, she rushed out to the colored member of the group and told him that she couldn't serve him at the counter and he would have to take it out.

The colored member, who by this time had consumed some of his Coca Cola, said that he had already been served at the counter. One of the white members asked who said that. She said it was the assistant manager. In the meantime, the other mixed groups came in the store and seated themselves. Then James Fitton went over to the colored person who had been served. He asked if he was Spanish or colored. Whereupon, the colored person said that he was an American and this is a Democracy. The representative of the store said that he didn't understand why colored people, in this instance, didn't go out of the store as others in the past had done when the situation was explained to them. He said this is the first time that they have lingered.

The colored in the other groups were not served so the whites ordered for them and shifted the food or drinks over to them.

One member of the group talked over the telephone to C. D. Hall, who is one of the assistant managers. When asked what he thought of colored eating in the store, he replied that when a colored person sits on one of those stools, its social equality and he wasn't in favor of it since he came from the South. There are three Service Pharmacy stores. Morris G. Goldstein is president.

One of the places contacted the previous Saturday was Stewart's Pharmacy at Sixteenth and U Streets, Northwest. It is interesting to note, that, the proprietor of the store said that he would be only too glad to assume a more liberal policy if some of the other places would do so.

DC Theatre Bars Freedman Nurses

Peoples Voice
New York. N. Y.

WASHINGTON—Last week in an effort to recruit more nurses, the local chapter of the American Red Cross sent out an invitation to nurses and student nurses to attend a special showing of the picture *So Proudly We Hail*. In the case of Freedman's Hospital's Negro nurses the invitation was hastily withdrawn when the Capitol Theatre, where the picture is being shown, boldly stated that Negroes would not be allowed inside the theatre.

The picture reveals the heroic work done by nurses during the siege of Bataan. The Capitol's manager pressured the Washingtotn chapter of the American Red Cross into informing Pheva Speaks, director of nurses at Freedman's, that Negro nurses would not be admitted.

Protest Lodged

However, as a result of the strenuous protests of Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the American National Red Cross in turn protested to the Capitol management. As a result of this protest, the Capitol canceled arrangements for Nurses' Night.

Mrs. Staupers also contacted the National Nursing Council for War Service, the National Urban League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Civil Liberties Union and urged that they, too, lodge protests with the American National Red Cross.

Stage 'Sit Down' In Jim Crow Cafe

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27—Staging what they term a non-violence fight on discrimination a group of citizens most of them Government employed have started sit-down action in eating and business places that refuse to serve Negroes. The organization is known as the Race Institute of Race Relations.

Clyde Athoy, a Navy Dept. employe, explaining that every Saturday night a large group of members, usually about 35, walk into a counter-type place and takes stools. When refused food they do not protest but continue to occupy the seats until the place closes for the night. By blocking service to other customers and thereby decreasing profits they hope to force the management to serve them. One victory has been registered.

17-1943 D. C.

Negroes Barred From Congress Restaurant

Defender

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A sign which read "Only House Employes Allowed," was tacked on the door of a small dining room just across from the main house of representatives restaurant, after a delegation of Negro trade unionists had dropped in for a bite of lunch last week. The delegation was refused admission.

The small restaurant is an unpretentious dining-room which has been used by employes of congressmen and visitors and lobbyists around the capital.

Last week, among the numerous delegates that petition their congressmen for various reasons, came a delegation of trade unionists. The group thought they would partake of a lunch at the small Washington dining-room, but upon arriving they were stopped by guards who made it plain that no Negroes could eat together with whites there.

Despite the strong protests and shamed feeling of the white members of the delegation who later voiced their protest to Rep. William Barry, the Negroes were not admitted.

The result of the whole affair was the placement on the door of the restaurant of a sign which read, "Only house employes allowed."

The house restaurants are said to be run by private concessions, but they are subsidized by government funds to make up the loss. They are under the control of David Lynn.

Chicago, Ill

Jim-Crowing Colored School Children at Post Office Angers Negro Labor Council

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DEC 11 1943

At its regular monthly meeting held last week, the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders of Washington (representing 18 labor organizations including the CIO, AFL and Independents) was notified by one of its members—Postal Alliance—that, although the Post Office, under Postmaster Vincent Burke, has made some improvements in the past, a system of segregation has been inaugurated recently.

This new set-up, which produced a feeling of disgust among the members, is the unwaranted jim-crow policy of separating the colored junior and senior high school pupils from the white students in the filing of positions for the Christmas rush. The council feels that such a policy will have an undesirable effect upon the pupils and will greatly hamper a necessary mutual understanding between the two races.

Mr. Charles S. Hill, chairman of the Council, immediately registered his dislike of the situation when it was brought upon the floor. This feeling was intensified when it was brought up that there are no Negroes working at the service windows. The members were unanimous in their denouncing of discrimination and the jim-crow pattern.

Among other things endorsed by the group was the President's subsidies program, the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities and the Civil Rights bills for the Nation's Capital—S. 442 by Senator W. Warren Barbour (now deceased) and H. R. 1995 by Representative William A. Rowan. Congressman Rowan has started Discharge Petition No. 11 (eleven) on his bill which will need the signature of 218 Representatives before it will come up for a vote in the House.

Another member was added to the Council at the last meeting. He is Tomlinson D. Todd, an active civic worker.

17-1943

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

PRACTICES DEMOCRACY FINED $25.00

Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 13. (ANP) —James Thrash, who operates a beer tavern in a Negro neighborhood here last week paid $25 and costs to learn that even if he favors democracy he can't practice it in Pensacola. The fine was assessed following a trial on charges that he permitted Negroes and whites to down a mug of beer together at his place of business.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Practices Democracy; Fined $25 for Violating Law

PENSACOLA, Fla., (ANP)—James Thrash, who operates a beer tavern in a Negro neighborhood here last week paid $25 and costs to learn that even if he favors democracy he can't practice it in Pensacola. The fine was assessed following a trial on charges that he permitted Negroes and whites to down a mug of beer together at his place of business.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Bars Mixed Band's Date In Florida

DEC 18 1943

Miami Police Rescinds Jim Crow Bar, But AFL Wouldn't Let 'Em Play

MIAMI, (ANP)—Presence of three white musicians in the Fletcher Henderson band resulted in the local branch of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL, barring the aggregation from carrying out a scheduled appearance Sunday night at the Rockland Palace.

Henderson said he would take up the matter with Petrillo, national head of the union, in Chicago.

Cops Agree; Union Objects

Miami has an ordinance barring mixed units, but the local police department had agreed to rescind the jim crow order. However,, the head of the union here refused to change from his policy of no mixed bands.

The three white musicians have played with Henderson in Tampa, Lakeland and West Palm Beach, the orchestra leader said, asserting that only in Birmingham had he faced a situation similar to the one here, and there the police department finally permitted the entire unit to play.

DEC 18 1943

Actress Travels 20,000 Miles to Find Southerners Like J.C.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

They Hate to See Others Escape It, Says Virginia Girvin, Only Colored Person in USO Show

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK—Virginia Girvin traveled 20,000 miles with the USO show, "The Male Animal," to discover that some colored people seem to like jim crow and don't like to see other colored people escape it.

JUN 10 1943

Miss Girvin, as Cleota, the maid in "The Male Animal," was the sole colored person in a cast of 20 or more. Her tour took her through the South, the West and North West.

"I learned a lot about a million things, but I learned that colored people resented me because I was able to escape—temporarily—the harshest jim crow.

"In the deep South many of the people had never before seen a drama. I could not make them understand that we were stage performers and not moving picture actors. They persisted in thinking that we were a movie company going on location. They kept asking, 'Where are the cameras?'

General Attitude

"That did not particularly worry me. What did worry me was the general attitude of so many Southern colored people.

"In Texas a colored man told me I was on the wrong side of the station. 'You belong over here with me. Why try to high-hat somebody? I know you are colored.' When I didn't move over to the jim crow side he protested to the station master.

"Other colored people never understood that the role I played was only 'play acting.' They thought I really was a maid and complimented me on my nice white folks.

"One of them said, 'I know you have got some nice white folks but I think you are taking it too far when you eat with them. There's got to be a difference between us, you know.'

"Others asked me if I could get them a job as maid to wait on the 'white folks' while they were on the stage."

Treatment Fair

Miss Girvin said that in general her treatment from southern whites was fair. She slept at white YWCA's and white USO posts.

One colored man in Texas told her he never thought that he'd live to see the day when a colored woman could sleep in "his" hotel. "If I thought they'd let colored sleep here, I'd quit working at this place," he said.

Other colored people tried to balance that sort of thing by being extra kind to her.

"I regret that we only played one colored camp. We played the white circuit. In this case, white circuit means aviation camps. All the cast of my company wanted to play at colored camps, but our tour was booked only for the air fields. Other companies are playing colored camps.

Driven to Bathroom

"At a camp in Arkansas I was driven to my room, in the colored section, in an army car. Heads filled every window. People embarrassed me by making unkind remarks in the presence of a very gentlemanly white driver.

"Several of them ran down the street and asked him who I was and why was he driving me. I think most of them objected to it."

Miss Girvin's novel experience was being driven in a jeep to the nearest bathroom every morning. The only place she could find to sleep was three miles from the nearest toilet.

She arrived in Mission, Tex., to find the entire town had gone to the army camps. Lost in what amounted to a ghost village, she finally found a policeman, who offered to take her to a house in the jim crow part of Mission.

The tenant of the house, seeing a policeman, thought she was a dangerous criminal and began protesting his complete innocence of all manner of crimes. "We don't know I r, mister. We don't know what sne did."

The policeman explained that so far as he knew she had done nothing. She only wanted something to eat and a place to stay. Miss Girvin was then lavishly entertained. Later the entire cast returned to the lady's house and dined.

Waiters Refused Service

In Mississippi several colored waiters refused to wait on her. They offered to wait on the white members of the cast but drew the line on Miss Girvin. "Maybe it's because I'm plump and they thought I'd eat too much," Miss Girvin joked.

During a four hour lay-over in Alabama the cast went to a big restaurant. The manager informtd them that he could serve every one except Miss Girvin. Finally arrangements were made for her to eat in a private dining room.

The rest of the cast, not wanting to separate from her, followed her into the private dining room. They found this room more comfortable than the public room. They were glad to be jim-crowed that time.

"Once we had to stand for ten hours on a train. There were no seats in the white part of the car. I did a little exploring and found plenty of seats in the jim-crow coach. I told the rest of the cast about it.

"Quietly they picked up their baggage and sneaked back into the jim-crow coach. I stood at the door and counted until all twenty had passed through. Then I shut the door.

"The several colored soldiers who were in the coach objected. They wanted us to get out of their coach. They said I could stay but the white people would have to go.

"Medicine Show"

"Finally a conductor came. He ordered the whites out. But the white people said 'We are colored—we insist on observing the jim crow laws of this State by staying where we belong.'

"The conductor did not believe it until some one in the cast said, 'We are a traveling medicine show. We've got an elixir we take that makes us look white. This lady, Miss Garvin has not taken a dose yet. She's the "Before". We are the "After"'

"This upset the conductor so much that he went away mumbling. It amused the colored soldiers and they became very friendly. Before the ten hours were up we were dancing and eating together."

74,000 Soldiers

Miss Girvin had the unique experience of being the only colored person in a Northwestern settlement of 75,000.

"The original town had 1000 inhabitants. The other 74,000 were soldiers. I was democratically treated by all of them. Some of the younger townspeople had never before seen a colored person. They wanted to know if all colored people were about my size and was it true that I loved watermelons. It struck me as odd that a mass of white people will treat decently one colored person, but if there are several colored people, then the treatment will be different.

Servant or Prostitute

"In one deep Southern town, a colored man, seeing me with the rest of the company, asked, 'Who are you? Why are you with those white folks?' Then he asked the white folks if I were a servant, a beggar, or a prostitute.

"That was a general impression. The colored people felt that if I were not a servant, then I must be a loose woman."

Miss Girvin lives in a modest, but expensive, apartment in New York and supports an aged mother.

In another town a colored man told Miss Girvin that she was "making it hard for us. We get along all right. We know our places, but you want to be with the white folks and that's bad. It's a sin."

A lady berated her for not playing at colored camps. Miss Girvin explained that she did not route the show, she was only an actress. The lady said, "You are so intimate with these white folks it seems to me that you could get them to play a colored camp. You are just an uppity 'n----r!'"

Can Segregation Be Ended by Law?

Here's the First Blueprint of a Fair Racial Practices Act

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

AN EDITORIAL

Can racial segregation be ended by law in the United States and if so what sort of law should it be?

First, can segregation be ended by law? Well, it began under the law and has been perpetuated by statutes. Why shouldn't it be abolished the same way?

Slavery was lawful, and when it was wiped out forever by proclamation, Constitutional amendment, and a National Civil Rights Act. The South brought it back in the modified form of racial segregation by having the Civil Rights Act declared unconstitutional, and by a barrage of State acts legalizing the separation of races in public places.

Individual freedom of both races since 1890 has been restricted by thousands of State, county, and city enactments providing for separate schools, libraries, playgrounds and swimming pools.

Hospitals must provide separate wards. So, too, must asylums, reformatories, orphanages and prisons.

The races cannot sit in a seat and travel together in busses, trains, steamboats. They cannot use the same toilet, dining room or waiting room.

Virginia declares any person having as little as one drop of colored blood in his veins a Negro.

These segregation laws not only number in the thousands, but the legal decisions supporting them and having the effect of law fill many volumes.

It is no exaggeration to estimate that 25 per cent of the South's energies go into the vain attempt to enforce what is unenforceable.

If segregation has been built on law, and the foundation is removed, segregation will fade. There will be nothing left to support it.

Fair Racial Practices Law

The question is, what kind of law shall it be?

Carey McWilliams, white, in his new book, "Brothers Under the Skin," published last month by Little, Brown and Company, New York, price $3, has a suggestion that is workable.

He recommends that the government shall establish as its national policy the principle that there shall be no discrimination against individuals because of race, color, creed, or country of national origin.

That is the language of the President's order set-

Thousands of Laws

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee forbid even occasional interracial student meetings.

In Texas, no white man may visit a colored home unless he is a doctor, collector, or delivery man.

New Orleans even forbids colored and white prostitutes to occupy the same house. Florida says no white teacher can instruct a colored pupil.

Colored and white may not box, wrestle, play pool or baseball together.

ing up a Fair Employment Practice Committee to abolish discrimination in war industries.

McWilliams would have this principle of government action apply not only to war plants but to every phase of national life. He would call his law a Fair Racial Practices Act.

Direct Enforcement

It would be enforced in two ways:

1. Indirectly by writing this non-discrimination condition into every contract for the purchase of government supplies, every grant of funds to city, county, and State, every Federal license or permit. In default of compliance, license or appropriation would be recalled.

2. Directly by re-enacting in Congress a new Federal civil rights act similar to the one declared unconstitutional in 1870. The Supreme Court today is not the Supreme Court of seventy years ago.

Under a new civil rights law there could be no segregation on busses, street cars, and trains, or in hotels, theatres, restaurants, railroad stations and other places of public accommodation.

Poll taxes and grandfather clauses and other subterfuges to bar citizens from voting in Federal or local elections on account of race would be prohibited.

Intermarriage laws would be repealed. The privileges and immunities clause of the Fourteenth Amendment would be interpreted to mean what it says.

Such an act would remove all references to race in the naturalization and immigration laws.

Residential segregation and restrictive clauses in deeds conveying property would be interpreted as prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Enforcement Machinery

Enforcement of the law would follow the pattern established by the Wagner Labor Relations Act. An aggrieved individual would not find it necessary to sue in the courts to secure civil rights. Instead, enforcement would be in the hands of an administrative agency such as the National Labor Relations Board, with the power to issue cease and desist orders.

McWilliams points out that the Wagner Act is violently opposed in some sections of the country, but the principle of collective bargaining has been established and the board is securing compliance with its orders. "An unfair racial practice act would not eliminate race prejudice, but it would check discrimination," he says.

How Would It Work?

How would it work? McWilliams gives this illustration:

"Joe Doakes runs a lunch counter. Joe is a good guy; he has no race prejudice whatever. Personally, he has no objection to serving colored people, or Indians, or Chinese. As a matter of fact, he wants their patronage. But perhaps his white customers object. By refusing to patronize Joe, they can force him to deny service to colored people.

"Also, Joe may have a competitor down the street who denies service to colored people; to meet this competition Joe may be forced to operate an all-white restaurant.

"Society should protect the decent impulses of Joe Doakes and discourage the prejudices of his white customers. It should throw its protection around him in the form of a fair racial practices act, which would permit him to do what he probably would like to do—namely, serve all alike without discrimination.

"Similarly, if any white person wants to associate with colored, Chinese, Japanese, or Filipinos, he should not have to do so in a clandestine or furtive manner. If he wants to take a colored man to lunch, he should be at liberty to do so without fear of embarrassment to his guest. A fair racial practices act would, therefore, enlarge the white man's rights while protecting those of colored people."

What About Congress?

Can Congress be persuaded to pass such a bill when it has gagged on anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills? McWilliams thinks that it can, and we agree. But it won't until such a bill is drafted and the pressure of liberals, labor and minorities is united behind it. The majority of America is for such a law, but the majority will have to organize and fight for it NOW.

JUN 12 1943

Measure Back To Committee

Journal and Guide

$300,000,000 Loss To Schools In The South

Norfolk, Virginia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hiding behind an amendment whose wording gave the impression "discrimination" was being fought and Negroes were being "protected," enemies of the federal aid to education bill killed the measure here October 20 by sending it back to committee where it will rest, perhaps, until the Congress session is ended.

The bill would have appropriated $300,000,000 from the Federal treasury to aid the states provide better education, and a goodly share of the money would have gone to southern states.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, led the fight on the bill and on October 14 made a speech in which he asserted that if the bill passed, the federal government eventually would abolish segregation in the schools of the south.

TO KILL THE BILL

The bill was actually killed however, by Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, when he proposed an amendment, designed to bar discrimination in the handling not only of the federal money sent into the states, but in the handling of the regular state moneys for education.

Such action by the federal government is clearly unconstitutional and Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, co-sponsor of the bill charged on the Senate floor that those who voted for the Langer amendment knew it was unconstitutional, but simply wanted to kill the bill itself.

The senators who voted for the Langer amendment (28 Republicans and 12 Democrats) are, with one or two exceptions, known opponents of the bill who wanted it killed and who seized upon the "no discrimination" clause as a smokescreen for their action.

The NAACP wired Senators Langer and W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, that their "well-intentioned" amendment would not add strength to the bill, since the amount of money Negroes would receive in states having separate schools was protected by Section 13, sub-section (d) which reads as follows:

"A just and equitable apportionment, allotment, or distribution of the funds provided under this Act for the benefit of a minority racial group in a State which maintains by law separate educational facilities for such minority racial group, means any plan of apportionment, allotment, or distribution which results in the expenditure, for the benefit of such minority racial group, of a proportion of said funds not less than the proportion that each such minority racial group in such State bears to the total population of that State."

SOUTHERN SENATORS

Most southern senators were for the bill as drawn, without amendments. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama was co-sponsor of the bill. The southerners did not raise debate, even, when Senator Barbour proposed his "no discrimination" clause relating to federal funds only.

But when Senator Langer went farther than the Barbour amendment and proposed that the federal government regulate state school funds, the final blow to the bill was delivered.

"Millions of Negro children in the south and thousands of Negro teachers will suffer because of this political trickery," said an NAACP statement. "The men who killed this bill are hiding behind the pretense that they were fighting for Negroes and against discrimination. We are convinced that on the discrimination point the bill as drawn gave as adequate protection as could be secured while still remaining constitutional. There were powerful forces against this bill, but they would have been defeated. They knew that when debate opened so they dragged out the race issue, which was the only move that could stave off defeat. The politicians have won and the Negro and white children and teachers of the south have lost."

Charleston, S. C. Courier
October 2[illegible], 1943

School Aid Bill Changed, Southern Support Withdrawn

Washington, Oct. 20.—(AP): Sponsors of a bill to provide $300,000,000 a year in federal grants to public school wrote the measure off as dead tonight, saying it was killed by a broad anti-racial discrimination amendment which cost it Southern support.

Acceptance of the amendment, offered by Senator Langer, Republican, North Dakota, by a vote of 40 to 37, was followed by 53 to 26 vote to recommit the measure to the education committee.

The Langer amendment prohibited discrimination in the benefits and appropriations authorized under the bill "or in state funds supplemented thereby," on account of "race, creed or color."

The change was adopted despite assertions by Senators Hill, Democrate, Alabama, and Thomas, Democrat, Utah, that it was opposed by Walter White, secretary of the national association for the advancement of the colored people, for fear it would jeopardize passage of the bill with an amendment which would "endanger its passage".

"Nobody" who had any fear of federal control of education in the states could vote for this bill as amended," Senator George, Democrat, Georgia, told his colleagues in forecasting the measure's death.

Addressing himself to senators who supported the Langer amendment, George said:

"Every intelligent negro in the country will definitely understand and will definitely understand his interests, because you killed this legislation."

Majority Leader Barkley, Kentucky, said he opposed it because you voted against it because you voted against it because you killed this legislation."

Even Hill, co-sponsor of the measure, joined in the vote sending it back to committee.

Twenty-eight Republicans and 12 Democrats voted for the amendment and Burton of Ohio, and 35 two Republicans, Aiken of Vermont and Burton of Ohio, and 35

The recommital motion won the support of all the Southerners who supported the Langer amendment, whose states would have been

17-1943

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 13, 1943

Right to Discriminate

To The News and Courier:

The caprices of the human mind are indeed amazing. The New Dealers conceive of liberty as the right to vote away other men's freedom, and some negroes with their liberal herdsmen pretend to believe that we can take away a large part of the right to discriminate without damaging democracy.

Surely, no one outside an insane asylum would attempt to remove entirely the right of discrimination and leave any part of democracy, for that would be more difficult than killing half a cow to stay within a meat ration. The right to discriminate is the foundation of all freedom, for, if a man join the Methodist church (for instance) he discriminates against the Presbyterians and Baptists and all other creeds. If he buys groceries from Mr. Brown he discriminates against all other grocers. If he buys a can of beans he discriminates against the producers of all other foods. How would the negro like being forced to buy a cantaloupe and a honeydew with every watermelon? When a worker gets a job he discriminates against all save one employer. And only slaves or morons would attempt to vote if denied the right to discriminate against a candidate.

The fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America met in Chicago and protested to the White House against employes who discriminate because of color or creed. But, if we can't discriminate because of creed, then a Catholic priest could demand employment as a Presbyterian minister. Businessmen discriminate against negroes because experience has shown that white workers are more efficient, or because there is less friction when all employes are of a kind. Men don't usually invest good money for either philanthropy or spite. They manage their affairs in the way that they think best for their own profit. And that is the essence of free enterprise. If a negro is best for the job the negro is chosen and the white man rejected. A great many jobs which pay well give negroes first choice, for instance, form-setters and concrete finishers get a dollar or more an hour and are nearly always negroes. Is that not all right? The negro is perfectly free to organize his own business and many of them do. But some of them seem not to like their own company and prefer to mingle with white people. If a man doesn't like himself, whom does he expect to like him?

The desire for separation in no way implies superiority; it merely recognizes a difference, but the gate crasher, by his very act, admits his own inferiority. And, the same law which keeps the negro out of the white coach also keeps the white man out of the negro coach. Yet this same council protested against racial discrimination on public carriers.

It is logical to suppose that a free man would cherish the right to seek the company of his own kind, and that the foundation of free enterprise is the right to hire, or fire whoever one wishes.

It is possible to cut off a few rights here and there and still retain a semblance of democracy, and also possible to cut off a dog's legs and still retain a semblance of a dog. But a crippled dog makes a poor hunter and a crippled democracy makes poor progress.

JAMES REAVES

Alcolu.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Poll Shows South, North Agree That Jim Crow Must Go

FEB 20 1943

Colored America is firmly convinced that segregation must be fought and opposed wherever it raises its head, according to a representative sampling of public opinion completed this week by The Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment.

There was a great difference of opinion on the technique that should be utilized, but in answer to the question, "DO YOU BELIEVE THE NEGRO SHOULD FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION EVEN WHEN IT IS THE ACCEPTED 'PATTERN OF THE COMMUNITY'?", the following results were obtained:

89.1% said "YES"
8.8% said "NO"
1.9% were uncertain

DIXIE WAS NOT DEFENSIVE

Although the South's percentage of "YES" answers was a fraction lower than the general poll norm, it was noticed that Dixie voters were not on the defensive when they responded.

A noted Tennessee educator stated: "The Southern Conference on Race Relations went on record as opposing segregation. We in the South are using almost the same methods as the Northern Negro in the fight against Jim Crow. It is very difficult to fight the accepted pattern of a community but I think the nation will admit we are doing just that in our more progressive organizations."

"Segregation bars Negroes from taking part in many important decisions affecting his welfare and his destiny," said a California physician. "It is used viciously by some white men when it is not necessary. I think it must be fought all the way down the line."

Other comments were: "We have accepted 'existing patterns' too long as it is." "Techniques may differ, but oppose it before we are entirely eliminated from normal American business, political and civic intercourse." "We speak of economy. The American system of racial segregation is one of the most disgraceful and expensive single factors in the nation's life."

Next week: "DO YOU BELIEVE THAT A MASS MIGRATION OF SOUTHERN NEGROES TO THE NORTH AND WEST WOULD AID THE RACE AS A WHOLE?"

GENERAL

ROGERS SAYS:—

FEB 13 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ZORA NEAL HURSTON ENDORSES JIM CROW, BUT HER OWN LIFE DISPROVES DIXIE PATTERN

BY J. A. ROGERS

ZORA NEAL HURSTON'S endorsement of Jim Crow in an interview given to the N. Y. World-Telegram, (Feb. 1, 1943) is causing much unfavorable and even indignant comment in New York. A friend of mine, who is at work on a Negro encyclopedia, even brought it to me asking me to comment on it. The "blessings" he heaped on her head were not a few.

In this article, Miss Hurston is quoted as saying on Jim Crow, "For everything put up in the South for white people there is the equivalent for the Negro. In other words, the Jim Crow system works. I feel that th s is all right. After all what Negroes need, and this is a principal factor in the race question, is just an equal opportunity."

Mr. Rogers

For the life of me I can't understand the mentality of anyone belonging to an oppressed group, white or black, Jew or Gentile, who talks like this. Is this kink due to the desire to be amiable, to please present company, in this case, "white folks?" Or is it done so that "thrift may follow fawning," in short, "handkerchief-head?"

LET'S take the case of the very brilliant and entertaining Miss Hurston, herself. She blames the North for not having "worked out a system" as the South, but if it had would she have been what she is today? She studied at Columbia university under the great Prof. Boas. Could she have done this under segregation? Would she have had the fine intellectual contact which helped to develop her in the North?

SUPPLY AMMUNITION TO RACE HATERS

I often wonder if Negroes who talk like Miss Hurston reflect on the immense harm they do to their own "people", of the comfort and assurance they give to the enemies of the Negro? Such articles are often quoted extensively and with highest approval by the worst enemies of the black man.

A CLASSIC example of the above is Hannibal Thomas, a Negro writer of Reconstruction days who wrote a terrible blast about Negro immortality, making it appear that such immorality was inherent in the Negro, and not principally the result of the unparalleled immorality that was forced on the Negro woman by the white master, who, often at the point of the lash forced her to cohabit with someone unpleasing to her in order that she might breed him more slaves. Thomas' book became the Bible of the foes of the Negro, principally of Rear-Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, a Cracker born if ever there was one, who used it as his main argument in his venomous book, "The Negro a Menace to American Civilization."

A FULL CITIZEN WHEN PAYING OUT

FEB 13 1943

Now I am not saying that the Negro robber, murderer, rapist, or prostitute should be defended. Such will victimize the Negro as readily as they will white people. They are enemies of society, no better, no worse than their brothers in a white skin. What I maintain is that there should be no blanket indictment against a whole group; that in the case of the Negro, it should be the individual who is attacked as it is in the case of the whites. Why should the crime of one or two Negroes be made to reflect on those Negroes who abhor crime and wrong-doing?

MISS Hurston says "The Jim crow system orks." You bet, it does. Here's how it works: In all that makes for American citizenship, where it will profit the dominant white group, the Negro is forced to be a full American citizen, willy-nilly. When paying out he is not a Negro; but he is when on the receiving end. For instance, do you see anything about "race" on an income tax blank? But look at those giving jobs! How many Negroes hold state jobs in the South?

LACK POSITIONS OF IMPORTANCE

Contrary to Miss Hurston I say: "The biggest, worst, most deadly enemy of the Negro, North or South, is segregation. I fail to find one single redeeming element in it. Moreover, it is sheer hypocrisy. Miss Hurston knows, or ought to know, that under cover, or rather, covers, there has never been any segregation in the South. It exists only in the open where it is used to rob Negro labor, debauch Negro womanhood, and to keep Negroes poor and ignorant.

THERE is not one single thing accomplished under segregation that could not have been done a thousand-fold better without it. We hear much about what the Negro has done since slavery but it is very, very picayune to the position he could now be holding if he were not segregated. Why is it that there is not a single Negro in any position of even third-rate importance in the United States government now? Why is it that the French West Indian Negro, who is much less educated than the Afram erican, and far fewer in number was able to hold such high government posts in France? And now holding them in France, BOAS WAS RIGHT OF INEQUALITY attorney-generalship of [illegible] Cabinet ministers, heads of gov- generals, admirals, ernment departments, etc., etc. One dark Negro, I knew, was head of the budget for the French navy, and a capable man he was, too. Several times in the entourage of the President of France as seen in the movies, I have seen Negro officials. In America, such would appear only as valets. I maintain that Negroes could do no worse in some of the high government positions than the incompetent whites

FEB 13 1943

Prof. Boas must certainly have turned over in his grave. He was a great foe of racial inequality and injustice.

Miss Hurston is the author of six or seven books on the Negro which have a large sale being a pupil of Prof. Boas. Well,

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Rights

IT'S no longer so easy for the police to treat Negroes as helpless victims to be beaten up at will, or arrested as scapegoats for crimes they can't solve.

Such cases as those of Sherry Franklin and Ethelen Burnett are signs of a growing unity of Negro and white to protect Negro victims of police attacks.

Sherry Franklin was arrested as a "mugger" after a minor altercation with a white girl. She was acquitted after a broad movement of protest against her arrest developed in her neighborhood. Ethelen Burnett was beaten by a subway cop who was suspended for three weeks following wide protests.

The Eastern Seaboard Conference on the Negro and the War last week-end at which many labor unions were present also marked the developing unity of Negro and a section of labor in defense of the Negro people.

The conference emphasized that the struggle for Negro rights is essentially an aspect of the struggle of the "common man" everywhere.

Who can deny that the elimination of discrimination in industry, for instance, would aid greatly in promoting the struggle against the common man's most bitter foe—fascism? Who can deny that the abolition of the poll tax would strike a very heavy blow at domestic foes of the common man?

The defense of the Negro people, then, becomes a major point on the order of business of every organization of the people.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Victims Of Discrimination

THE policy of the Army and Navy about physical education and sports programs for Negro personnel is damaging to the morale of Negro civilians and service men.

Top-ranking Negro college coaches are being taken into the Army as privates or as low ranking, non-commissioned officers and are having to serve under the young men whom they coached, and taught.

The former students and athletes, having advantage of being drafted earlier, are in many cases outranking the men like former Coach Bill Bell of Florida A. and M. College, now in the Army.

Neither Wallace Wade of Duke, Jim Crowley of Fordham, nor any of the other well known white coaches — none of whom have any more impressive record than does Bill Bell, for instance, in the sphere of athletics, coaching, or physical education — has been forced to face that sort of a situation on any appreciable scale. The reason: They received commissions and were assigned duties essentially the same as their civilian jobs. They are merely transplanted physical education directors.

The Army claims that such activities are valuable in maintaining Army morale. Then it must be assumed that the Army refers principally to "white" morale. For, of the many top-ranking Negro physical education directors, not one has been given a job commensurate with either his qualifications or his experience.

Classic example of this basically unfair policy is the situation at Tuskegee Army Flying School, where what little program there is there is being handled by a conscientuous but nevertheless inadequately trained young former athlete of Virginia State College. Meanwhile, Captain Harold D. Martin, commissioner of football officials for two outstanding Negro collegiate conferences, physical education director at Miner Teachers College, Washington, D. C., and former head coach of eminently successful teams in several sports at Virginia Union, Virginia State, and Shaw University, is doing absolutely nothing in his field at the school.

The name of Harold Martin is synonomous with the best in Negro athletics and physical education programs. There are others, not quite so well known but equally as well qualified. These men stand around doing odd jobs, while a one-sport star like Hank Greenberg visits a major Negro air base, and in a few hours sets up an all-round sports program around a recent college graduate.

The Navy has taken hundreds of athletes and coaches, given them a short indoctrination and related courses, and placed them in charge of physical fitness programs as chief specialists of commissioned officers. In at least two training centers, the class A Naval Training Schools at Great Lakes, Illinois, and at Hampton, Virginia, there are large bodies of men receiving training who could be conducted through physical fitness programs by competent colored specialists, were they given the opportunity.

How do the War and Navy Departments justify this complete ignoring of the talents of well trained Negro teachers and coaches, if the program is vital to morale? Or is it interested in Negro morale? There could conceivably become a time when Negro service morale would be vitally important in the winning of the war.

PEARL BUCK LEADS WAR ON SEGREGATION

Bee
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, May 13—(ANP)—A nationwide movement to do away with race discrimination in the war effort was announced Sunday by Pearl S. Buck, chairman of the committee against race discrimination of the American Civil Liberties union, which has been studying the problem during the past year. With a nucleus of 26 national organizations, each having a positive program for race equality, a continuing conference has been formed to consolidate efforts and to work out ways of abolishing discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, defense industries and other war agencies.

Member organizations of the conference are taking part in a series of meetings this week devoted to the six major aspects of discrimination in the war situation; the armed forces; government employment; the voluntary services; industry and trade unions; housing, education and training.

"The eyes of the world are upon us," Miss Buck said, "to see how we work out our democracy here at home; they look to us to see the patterns for the world to come. It is our job to make democracy come true for the colored people in America as a promise of our sincerity in a democratic peace. It is the duty of responsible American citizens to do something about it now."

The conference against Negro discrimination includes white, interracial, and colored organizations. The emphasis, Miss Buck explained, will be upon getting more white organizations to undertake their share of responsibility in overcoming discriminatory practices.

The conference has expressed its purpose to carry on a continued educational campaign; seek legislation in the various states against discrimination, be alert to situations of discrimination and bring to trial abuses, enlist wider organizational and individual support of race equality; work for equal opportunity in the government and in the war bodies; and lay the basis for race equality in this country now and after the war.

The continuing conference was originally called together by the committee against race discrimination in the war effort, which includes Miss Buck, chairman; Ernest Angell, William N. Baldwin, Edward L. Bernays, Prof. Lyman Bryson, Elmer Carter ,Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, Mrs. Allan Knight Chalmers, Dr.Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. Frank P. Graham, James Marshall, Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Dr. Reinhold Niemuhr, Dr. George W. Shuster, Arthur B. Spingarn, Walter White, William L. White, Wendell L. Willkie.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TOWARD EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Part of the home front in the United States is the campaign against unfair discrimination among our citizens. We do make progress. In Washington Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Public Housing Agency announces that Negro tenants will occupy about 12 per cent of the public housing units currently in use or planned. Negroes have nearly 16,000 of the 132,000 homes built under the peacetime housing program, now suspended. They will have about 42,000 of the 612,000 homes built under the War Housing Program. They themselves have helped build these homes. About 12 per cent of the construction wages went to them—and 12 per cent is about the proportion of Negroes in the total population. Most of them worked at unskilled labor, but about one-third of the 12 per cent went to Negro craftsmen.

In this State the State Labor Department held its first public hearing in this city this week on charges of racial or religious discrimination. The fact

17-1943 General

Across The Desk

By LUDLOW W. WERNET

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

QUEER PEOPLE — Writing in the New York Post last Monday, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, did a column on "queer people" in connection with the Ethiopian delegates to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture.

JUN 5 1943

"When the Ethiopian delegates reached Washington last week," Mowrer wrote, "they went directly to the State Department for information about the Conference. At the end with some embarassment, they asked if it would be possible to get 'some American money'. The State Department officials were more than willing to help.

"'Have you a letter of credit or an account in this country,' they asked.

"The men from Addis Ababa had neither.

"'Oh, then perhaps you thought of another method.'

"Without saying a word, one of the visitors poured from a hitherto unnoticed, heavy, black bag, a stream of gold coins and gold bars which they had brought with them on their trip via clipper.

JUN 5 1943

Ludlow W. Werner

"'Will that do?' the Ethiopian asked timidly.

"'It will indeed,' answered the official, 'and I shall be delighted to arrange it for you.'

"Queer people, these Ethiopians.

"Years ago, I once accepted the job of introducing to the American radio public Haile Selassie, Ethiopian Emperor, Conquering Lion of Judah and King of Kings. Part of the task was to get His Majesty to the mike in time. His suite in the Swiss hotel was located in the farthest wing. His Majesty never hurries. Furthermore, when finally I got the illustrious speaker under way, I discovered another obstacle in the shape of the Royal Strut. A king in Ethiopia does not, it appears, walk like common mortals. he dances with widely outturned toes. And he dances slowly. We beat the deadline to the broadcasting office by the margin of six seconds.

"Queer people, these Ethiopians.

"When last week in Washington the Ethiopians left the State Department, they proceeded on their way to the Mayflower Hotel and asked for rooms.

"Washington is, however, a Southern city and the Mayflower is far too tony to take in 'colored people.'

"So, until they could leave for Hot Springs, where rooms had been reserved for them in the Homestead Hotel by the American Government, the representatives of the King of Kings had to live with the regular Ethiopian representative in Washington, for no other place would — apparently — take them in.

"Queer people, these Americans."

— a. t. d. —

QUEER PEOPLE — Yes, the queer people in this instance were the Americans. For here was a concrete example of democracy NOT at work. The Ethiopians were here at the invitation of the United States to participate with other United Nations representatives in a conference of vital concern to all. And yet, in democratic America, because their forms were slightly darker, these representatives could not sleep at or be accommodated in the Mayflower Hotel.

JUN 5 1943

Is it any wonder that Axis propagandists have had little trouble in the Far East, India or Africa, in selling themselves when such incidents serve as an example of what to expect under the influence of an United States which denies darker peoples common privileges or rights?

Is it any wonder that Axis propagandists have little trouble when columnists such as Edgar Ansel Mowrer "must" be funny and pick up a little incident like the difficulty he encountered with Emperor Haile Selassie and made of it the subject of a jest — about how a king of Ethiopia does not walk like other mortals but "dances with widely outturned toes,"

Maybe Columnist Mowrer was trying to lighten up the subject matter of his column by the injection of the "humor" note about the King of Kings but it seems to me to have been misplaced and ill-timed humor. It would have been just as bad had he mentioned the fact that another King of a great empire has a speech impediment and stutters and lisps.

JUN 5 1943

Queer people, these Americans. Damned queer.

A Great Opportunity Lost

Atlanta, Ga. Journal October 21, 1943

THE TACTICS used by certain opponents of the Federal-Aid-for-Education bill do them no credit and do the country a grave disservice. Unable to meet the issue on its merits, they encumbered the bill with a needless and obnoxious amendment which forced its stanchest friends to vote for its return to the Senate Committee on Education, thereby pigeonholing it for the rest of the current session. While the pretended purpose of the amendment, offered by Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, was to prevent racial discrimination in the use of federal or state funds allotted to public schools, it was really a red herring drawn across the path of a great opportunity and a splendid ideal. Petty politics has succeeded, for the time being, in depriving millions of young Americans, especially in the Southern and Western states, of the benefits of the Thomas-Hill bill. But the emergency which its enactment would have met remains, and not until its principles are applied will the ends of justice and democracy be duly served.

It is undisputed that the states most in need of such assistance as the Thomas-Hill Bill proposed are those whose own tax resources are already strained to the utmost in providing for their public schools. Georgia now spends for education 37 per cent of its total income, which is among the highest ratios in the entire country. Yet, the average teacher's salary in Georgia is only $758 a year, or hardly more than half the national average; and this is relatively true of a number of other states. "Differences in educational opportunity," a country-wide survey reports, "correspond almost exactly with differences in economic power." The general welfare of America demands and practical democracy urges that the economic power of the nation as a whole be drawn upon to help equalize educational opportunities. This is done by the individual states, their wealthier counties contributing to the needs of the poorer, in order that general standards may be raised for the common good; and on the same principle the Thomas-Hill Bill provided for a reasonable and fair apportionment of federal aid for education among all the states.

The defeat, or delay, of this vitally important measure lies at the door of those who injected a false racial issue. The bill, as it came before the Senate for debate, amply protected the interests of minority races and also amply safeguarded the rights and laws of the individual states. What a pity that little minds and narrow hearts undid so great a chance for creative service.

Hartsville, Tenn., Vidette
October 29, 1943

Legislative Sabotage

Reprinted from the October 22, 1943 issue of THE WASHINGTON POST

The Senate on Wednesday strangled to death the bill for Federal aid to education by the device of recommitting it to the Committee on Education and Labor. It was not even an open and honest act of strangulation by men willing to stand up and be counted. Instead it was accomplished deviously, from behind, by legislative trickery. The pious gentlemen involved did not care to leave any fingerprints. First, control the administration, curriculum, they amended the bill to make it fit their accusations. Then they applied the garrote.

The bill, sponsored by Senators Thomas of Utah and Hill of Alabama, sought to appropriate $300,000,000 for grants-in-aid to the States, two-thirds of which would be used for the payment of teachers' salaries. The principal objection to the bill expressed in the course of Wednesday's debate was the fear that it would impose Federal control over local school systems. This despite the fact that the bill's first section explicitly forbade "any agency or officer of the United States to interfere in any manner with the administration, curriculum, methods of instruction, or materials of instruction." The safeguard incidentally, is one we applaud. But instead of enacting it to improve or strengthen this section, opponents of the Federal aid measure chose to nullify it by supporting a needless and irrevelent amendment of Senator Langer's for bidding discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the administration of Federal funds or of "State funds supplemented thereby. This amendment of Senator Langer's was denounced as sheer obfuscation by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was vehemently opposed by the American Teachers' Association, and organization including Negro teachers. It served no purpose save to make the bill as a whole intolerable. A number of Senators who voted for this amendment promptly turned round and voted to have the legislation as a whole recommitted to the Committee on Education and Labor. Senator Taft, who supported the amendment, rose as soon as it had been passed to make the motion for recommital. As Senator George forecast, the causes of this

"Every intelligent Negro in this country will definitely understand that Senators who voted for the amendment were voting against the Negroe's interest, because they have killed the proposed legislation. The fact is that they were voting against the interest of whites and Negroes alike. In the whole of this union there are only three States or Territories which do not have teachers receiving less than $1,200 a year. More than half the States have teachers who are receiving less than $600 a year. Such stipends do not draw high caliber instructors to our public schools. They have been responsible for a wholesale abandonment of the teaching profession. During the 1942-43 school year, 12,000 teachers left our public schools. An additional 105,000 are expected to leave during the current year.

True enough, the causes of this

situation are local. But the consequences are national. Inadequate education in any part of the country makes itself felt in national affairs, is reflected in the laws under which all of us must live. And it cannot be remedied locally. For the situation embraces a vicious circle. Inadequate education breeds poverty; and poverty makes adequate education impossible. If this not a fit sphere for Federal aid, then we are no longer a union but a mere confederacy.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
October 21, 1943

School Funds Bill Killed By Racial Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Sponsors of a bill to provide $300,000,000 a year in Federal grants to public school wrote the measure off as dead tonight, saying it was killed by a broad anti-racial discrimination amendment which cost it Southern support.

Acceptance of the amendment, offered by Senator Langer (R., N. D.), by a vote of 40 to 37, was followed by a 53 to 26 vote to recommit the measure to the education committee.

The Langer Amendment prohibited discrimination in the benefits and appropriations authorized under the bill "or in state funds supplemented thereby" on account of "race, creed or color."

The change was adopted despite assertions by Senators Hill (D., Ala.) and Thomas (D., Utah) that it was opposed by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for fear it would jeopardize pasage of the bill.

Rock Hill, S. C., Herald
October 21, 1943

School Aid Bill Appears Dead

Washington — Sponsors of a bill to provide $300,000,000 a year in Federal grants to public schools wrote the measure off as dead yesterday, saying it was killed by a broad anti-racial discrimination amendment which cost it southern support.

Acceptance of the amendment offered by Senator Langer, Republican of North Dakota, by a vote of 40 to 37, was followed by 53 to 26 vote to recommit the measure to the educational committee.

The Langer amendment prohibited discrimination in the benefits and appropriations authorized under the bill "or in state funds supplemented thereby" on account of "race, creed, or color."

The change was adopted despite assertions by Senators Hill, Democrat of Alabama, and Thomas, Democrat of Utah, that it was opposed by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, for fear it would jeopardize passage of the bill.

Anti-Racial Discrimination Clause Kills School Aid Bill

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(U.P.)—The Senate, by a 53-to-26 vote, today recommitted the $300,000,000 Federal teachers' aid bill and thereby virtually killed it after it had been amended to stipulate there should be no racial discrimination in using the funds.

The measure was returned to the education and labor committee for further study on motion of Senator Robert A. Taft (R), Ohio. He originally opposed it on grounds it would result in Federal domination of the State education system.

The Senate had adopted 40 to 37 an amendment by William Langer (R), North Dakota, stipulating there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or color.

The clause was demanded by negro leaders on the premise the bill otherwise would perpetuate the customs in some States of paying more per student for education of white children than for negroes. It aroused the ire of Southern Democrats who forced recommittal with the aid of State's rights advocates.

The measure would have permitted pay raises for all public school teachers and equalized salary scales in some of the poorer States. Senator Edward V. Robertson (R), Wyoming, called it an attempt to purchase the votes of 1,000,000 people — "a finance measure which does nothing for education."

Senator Walter F. George (D), Georgia, said the Langer amendment "effectively kills this legislation and is a disservice to the negro population."

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said in a statement that the 13,000,000 negroes in the United States "do not consider Senator George a satisfactory judge of their constitutional rights.

"The amendment sought only to assure equal educational opportunities to negro children in war times," Brown said. "The Democrats have again denied to negroes their constitutional rights and equal educational benefits."

Warns Result Of Riots Unless Jim Crow Ends

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
OCT 3 1943

Recommendations Are Made To Ease Tension

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Race riots are bound to result unless racial discrimination is ended, declared James Waterman Wise, research director of the Council Against Intolerance in America Wednesday at an interracial conference here attended by 500 persons.

Five discussion group chairmen made recommendations for the release of tension and the elimination of race prejudice and segregation.

Anna Arnold Hedgman, regional director of race relations, OCD headed the armed forces group that recommended that President Roosevelt issue an executive order abolishing immediately discrimination and segregation within the armed forces and their auxiliary forces. The group further voted to petition the President, his cabinet and executives of the Red Cross to immediately abolish the segregation of blood plasma banks.

A housing group, headed by City Councilman Stanley Isaacs, declared that the ghetto is an ancient practice to be outlawed in a democratic society, and that sound relations can be achieved only when segregation is broken down and these living in a community learn to understand each other through direct contact.

A. Clayton Powell, chairman of the People's committee, recommended that the committee work toward the "marriage" of the white and Negro press by having mixed staffs and that there be no labeling of Negroes.

Shysterism In The Senate

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
October 20, 1943

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

The Senate has killed the federal aid for education bill by one of the cheapest tricks—one of the most dishonest tricks—any member of that august body has engaged in in a long time. It is almost unbelievable that allegedly respectable men would play such a shoddy game of politics. It makes little difference whether the bill was good or bad, the tactics used against it were abominable and inexcusable.

Three men are primarily responsible for what happened. They are, in the order named, Sen. McNary, of Oregon, Sen. Taft, of Ohio, and Sen. Langer, of North Dakota. Two of them—McNary and Langer—were on record as in favor of the bill. Yet they connived to defeat it. The unctious Taft was the only one of the three Republicans who was openly opposed to it.

For nearly a week the measure had been debated on the Senate floor. The lines were closely drawn. There were some good arguments for the bill; there were some good arguments against it. The debate had been on a reasonably high level.

But a counting of noses toward the end showed that it would pass if a clear-cut vote were taken. So the Republican schemers put their heads together. They proposed an amendment which would have put the federal government directly into the management of the schools. Yet it was these same senators who had objected to the bill on the grounds that the federal government might take a part in the local school programs.

In other words, when they saw that their arguments did not stand up they tacked on an amendment which virtually no one could stomach. When the amendment was adopted, Sen. Taft promptly moved—and this shows the complete cynicism in his whole position—that the bill be recommitted to committee for further study—in other words, that the bill be put on the shelf.

* * *

The bill is on the shelf. It may never be taken off again. Certainly it will not be taken off while the present members of the Senate are in office. If the American people want a federal aid for education bill they had better get busy and elect a Senate that believes in such a thing. This Senate does not.

There was powerful behind-the-scenes opposition to the Thomas-Hill bill. The chief opposition came from the Catholic Church, which argued that the federal government should not spend money on public schools without also spending money on parochial schools.

When it was seen that the bill would in all probability pass despite this powerful and effective opposition, Sens. Taft and Langer offered the amendment providing no discrimination in the use of federal or state funds on the basis of race, creed or color. Obviously the Southern senators would not support a bill with such an amendment. It would mean that there could no longer be a separation between white and colored schools. (Will the Birmingham business men who recently invited Sen. Taft to Alabama please note?).

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was opposed to the amendment. The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes was opposed to the amendment. Yet the Republican leaders saw an opportunity to do a little demagoguing: they will go back home and tell their Negro voters that they tried to help them get better educational opportunities. When they do that, and they will, they will be telling a lie.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, telegraphed Sen. Langer that his proposed "anti-discrimination amendment . . . adds nothing to protection against discrimination already appearing in Section 6f and 13c and 13d of the bill now before the Senate."

In opposing the amendment, Sen. Hill, of Alabama, told the Senate that the "bill now provides for a fair, a just, and an equitable division so far as all minority races are concerned. A vote for the amendment would serve but one purpose: that is, to take from the Negro and to take from all minority groups, the benefits which they would derive under the bill."

* * *

If Sen. McNary, the Republican leader, had been honest in his promise that he would support the bill he would have opposed the Langer amendment. Everyone knew that the Langer amendment was designed to defeat the bill. It made it possible for senators who opposed the bill to kill the bill without voting against the bill. They voted for the Langer amendment. Then after it was attached it was almost impossible for anyone to support the bill, so it was promptly recommitted to the committee on the motion of Sen. Taft.

17-1943

Bee [redacted]

Chicago, Ill.

ZORA HURSTON DENIES SAYING NEGRO BETTER OFF SOUTH

MAR 7 1943

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Mar. 4.—(ANP)—In bitter, disappointed words, Zora Hurston, author of successful books and highly trained anthropologist, denied the gist of an interview which purported to give her views and which was printed by a New York daily last week and subsequently carried by numerous colored weeklies.

"The article is untrue and twisted," Miss Hurston said. "I have only high regard for Douglas Gilbert who wrote the story, but I deny categorically that I ever said that Negroes were better off in the South. Neither did I approve of segregation in the South or anywhere else.

"What I really told Mr. Gilbert, who in trying to fit it into his brief space left out the essentials or perhaps permitted his own views to gain ascendancy, was that I do not see the business of race prejudice as a sectional one; there is plenty of race prejudice both north and south but the south by opportunity of long practice had worked out a system, while the north, caught between its declarations of no prejudice and its actual feelings, when the situation came up was groping around for the same thing, but with fine phrases. I told him how I laughed to myself watching northerners, after saying to Negro individuals how distressed they were about the awful conditions down south, trying to keep Negroes from too close a contact with themselves. The south, having been perfectly frank all along, is unembarrassed.

"In the matter of segregation, I said that Negroes have their own theatres and places of amusement, sometimes owned by Negroes, but often owned by whites and managed by Negroes; that Negroes were happy in their own social gatherings and had no more desire to associate with the whites than the whites had to associate with them. I made this point deliberately, because this 'social equality' has been the red herring that white people like Talmadge, who do not want Negroes to have equal opportunity, drag across the issue to becloud it. Their claim is that Negroes are eager to marry into white families, and so they have to exert themselves to prevent it. They know that this is not true, but it has been a useful cliche for a long time.

"Neither did I say that Negroes were better off in the south than in the north. What I did say was that there is a large body of Negroes in the south who never get mentioned. They are wealthy, well-educated, and generally doing good for themselves. I said that propagandists always talk about sharecroppers and the like, but never mention these people. I said they do not move north, because they are making good where they are. They are respected by the whites of their communities, even highly favored, and treated quite differently from the uneducated and shiftless Negroes. They hold a sort of prestige in their communities which they would lose in the north.

"I hate talking about the race problem. I am a writer, and leave sociological problems to sociologists, who know more about it than I do. Perhaps my saying that the north was prejudiced too was too far off the norm, and too distressing after all the fine phrases which have been poured over us up there. But I look behind the phrases and see that Harlem is a segregated neighborhood just like any in the south. I have listened to the northern abstractions about justice, and seen the cold hardness to the black individual. In some instances the south is kinder than the north. Then the north adds the insult of insincerity to its cold deeds. My stand is that the south is wrong but the north is not guiltless. It is only a matter of opportunity and degree."

General

Under One Flag

Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

How can we expect to win victory in this country when we are short of manpower and refuse to give the skilled Negro the same opportunity that the white man gets? He is drafted into the army just the same as the white man is to fight, wears the same kind of uniform. They fight together and die together, so why can't we all work together and do the same work on different jobs?

We have educated Negroes but I can count a number of training schools in Jefferson County where they don't allow the Negro except as a servant. The poorest of white men will be advanced before the Negro. But a Negro can finish school, and what will he get? A pick and shovel, or a wheelbarrow.

I am a concrete contractor and master of a number of trades, mechanic, bricklayer, cement finisher, with a college education. I got a card from the U. S. Employment Service, 629 South Third Street, and was also called over my phone. When I applied for the job, they informed me it was for white cement finishers only.

A white friend who has a contract in Jeffersonville tried every way in the world to get me in the Jeffersonville Boat and Machine Company as a pipefitter. My color barred me. I was also refused over at the Quartermaster Depot as a mechanic.

There are 40,000 other Negroes refused other trades. How can a white man of that kind call himself a true American when we all have to fight under one flag?

Louisville. JOHN BUFORD.

Another barrier is the fact of the constitutionality of segregation; for in every case of racial discrimination thus far presented to the United States Supreme Court, the principle of separation has been recognized or upheld. From the point of view of the highest court, any law which separates the races is good law notwithstanding. Jim Crow laws may fare badly under the law and constitution of a state, but they flourish under the constitution of the United States.

BUT shining through this dark cloud of the separation of the races is the silver lining of equal provisions for the races. In its many decisions the United States Supreme Court has always upheld separate schools and separate accommodation in public places, but in each of these decisions it has always proclaimed the law of equal [illegible]

WHY FORCE WON'T WORK

Informer, Hampton, Va.

There are a good many people who talk glibly about solving the problem of discrimination, and some, like the editorial writer in a recent issue of the New York Post, think that "it can be solved only in the way in which we are solving the problems of fascism in Europe, by force." The chief reason that this won't work is that force has to be applied by somebody; and there are not enough white people in the whole United States who could be hired to apply this kind of force in favor of the rights of Negroes.

White Girl Wins Oratory Prize By Hitting Jim-Crow

FEB 26 1943

ST. PAUL. — (ANP) — Jeanette McDonald, white, a student at Hamline university in St. Paul, won the annual women's oratorical contest Friday with an oration entitled "Democracy For Some," in which she blasted America's treatment of the Negro.

Miss McDonald used Hitler's "Mein Kampf" where he refers to the Negroes as merely half human apes, and stated:

"But Mr. Hitler is at least frank and his treatment of the Jews and other races conforms to his statement. We, in the U. S., cannot even give the excuse of being honest; we claim to believe one thing; we deliver orations about, write about; and preach about it; but we do not practice it.

"Our problem is great. With the war situation, racial discrimination has increased in every field. We are fighting a war to preserve democracy, to prove that all men are created equal; and yet socially, economically, and even in our military field, we are treating the Negro as inferior and as a race apart."

In citing examples of racial discrimination she mentioned the Red Cross organization in Rolla, Mo., where white southern women refuse to do Red Cross work with Negroes; the Roland Hayes attack in Georgia; the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to allow Marian Anderson to sing in Constitution hall, the discriminatory elements which exist in the armed forces, the refusal of the navy to permit any Negro college to participate in the V-12 program for the training of officers and its further refusal to allow any Negro student attending a white college to take advantage of the V-1 program.

According to the orator, the test of a citizen is his individual worth and not his color.

"Today we are fighting for a democracy. The Negro is helping in that fight as much as we will permit. He who shares the blood and tears of war, must also have a part in the victorious peace," declared Miss McDonald.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
FEB 27 1943

Within The Walls Of Segregation

DR. JACKSON

AT THE present time the standards of American society demand that every individual shall be educated, gainfully employed, have good health, own taxable property, and render patriotic service to the government under which he lives. In applying these standards to Negroes the following question immediately presents itself, "Can they satisfy these standards within the walls of segregation?"

In comparison with the whites it is well known that Negroes have fewer many barriers. It is the antipathy of whites for Negroes the less education, less employment, is the antipathy of whites for Negroes the poorer health, own less property, groes which has been in existence over a period and encounter far greater difficulties of three hundred years. Every in rendering patriotic American colony service to the government had its black code; every state, which they live. Most Negroes formally or informally, maintains it today. Virginia passed its law in 1630; Virginia pose segregation and maintains it today. Virginia passed its law in 1630; Virginia segregation, but it says that Negroes may rise within the walls of segregation. MAR 27 1943

MANY BARRIERS ENCOUNTERED

A "WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY"

All this is the law of our country, but the law usually does not square with the facts in the case. In their private or public capacity a multitude of whites still insist on suppressing the Negro even from this state of confusion within the walls of segregation.

a movement recently inaugurated in the South hopes to lead the way. The Southern Conference on Race Relations has assumed this task. The sixty or more Southern Negroes who comprise this body detest segregation, but they are willing to begin now "to evolve in the South a way of life, consistent with the principles for which we as a nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want, and from throttling fears."

With the cooperation of a group of Southern whites these leaders hope to accomplish this feat in each of the areas in which Negroes now so greatly suffer — in political and civil rights, in industry and labor, in service occupations, in education, in agriculture, in military service, and in social welfare and health.

Success in this endeavor will thereby bring the practice of democracy closer to the theory of democracy.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By EDGAR G. BROWN

The tens of thousands of colored income tax payers whose bill to Uncle Sam was less than $50 for 1942, have the Republicans in the House and Senate to thank for full forgiveness and cancellation of that indebtedness.

Those due to pay above $50 will have 75 per cent of their tax forgiven. The grand saving to colored people will total a cool 20 million dollars.

Congressman Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina and Senator George of Georgia, the respective House and Senate chairmen, joined with the Republican leaders, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Congressman Knutson of Minnesota, in the final success of the conference bill.

Congressman William L. Dawson, the lone colored member of the House, lined up with those other 100-odd Democrats who made another last desperate stand, as they had done for the past three months, to defeat this tax measure for the benefit all American people without racial or other distinction.

Rankin, McGhee, Colmer, Abernathy, Whitten, Winstead, and Whittington, the seven Mississippia Democrats in the House, were among those voting against tax "forgiveness" as did Dawson. Politics makes strange bed fellows, indeed.

Press Gallery Jim Crow

Ted Poston, an erstwhile first assistant to the now-squashed and unsung Dr. Robert C. Weaver, enjoys the unenviable job of chief colored appeaser and race pretender in the Office of War Information.

He slipped over the jim-crow seating arrangement on colored correspondents in the periodicals section of the House Press Gallery, during the official visit of President Barclay of Liberia.

No one previously had included this section of the gallery, separated by a railing from the other correspondents, as a part of the regular press.

This clever scheme was an added duty to the weekly supply of war pictures plugging the administration, which go out from OWI to the colored weekly newspapers only.

It was segregation in streamlined Dixie fashion. The OWI employee was all smiles as he peered over the gallery rail trying to see Speaker Rayburn, the product of the white Democratic primary, shaking hands with the African Chief Executive.

Memories Refreshed

Poston's mind, no doubt, went black as ours did to that most embarrassing moment in the Chicago Stadium during the Democratic National Convention in 1940.

At that time the same Sam Rayburn sat on the front seat of the center aisle, as the chairman of the Texas Democratic delegation for Roosevelt against Garner.

With both hands grasping the banner of the Lone Star State, he found it impossible to forcibly restrain a fellow Texan from knocking the [illegible] of Poston's mo[illegible] and [illegible] off of his head, in true mob style, for his defiance of Chairman Jim Farley's rule against smoking.

There seems to be no question but that Ted has learned his lesson and is now ace high as chief race pretender with the Southern Democrats, even if the race has to be continually sold down the river.

The New Deal is for the Four Freedoms, abroad, but not for the fifth one, "freedom from prejudice" on the home front.

There is no advancement for the Constitutional Rights of 13,000,000 colored Americans, under the Democratic Administration, despite the heroism of their half-million soldiers.

The sorriest sight in this whole picture is the militant colored race pretender after he gets a big fat berth for himself.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Roosevelt, in his message to the nation, clearly stated that unconditional surrender remains the only condition under which we will do business with Italian fascism. We believe that speech to have been one of the most outstanding wartime speeches of our great Commander-In-Chief. For fascism and its satellites, unconditional surrender is the only terms we can offer. But we must remember that fascism's satellites are not found solely in the countries where the fascist dictatorships are established. They are within the democracies as well.

There are deep-seated fascist sympathizers in our country. They have reached an alarming degree of activity. They have threatened and are continuing to threaten production in our factories. They have injected the greatest of bitterness and violence into our approach to some of the larger political issues such as race-relations without the solution of which this war cannot be won. It is our opinion that unconditional surrender of these forces must also be demanded. Such a decisive approach as this to fascism at home is an approach that clears the political and economic decks for a post-war period of prosperity and political peace.

Such an approach as this would be the most effective answer, would be a decisive answer to those among Negroes who seek to argue to the Negro people that this is not their war. It is obvious that certain elements among the Negro people must and will be attracted by these unclear voices when there is not on a national scale a clear, unqualified challenge thrown into the faces of the fascist forces at home.

President Roosevelt has done a magnificent job in tackling the discriminatory practices against the Negroes. It is the task of labor and the church to see that the proposals he has made are not defeated by those departments of government and other agencies, public and private, which have little or no sympathy with democracy. It is time the Department of Justice, which has so correctly indicted American fascists abroad, begin to take some decisive action toward American fascists at home.

Federal Government Chief Offender In Spreading Racial Discrimination

Philadelphia Tribune

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS, in addressing the Pennsylvania State Negro Council last Saturday, put the blame for the spreading of racial discrimination squarely on the shoulders of the Federal Government. Dr. Tobias is recognized as an international authority on social welfare. He is devoting his life to improving the living conditions of mankind.

In discussing the evils of racial segregation, Dr. Tobias asserted that the jim crow practices in our Army and Navy and in other important branches of the Government furnish the pattern for the enemies of Democracy.

When the Government treats some of its citizens as inferiors, how can it expect private business and other citizens to accept them as equals?

When the Government refuses to accord equal justice to colored workers, it sets the example for the private employer which all the FEPC's in the world can't change.

The greatest and most powerful Government on earth bends the knee and grovels shamefully to the weakest and most backward section of America in all things which have to do with racial attitudes.

The "Solid South" plans the programs of our community organizations, our churches, our schools, our social agencies. The "Solid South" creates the framework of our American life. And there are few who oppose this control.

That is why we have here in America, eighty years after the Emancipation Proclamation, TWO WORLDS: one white, one colored.

DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE

New York Age

ISN'T IT STRANGE to hear so much of the shortage of capable men of medicine for the armed forces and the home front when so many Negro physicians, fully equipped, are being snubbed and ignored?

A recent checkup at the Department of Hospitals reveals that only nineteen Negro resident doctors and internes now hold hospital appointments in our city hospitals. There are about one hundred Negro physicians, surgeons and specialists holding staff appointments.

New York, N. Y.

3,000 Negroes are serving in the city hospitals — as assistant superintendents of nurses, supervising nurses, head nurses, graduate nurses and hospital attendants. They are also employed in technical, clerical and hospital helper groups.

But the record of employment of Negro physicians is by no means a credit to the city.

Practically all the Negroes employed are employed in jim-crow fashion at the Harlem Hospital. The city allows the hospitals to have their own say about their hiring policies.

The shortage, therefore, is not one of physicians. The shortage is one of vision..

Let us hope that the ray of understanding will burst over the minds of city officials and hospital authorities before too many more lives are sacrificed on their altar of evil race prejudice, regardless of the cost.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
October 28, 1943

Stewart Says Langer Defeated School Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) told Senator Langer (R., N. D.) to prohibit racial discrimination in schools benefitting from the funds in a school aid bill he had been signed to kill the proposal ratherponents. Approval of the amendthan afford educational equality. ment was followed by recomStewart said the amendment ofmital of the bill.

Segregation Whets Both Races' Curiosity in Dixie

OCT 30 1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Whites Are Reading Colored Newspapers; One Takes 5, Says Author Lillian Smith

By MABLE ALSTON

WASHINGTON

The barriers of segregation, instead of keeping the races eternally apart, have created an unsatiable curiosity on both sides, Miss Lillian Smith, editor of South Today, told an audience at Howard University Monday.

Proof of this, Miss Smith said the increased awareness that lored and white people have of h other.

White people, she said, because these exclusions, are becoming ore and more curious and even magogues like Gene Talmadge some planters in the Delta a are ravishly reading colored wspapers in order to know what y really are and how they nk.

Reads 5 Colored Weeklies

She cited the case of a planter tho told her that he "subscribed five colored" weekly newspers. This planter, she explain- has a large plantation with ny workers.

oi Ottley's "New World" is g read throughout the South r-vell as the book "Our Darker hers." Continuing, Miss Smith

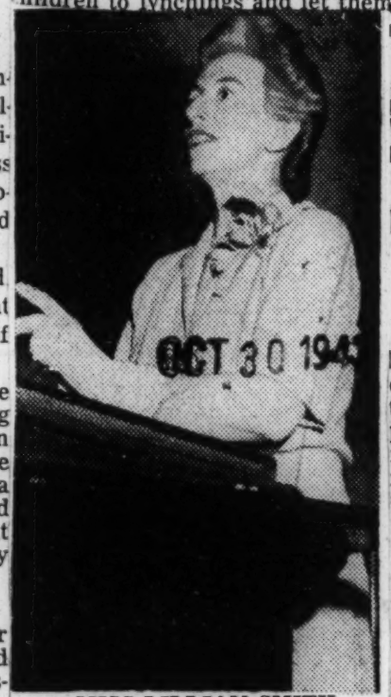
"The old sayings that the Southern white man once had, that "no one understands a colored person like we do and no one can solve his problems like we can has been altered because of the pressure of world events, and we are not so sure any more. I don't believe even Gene Talmadge believes in those old sayings anymore. None of us do.

An Old Southern Story

"There is an old story in the South and it has been handed down for generations to the affect that colored people were created by God to give comfort to the white people; they are a simple and child-like people; the white man needs to laugh so he made the colored man to make him do so.

"We believed it, told it to our children, they were taught it in school, read it in comic strips, watched it at movies. It was instilled in them at the dinner table and they just grew up to believe it.

"On the other hand, colored ple believe that every South- white person would carry their children to lynchings and let them



MISS LILLIAN SMITH, speaking at Howard University Monday evening.

cut toes and fingers off the victim.

He Couldn't Believe It

"Just last week I was at a meeting in New York City and a highly educated colored man said to me: 'I have just finished reading a script of your novel and I understand everything but one.

"'It is the part about the white family whose son was killed by a colored man, yet, you said, the family didn't want any harm to befall him. I am sorry to say but I don't believe it.' he said.

"I startled. I told him that I knew of a thousand such families like that in the South."

He again said, 'I am sorry, but I still do not believe you; if I could it would change my whole attitude about white people,' he explained."

South Expert in Jim Crow

Miss Smith pointed out "that no place in the world has segregation been more successfully developed than in the South. There is no white Southerner in the world who knows all the rules of segregation," she said. "Southerners will argue all day on whether it is proper to shake hands with a colored person or not to. This confusion is due to the segregation system becoming so complex.

"We all know the evils of segregation; it was created when the white man wanted to shut the colored people out of his life. In doing so he built a wall and in so doing he shut himself in and created all sorts of discriminations.

"He thought that he had good reasons for doing so and it worked for a time and still does, but not so successfully.

Segregation Must Go

We have all decided that segregation must be broken down. Wouldn't Gene Talmadge be surprised to hear me say that?

"I wouldn't be a bit surprised if in a few years many Southern demagogues like Talmadge will themselves be on soap boxes preaching to break up segregation, if some one should put money in their other hand.

"As we watch world events and began to realize just how small the earth has grown, and when we think of how many more colored people there are than white, the intelligent white man begins to feel very uncertain and fearful of the future."

Laws No Cure

"Laws will not solve the problem of segregation alone. We must look inside of our homes and hearts because integration will have to begin within each of us.

"I am not sure things are going to be better. We have to change things ourselves, but if colored people continue to hate white and whites continue to hate colored, things are not going to be any better. Democratic laws are sign posts showing us new directions to take, but we ourselves have to do the traveling.

"Some of my friends will say 'give us equal pay, jobs, take out discrimination in the housing and in the army and navy; but it is important also for each of us, no matter what our color, to believe in human worth and dignity and to want it for ourselves and all the peoples of the earth.

"We cannot ask for something for ourselves that we are not willing to give to other people. When I see a colored person who doesn't care about human worth, then don't have much respect for that individual.

"We white people are not going to give minorities any thing. They will have to get it some way. We have over-emphasized the business of just a loaf of bread. White people think of the minority group as not being human beings.

"I spoke at a colored school down South and none of the students believed a thing I was saying.

"What Is Her Racket?"

"Immediately after I had finished, a group of boys went to their teacher and said, Miss Smith has a good line, but what is her racket. Still another group had the expression of 'Oh yeah?' on their faces the entire length of my talk.

"When white people speak they usually tell a lot of lies and promise a lot of things they don't do.

"But it seems very important to me that the attitude of our young people are changed, for without faith in each other, how is it going to be possible for us to create a new world for all to live in?"

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Prejudice in Medical Schools

By ALBERT DEUTSCH

It's high time, now that prejudice endangers the health of Americans in military and civilian life, to tear the veil from the pernicious racial and religious discrimination that poisons the fount of medicine.

Throughout this land there are hundreds of youngsters with a longing to enter the noble profession of Aesculapius, to serve humanity as physicians. They have the necessary qualifications in terms of character and ability, to study medicine.

They have their parents consent, and they are not deferred by the costs of tuition. They have made one fatal mistake: they were born into the wrong race, religion or nationality.

Bias Impedes Production

The army and navy, which now have more than one-third the nation's doctors, are calling for thousands more this year. Hundreds of war industry areas are seriously affected by an acute doctor shortage.

Production of new physicians must be greatly speeded up to meet the deepening medical crisis in wartime. But prejudice-as-usual still blocks this speedup.

Colored, Jews Affected

Nearly every medical school in the country bars colored people no matter how talented they may be. Few colored medical students can be found outside of the specifically colored institutions—Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., and the Howard University Medical School in Washington.

Many medical schools also bar Jews. Most of those that accept Jews do so on a strict quota, or numerus clausus, basis—limited say, to 3 or 5 per cent of the total enrollment. Italians, too, are often discriminated against.

Have a Hindrance

I have known young men of high character and intelligence, with remarkable scholastic records, who have been turned down by as many as 10 or 12 medical schools because of their surnames.

Before the war, hundreds of Jewish students had to go to Scotland and other bias-free countries abroad to get their medical degrees. They just couldn't break into the colleges of their native land.

War Halted Study Abroad

There is the tragic saga of the 450 American students—mostly Jews—of Scottish medical schools who were caught vacationing at home when war broke out in September, 1939.

Except for a lucky few, they were refused visas by the State Department to return and finish their schooling, although many were in their last year, and nearly all were willing to enter the British Medical Corps immediately upon graduation.

Then began, for most of them, a heartbreaking, fruitless cycle of applications to American Medical schools.

Some of the students, in desperation, enrolled in second-grade, unapproved schools so as to get the cherished M.D. at any cost. Others after putting up a game fight, threw up the sponge.

When the U.S.A. entered the war, many of them enlisted as buck privates when they might by that time have obtained their M.D. degree and answered the Army-Medical Corps' urgent call for doctors.

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—As a result of a demagogic Republican maneuver, the Thomas bill, S. 637, to extend Federal aid to education was killed today when the Senate voted to send it back to committee for "post-war" consideration.

Under the leadership of wily Senator Robert Taft, Ohio defeatist, the Republicans tacked on to the bill the Langer amendment calling for no racial discrimination in the use of federal funds which they knew would stop the Southern Democrats from supporting the measure.

Confusing the basic issue of the bill, which is the need to extend federal aid to improve inadequate educational facilities throughout the South and rural areas and immediately raise sub-standard salaries of teachers, the Republicans demagogically posed as staunch supporters of racial equality by passing the amendment introduced by William Langer of North Dakota by a vote of 49 to 37.

As Majority Leader Taft put up behind the motion introduced by Langer. Then "voted for an amendment that fortified his own bill back to the Education and Labor Committee as a "post-war economic problem." This was just opposition to the bill" in other words, it meant the federal government intervened in the administration of state public schools which are segregated in 17 states and where about one-fifth as much money is spent on educating Negro children as on white children.

New York, N. Y.

FHA Plans Drop Of Discrimination

The Federal Housing Authority has issued a manual of policy and procedure having to do with racial discrimination which shall be no dictate on war housing must in-practice is not discriminating. Violators who support segregated real- tors engaged in con-struction which is submitted to the Federal Government in the form of each laborer and whether he is

War Objectors on Strike In Two Federal Prisons

New York, N. Y. PM

PM Exclusive

Conscientious objectors, imprisoned for draft law violations, are engaged in strikes at two Federal prisons.

¶ At Danbury, Conn., 19 men have been confined to their cells since Aug. 11 for refusing to work in protest against the segregation of Negroes and whites in the dining room, although there is no segregation in work, educational and recreational activities.

¶ At Lewisburg, Pa., six men have been on a hunger strike since Sept. 29 protesting against what they term undue censorship of their letters dealing with conditions inside the prison and with personal opinions. Three other objectors at Lewisburg have been engaged in a work strike against racial segregation.

¶ At Ashland, Ky., according to the War Resisters League, a pacifist organization, 10 objectors carried out a week-long hunger strike in sympathy with the Lewisburg demonstrators. Two others staged a sympathy hunger strike at an objectors' camp at Mancos, Colo

Defends Strikers

Chief spokesmen for the demonstrators is Dr. Evan Thomas, who served a term in Leavenworth for his pacifist views in the last war and is chairman of the Resisters League. A brother of Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, and a professor of medicine at New York University, Dr. Thomas told PM:

"The request of the men in Danbury is just and in accordance with the American principles of racial equality, and I am perfectly in agreement with the men at Lewisburg on the question of censorship. Their right to tell of conditions at the prison and to express their own opinions should be protected."

James [illegible], Commissioner of Federal Prisons, pointed out that less than 50 of some 2000 inmates who claim conscientious objection to war have refused to co-operate with prison authorities.

"Freedom of choice," said Bennett, "is impossible in an institution where those in charge are responsible for knowing where every man is during every minute of the day, and are responsible for maintaining order, preventing fights and controlling [illegible] those who would not hesitate to use violence . . .

"I have asked that they (the objectors) be handled patiently and understandingly and that no matter how much we disagreed with their viewpoint we not allow them to goad us 'into pushing them around' or treating them with anything but patience, fairness and understanding.

"A small group who [illegible] extreme views on conscription, on racial relations, on social reform, on vegetarianism, and other subjects have been a disturbing element. They seek to use their imprisonment as a basis for publicity, martyrdom or other compensation for the position they have taken on the war issue."

Race Issue

On the segregation issue, prison authorities argued that the objectors' demand for volunteer quarters where Negroes and whites may mingle if they wish would result in a breakdown in other penal procedures. Regulations, they said, have always provided for mail inspection as a precautionary measure but that consorship has not been rigid.

Asked for a solution, Dr. Thomas said:

"In the last war, conscientious objectors who refused to co-operate in prison were placed in a special camp where they had complete self-government. Unless some such solution is reached by the Bureau of Prisons, the health and well-being of a number of conscientious objectors will almost certainly be seriously injured."

NOV 15 1943

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

ANTI-RACE DISCRIMINATION

Under the caption, "Anti-Race Discrimination Proposals," the Censor in its issue of November 11, strongly supported the two proposals against race discrimination now before the delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

The Censor is a high class weekly magazine, which caters to the elite West End society, and whose social column "Boo" is a reflection of its activities at home and abroad, and the magazine's editorial opinions are highly respected among men and women of public affairs.

We are particularly pleased to have the support of the Censor in a matter of this sort which so vitally affects the future of all the people of the state because of its wide circulation among the class of white people who need educating along racial lines.

However, for the benefit of the Argus readers, we reproduce in part the editorial mentioned so that because of such friends as the Censor they may be encouraged in their fight for full citizenship.

> In the present day and age of educational enlightenment and racial tolerance and the recognition of the rights of all citizens to all the privleges of citizenship, it has become imperative that something be done about race discrimination and to eliminate all intolerant prejudice which may exist in the minds of some narrow-minded persons with regard to certain races and creeds. The United States is a nation built upon the solid foundation of a pledge of liberty and justice for all, and just as long as that pledge is kept, just that long can we boast of living under a true democracy and under the principles of a constitution form of government. To discriminate against any any race or color, then, is to violate the democratic principles of our constitutional form of government and cannot be tolerated if this form of government is to survive. It is with this thought in mind that we come out in indorsement of two anti-race discrimination proposal which recently were introduced in the Constitutional Convention of Missouri for they do represent a move in the right direction.
>
> We were not in the least surprised, but greatly-gratified, to learn that one of the sponsors of these proposals was Jacob L. Babler, prominent Republican political leader and one of this city's outstanding philanthropists and humanitarians. The other sponsor is Richard J. Fitzgibbon, Democrat, who with Babler is representative of the St. Louis Thirty-first District Nowhere in these two proposals could any fair-minded individual find valid objection. They are designed merely to prevent race discrimination and if they implied or porte ed anything else one may be sure they would not have the support of Babler. It is our opinion that the State Constitutional Convention would do well to devote itself to such progressive proposals as this and discontinue its efforts in the direction of destroying and undermining our democratic form of government. Race discrimination has long been one of the worst intolerences in this country and something that conforms neither to intelligent democracy or constitutional rights and privileges as guaranteed by that immortal document of our forefathers. Any race discrimination does not serve the purpose of keeping the Negro in his proper place but merely creates a foment of resentment which particularly in wartime stands as a distinct menace to our community and other communities in the state. In these anti-discrimination proposals no attempt is made to permit the intermingling in common society of the colored and white races but the contrary only offer a plea for the recognition of the rights and privileges of the colored race with relation to rates of pay for teachers and appearances in various places of public accommodation. Under a democratic form of government such rights and privileges cannot be denied without bringing forth justified cries of discrimination and intolerance of human rights. Such complaints often create smouldering fires of resentment which cause trouble if not corrected, and it is up to our constitutional convention and our legislature to correct them before it is too late. It is our duty to look at this inter-racial problem sensibly and intelligently with an eye toward settling the difficulties before they grow too big to control.

We congratulate the Censor upon its forward and democratic leadership in helping to lift this old state out of the backwoods class.

NOV 19 1943

Fights For Federal Aid Will Continue

Florence, Ala., Herald
November 5, 1943

Educational Forces Receive Disappointment Through Defeat of Legislation

"The people of Alabama are keenly disappointed by the defeat in the U. S. Senate of the bill providing federal funds for education," said W. E. Snuggs, President of the Alabama Education Association, in Montgomery Friday, "but they are not discouraged. The defeat is only a temporary setback," Mr. Snuggs said. "The equity of the proposal to have the federal government equalize educational opportunities in the several states guarantees ultimate success," the school official continued.

"The people of the state are greatly indebted to the superb leadership of Senator Lister Hill as one of the co-sponsors of this bill, S. 637, in the Senate. Reports from Washington indicate that Senator Hill made one of the most memorable fights of his career and one of the most successful despite temporary defeat of the measure. Friends and opponents of the bill in Washington unite in testifying to Senator Hill's grasp of the problem and to his skillful handling of the issues in the long debate."

According to Mr. Snuggs, the defeat of the bill is the more to be regretted because it was brought about by the injection of the race issue by certain northern leaders who have invariably opposed the improvement of social and economic conditions in the South. In this shortsighted stand these leaders were aided and abetted by certain negro leaders, Mr. Snuggs explained. However he pointed out that the very powerful Association for the Advancement of the Colored People opposed the amendment which killed the measure. According to reports from Washington, Walter White, Secretary of this Association, put himself on record with each Senator to the effect that the amendment did not represent the wishes of his group.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. High Court Hears Dispute on Union Bar

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — When Charles H. Houston of Washington, last Wednesday, asked the Alabama Supreme Court in oral arguments to put an end to the discrimination against colored railroad firemen, Chief Justice Lucien D. Gardner remarked that it was the first time in his twenty-nine years of service on the bench that a colored person had argued a case orally before the court, although written briefs have been submitted in previous cases by Arthur Shores, Birmingham attorney.

Mr. Houston, an attorney for Fireman B. W. Steele, asked the court to enjoin the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers from enforcing "secret, fraudulent agreement" between the carrier and the union.

He also asked $50,000 damages against the brotherhood as "damages . . . for loss of wages, destruction of vested seniority preference rights and breach of its duty under the Railway Labor Act."

DEC 4 1943

Denied Promotion Privilege

According to Steele, an employee on the railroad's Decatur-Montgomery division, as a result of collusion between the railroad and the union, he and other colored firemen do not receive the promotional privileges which they merit.

Steele, who now has since been assigned to a "preferred run," has continued to fight the case in the interests of other colored firemen.

He specifically charges the brotherhood with "failure and refusal to represent him fairly as his statutory representative under the Railway Labor Act of 1934 which designated the brotherhood as collective bargaining agent for the entire craft of firemen.

Destroying "Vested Rights"

Mr. Houston, in his argument, charged that the brotherhood "has refused to represent the colored firemen fairly and impartially, has been persistently disloyal and hostile to them, has sought to destroy their vested rights, to drive them out of service, or to obtain the most favored conditions of employment for its own members regardless of senority, competence or worth."

DEC 4 1943

He charged further that the brotherhood "has refused to notify colored firemen of proposed actions adversely affecting their intests, to give them a chance to be heard or vote, to report to them its actions as their statutory representative under the Railway Labor Act."

Houston Charges Conspiracy

The railroad adhering to the brotherhood's demands, has become party to the conspiracy to [illegible] many colored firemen job assignments and adequate representation, he contended.

Steele's case is supported by the International Association of Railway Employees, composed of 1,200 colored firemen, brakemen, switchmen and shop workers, and headed by Arthur Lewis with headquarters in Memphis.

At the recent hearings of the Fair Employment Practice Committee on discrimination in the railroad industry, the association was represented by Mr. Houston and Arthur Shores of Birmingham.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Roosevelt Asked to End Jim Crow

DEC 23 1943

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — An appeal to President Roosevelt to use the power and prestige of his office as President and as Commander-in-Chief to abolish racial segregation in the armed forces has just been forwarded to the White House in a letter signed by Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham on behalf of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, of which she is president.

Referring to a letter addressed by Mr. Roosevelt to the National Urban League at its September conference in Chicago, Mrs. Ingraham said:

"We agree with you that racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us less [illegible] abroad. We further believe that until the Federal government ceases practices of segregation the ecorts of other groups are muted."

DEC 3 1943

Navy Sets Example

As proof of this, Mrs. Ingraham referred to a recent protest made by a local YWCA to the manager of an Illinois theatre with segregates colored patrons, pointing out that such segregation was in violation of the civil rights statues of that State.

"The telling, crushing answer received," said Mrs. Ingraham, "was that as long as the United States Navy could 'get away with it' at the nearby Great Lakes Naval Station, there was no cause for the theatre management to be too greatly alarmed."

This involuntary separation, according to Mrs. Ingraham, not only carries with it a stigma hard to bear but it a "veritable badge of second class critizenship when it comes from the Federal government."

Mrs. Ingraham declared that harm had been done to the morale of the colored people and that American democracy suffered DEC 23 1943 because of the mishandling and mistreatment of colored Americans in segregated units of the armed forces.

"We believe that great would result if you would speak out strongly and clearly against segregation," Mrs. Ingraham concluded. "We respectfully submit, Mr. President, that your leadership now is vital to our country's fu[illegible]"

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

School Grant Bill Is 'Killed'

OCT 21 1943

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(AP)—Sponsors of a bill to provide $300,000,000 a year in federal grants to public schools wrote the measure off as dead tonight, saying it was killed by a broad antiracial discrimination amendment which cost it southern support.

The bill, as drawn, had a provision against discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of the federal funds.

Acceptance of the amendment, offered by Senator Langer, Republican, North Dakota, by a vote of 40 to 37, was followed by a 53-to-26 vote to recommit the measure to the education committee.

The Langer amendment prohibited discrimination in the benefits and appropriations authorized under the bill "or in state funds supplemented thereby" on account of "race, creed or color."

The change was adopted despite assertions by Senators Hill, Democrat, Alabama, and Thomas, Democrat, Utah, that it was opposed by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, for fear it would jeopardize passage of the bill.

Majority Leader Barkley, Kentucky, said he opposed it because "I was not willing to play politics with the subject of education" or encumber the bill with an amendment which would "endanger its passage."

"Nobody who had any fear of federal control of education in the states could vote for this bill as amended," Senator George, Democrat, Georgia, told his colleagues in forecasting the measure's death.

Addressing himself to senators who supported the Langer amendment, George said:

"Every intelligent Negro in the country will definitely understand you voted against his interests, because you killed this legislation."

Even Hill, co-sponsor of the measure, joined in the vote sending it back to committee.

Twenty-eight Republicans and 12 Democrats voted for the amendment, two Republicans, Aikop of Vermont and Burton of Ohio, and 35 Democrats against it. The recommital motion won the support of all the southerners whose states would have been among the principal beneficiaries under one section of the bill authorizing federal grants of $100,000,000 annually, to be distributed on the basis of financial need, for equalizing educational opportunities in the so-called "poorer states."

Another $200,000,000 was sought for distribution on an enrolled pupils basis to enable states to raise salaries of teachers.

Senator Thomas "challenged the sincerity" of senators who had opposed the bill on the ground that it might lead to federal control of the schools and yet supported the Langer amendment "to give the government definite control over even state expenditures for schools."

PM
New York, N. Y.

A Disease

Dear Editor:

Albert Deutsch's article on the bleak future faced by boys of Jewish, Italian and Negro descent, who want to fulfill their life's ambition by practicing medicine, rings the bell on the bigotry, selfishness and lack of patriotism permeating the minds of those who are able to cure this situation.

SEP 10 1943

I suggest that a militant campaign be waged to force these "guardians of the nation" to open the doors to these worthwhile American boys. If this campaign doesn't bring a change in the situation, then I suggest that the boys of Italian, Negro and Jewish races demand that their number in the U. S. armed forces be decreased to the same proportion as is permitted them when one of their own wishes to enter a medical school. If nothing else, it would help the AMA in that it wouldn't have to rack its "brains" to supply 6000 additional doctors to the armed forces. Two or three [illegible] in the armed forces would take care of that automatically.

Bayonne, N. J. BEN KRUPKIN

News
Birmingham, Ala.

High Court Hears Claim Of Negro Railroader

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(AP)—The State Supreme Court Tuesday reviewed the claim of a Negro railroad fireman [illegible] has been denied seniority and promotion rights because of his race.

NOV 23 1943

Attorneys for the litigant, Buster William Steele, fireman on the Mobile-Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, maded

Union Fights RR Jimcro

An exhaustive study of discrimination against Negroes on railroad ruling last July from the Interstate Commerce Commission directing determined effort to wipe outlanes, was so anxious to get home the Atlantic coast to its practice of unlawful discrimination. To this and desist from its jimcro segregation and it filed 29 exceptions to the ination.

P.S.—Also stationed at Walla Walla are over one hundred WACs, Examiner's proposed report on which were [illegible] orty percent of whom are college September 29, 1943, which [illegible] e few east—but don't get him wrong—the army's not so bad.

The NMU had already won a [illegible] raduates. They're doing office, ospital, motor pool and quartermaster duty.

[illegible] from C. E. Stiles, argued before the Commission on Nov. 12. [illegible] admonishing the [illegible] unlawful discrimination against 18 Negro members of other trade unions [illegible] organi- With the rank and file support in connection with the Union's fight [illegible] of the crew of the SS Seminole

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH

At Hillburn, N.Y., and Trenton, N.J., last week, opening guns were fired against the separate public schools which have grown up in some sections of the North in violation of civil rights laws and public policy.

In parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania colored children are segregated in the elementary schools and attend common high schools.

This separation was often the work of school and county boards. Ever so often they had the support of migrants from the South who knew no better, or from community groups seeking jobs for colored teachers.

The fight for world freedom has now convinced these communities that the chief obstacle to interracial good-will and understanding is public segregation typified by the public school.

We can expect to see more of these communities rebel against the spread of jim crow in the North, and, since separate schools violate State statutes, file suits to compel these boards of education to comply with the law.

More Senatorial Shenanigans

The South killed the 300-million-dollar Federal education bill, last week, by refusing to accept an amendment of Senator William N. Langer (Rep., N.D.).

Afro-American

The bill appropriated 200-million for teachers' salaries and would give every public school teacher in the U.S. a $200 increase. The other 100-million would go to poor States in an attempt to bring their school facilities up to the national average.

Baltimore, Maryland

Republicans, seeing in the increase merely an attempt to purchase votes of the teachers in the 1944 elections at $200 each, defeated the bill by adding an amendment prohibiting race discrimination in the administration of Federal monies "or in State funds supplemented thereby."

That amendment would have required every Southern State to equalize colored and white schools and teachers' salaries before it could get a Federal penny.

The amendment was passed 40 to 37, then the Southern Senators joined with the Republicans to kill the bill by a vote of 53 to 26.

The measure was purely political, so the Republicans thought. Senate Leader Barkley said that the President was neutral. The Treasury Department opposed it. So did the Catholic Church, unless Catholic schools were declared in on the appropriations. The National Grange, a farm organization, was against it, although farmers get a load Federal subsidies.

The National Association of Colored Teachers, the Association of Colored Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the NAACP were for it without any amendment. They had been convinced that the South would kill it if an anti-discrimination amendment was attached, and they preferred a half-loaf to no bread.

Senator Styles Bridges (Rep., N.H.) was quick to point out that the teachers hoped to profit by $200 each, and that they could not be expected to oppose the bill.

However, the NAACP, an organization devoted to the welfare of colored people, got itself in the position of opposing a no-discrimination amendment to an educational bill merely for fear it could not be passed.

Senator Langer was entirely right in his contention that this legislation gave the South another opportunity to expend a larger portion of its appropriation for educating white pupils than for educating colored and he couldn't afford to take any chances with respect to that.

There were considerable political shenanigans and hypocrisy on both sides. These facts, however, remain:

1. That there were twenty-six Senators who favored immediate passage of the bill with the amendment;
2. That many Republican Senators opposed it as a Democratic vote catcher;
3. That Southern Democrats opposed it because of the equal rights amendment;
4. That the NAACP proposal was on the side of "compromise" rather than "unconditional surrender";
5. That the Senate always tries to solve the race question by walking around it.

New York Times New York, N. Y.

Southerners Kill School Aid Bill As Discrimination Bar Is Adopted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Twenty Southern Democrats joined thirty-three opponents of a $300,000,000 school aid program today and shelved it after the Senate had voted into the measure an amendment forbidding discrimination, because of race, creed, or color, in the administration of not only the Federal funds but also the State moneys they would supplement.

The action, taken as angered Senators accused one another of trickery, insincerity and playing of politics, followed five days of debate during which members representing Southern States gave general support to the measure.

Republicans fought it on the ground that it did not contain a war emergency program and that most of the States were in a sound financial position and could improve their educational programs without aid from the Federal Treasury. Some Democrats agreed with them.

By a vote of fifty-three to twenty-six, however, the coalition of opponents and Southern Democrats sent the bill back to the Committee on Education and Labor. This, it was agreed by its sponsors, means that the bill cannot be brought out again "for a long time," if at all. Senator Hill of Alabama, co-author of the bill and Senate majority whip, was among the Southerners who helped to put his measure out of the running indefinitely. Sixteen Democrats and ten Republicans opposed recommitting it.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, the co-sponsor who handled the bill on the floor, said the Senate action had returned the education equalization program virtually to where it was nearly ten years ago. Nine members of Mr. Thomas' committee, four of them representing Southern States, which it was asserted would have benefitted most from the proposed allotments of Federal aid funds, assisted in recommitting the bill.

Race Issue Turns Tide

The tide turned sharply and overwhelmingly against the aid program in the last two hours of consideration today. This change came after Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, proposed his anti-discrimination amendment. Yesterday Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, offered an amendment which would have put similar conditions upon the use of Federal funds, but that had not been debated.

Mr. Langer's proposal went farther, reaching into the school funds of the several States as well as into the Federal grants. Senator Thomas countered with telegrams he had received from the American Teachers Association, a Negro organization, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which the Senate was urged to pass the Thomas-Hill bill without amendments.

Opponents of the program joined supporters of the Langer amendment to put it into the bill with a vote of 40 to 37, with twenty-eight Republicans and twelve Democrats backing the proposal and thirty-five Democrats and two Republicans voting against it.

Just before the vote was taken on the Langer amendment the Senate adopted unanimously an amendment proposed by Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, which was designed to strengthen original provisions of the bill to prevent the Federal Government from exercising control over State school systems. When the Langer amendment was adopted, sponsors of the bill maintained that the Senate had voted to give the Federal Government just the control which it sought by its previous action to avoid.

"Lip Service" Move Charged

"Every Senator who voted for the Langer amendment," said Senator Thomas, "knew it was not constitutional and was in direct conflict with every argument which opponents of this legislation have made on behalf of State rights. No great party, not great Senator, ever does itself or himself a service by resorting to trickery. This is lip service to the teachers in American schools and lip service to the Negroes."

Senator Alban W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, castigated 'those whose minds are constantly on the next election" and added:

"I voted against this amendment because I am not ready to play politics with public education."

"Those supporting this proposal," said Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, "will not have done any service to Negroes and they will get to know it. They know it is a move to kill the legislation, but in doing so they will have done a disservice to Negroes and will have done cause of education a positive harm."

Taft's Position Assailed

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, called upon the Senate to note that Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who led the fight against the bill, was chairman of the committee which drafted the resolution, emphasizing a declaration for State rights, at the Mackinac Island conference of the Republican Foreign Policy Advisory Council in September.

"And here," Mr. Pepper said, "he led the fight to give the Federal Government the right to reach into every State treasury."

The recommitted measure would have provided an annual fund of $200,000,000 for the duration of the war for the employment of teachers and increasing teachers' salaries to meet wartime living costs. In addition, a permanent annual fund of $100,000,000 was to be employed in equalizing public elementary and secondary school educational opportunities within and among the States.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Chicago Prof. Hits Jim Crow

Says U. S. is Only Country In Americas With Prejudice

LOUISVILLE, (ANP)—In an address last week on the American workshop program conducted the past month at the University of Louisville, Dr. Robert Redfield, author and professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago declared that the United States is the only country of the Americas given to racial prejudice.

In a comparison of certain practices in South American counrties with those existing in the United States, he explained that our practices of segregation and discriminations are as incomprehensive to the Latin American as the class prejudice existing in Latin America is to us.

He explained that the essential working classes in Latin America but the Indian who is educated and cultured enjoys all the rights, privileges and social advantages in the community as those of different blood. The prejudice is not against a racial stigme but against the class. In this country the prejudice is against race—and the most educated and cultured Negro often is made to suffer through discrimination."

No Middle Classes

In Latin America there are no middle classes in any of the South American countries.

"A Latin American gentleman must not work with his hands and he looks down on the menial worker, treats him with contempt and even cruelty, and a wide gulf separates them," said Dr Redfield.

"This attitude is distasteful to our democratic ideals. It so happens that in Latin America the social structure in Latin America includes the aristocratic upper and the hard-working lower classes; there are no middle classes in any

17-1943

By Albert Deutsch PM New York, N. Y.

Prejudice in Medical Schools Impedes Doctor Production

It's high time, now that prejudice endangers the health of Americans in military and civilian life, to tear the veil from the pernicious racial and religious discrimination that poisons the fount of medicine.

Throughout this land there are hundreds of youngsters with a longing to enter the noble profession of Aesculapius, to serve humanity as physicians. They have the necessary qualifications, in terms of character and ability, to study medicine. They have their parents' consent, and they are not deferred by the costs of tuition. They have made one fatal mistake: they were born into the wrong race, religion or nationality.

The Army and Navy, which now have more than one-third the Nation's doctors, are calling for thousands more this year. Hundreds of war-industry areas are seriously affected by an acute doctor shortage. Production of new physicians must be greatly speeded up to meet the deepening medical crisis in wartime. But prejudice-as-usual still blocks this speedup.

Nearly every medical school in the country bars Negroes, no matter how talented they may be. Few colored medical students can be found outside of the specifically Negro institutions—Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., and the Howard University Medical School in Washington.

Many medical schools also bar Jews. Most of those that accept Jews do so on a strict quota, or numerus clausus, basis—limited, say, to 3 or 5 per cent of the total enrollment. Italians, too, are often discriminated against.

I have known young men of high character and intelligence, with remarkable scholastic records, who have been turned down by as many as 10 or 12 medical schools because of their surnames.

Before the war, hundreds of Jewish students had to go to Scotland and other bias-free countries abroad to get their medical degrees. They just couldn't break into the colleges of their native land. There is the tragic saga of the 450 American students—mostly Jews—of Scottish medical schools, who were caught vacationing at home when war broke out in September, 1939. Except for a lucky few, they were refused visas by the State Dept. to return and finish their schooling, although many were in their last year, and nearly all were willing to enter the British Medical Corps immediately upon graduation.

Then began, for most of them, a heartbreaking, fruitless cycle of applications to American medical schools. Some of the students, in desperation, enrolled in second-grade, unapproved schools so as to get the cherished M. D. at any cost. Others, after putting up a game fight, threw up the sponge. When the U. S. A. entered the war, many of them enlisted as buck privates when they might by that time have obtained their M. D. degree and answered the Army Medical Corps' urgent call for doctors.

White Student Decries Evils Of Segregation

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Says He Will Never Be Proud Of Such A Law

NEWPORT NEWS — "So long as the South continues to make and enforce segregation laws, I will never be proud of it," wrote a southern schoolboy to a local daily newspaper last week. The letter was an outgrowth of one of the frequent demonstrations which take place daily on the crowded transportation facilities in areas where the racial separation laws are enforced.

The letter, which was published in the November 16 editorial columns of the Newport News Times-Herald, follows:

Editor, Times-Herald,

Dear Sir:

I am an American, a school-boy, white.

I go to school every day with the Stars and Stripes flying outside. From the windows I can always see that flag in some part of the city. It has come to mean "equality and justice" to me and to others.

At some time every student reads the words "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They come to mean something else to him. He believes in them and in the Constitution, a meaningless piece of paper to some people it seems.

I am merely one of those impressed beings, future citizens of the United States.

On Tuesday afternoon while riding on a city bus I saw something that made my blood boil. It's bad enough to have to tolerate those "protective" segregation signs, but when it comes to such a demonstration as I was a witness to, it becomes repulsive.

The scene:

A bus, well filled. Three people standing, an elderly Negro man and two young Negro girls. Two white boys and three white girls were seated on the long seat at the back of the bus. Two Negro girls were seated on the last short seat.

At a corner the bus stops, the driver, a woman, glares at the back through the mirror; then suddenly says, "You'll have to get up and change seats with those girls, boys. If a cop sees colored people in front of white on the bus, I'll get a twenty-five dollar fine, and I ain't gonna pay no fine for nobody."

The white boys and girls protested immediately, and why not? They were seated comfortably, and so were the Negro girls in question. They had merely shifted uneasily so far. After the protests there were various mutterings such as "Kids got no self-respect. Etc.

The bus stood still, nobody moved. The mutterings continued to the tune of the driver's repetitions. Finally a gentleman of the old South, seemingly in his 20s and with no noticeable physical defects ?) stood up and said, 'Driver it's your privilege to throw them off!" The driver mumbled and finally did threaten disembarkation. All concerned protested.

The final outcome after all this bickering was the exchange of seats. This caused three of the white children to stand up, but did provide seats for the standing Negroes.

It isn't this incident alone that prompts me to write this letter, but a series of similar purposeless demonstrations. And yet each day I go to school and salute a flag which I am supposed to believe represents the "land of the free."

Those words quoted in the second paragraph were sold so well to me and to others, many others, that we will never forget or disregard them.

By now I hope someone is uttering "Damned Yankee." How wrong! I am a southerner, born in the south of southern parentage, but so long as the south continues to make and enforce segregation laws, I will never be proud of it.

For God's sake, Americans, wake up! Don't you hear something? It's a new voice! The voice of the ideas and ideals of the young. It's the voice of your children. They do not want to grow up in a country where "superiors" subjugate "inferiors." They want to grow up in an America where the Constitution is enforced. The young do not believe in superiors and inferiors. We, the young, have no ideals. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are LIFE, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of HAPPINESS.

Outraged American Student

Keep Up Fight On Jim Crowism! Urges Indianapolis Attorney

Amsterdam Star-News New York, N. Y.

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

"As lawyers and leaders, we must never forget that in PLEASSY vs. FERGUSON, a case before the Supreme Court in 1896, Mr. Justice Harlan said that 'Negroes should never cease objecting to Jimcrowism! adding that 'the destinies of both races are indissolubly linked, and that the interest of both requires that the government shall not permit the seeds of hatred to be planted under the sanction of Law'."

This quotation was made last month before the annual convention of the National Bar Association's Legal Aid Bureau by Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr., firebrand of Indianapolis, twice member of the Indiana legislature, in his report as national director of the association's Legal Aid Bureau.

Attorney Richardson came to New York after attending the Bar Association's convention to discuss plans for the Judiciary meeting in the Interracial Hall of the Carnegie Hall of Good-will Progress on the 18th floor of the Schuyler to the speakers

Richardson's report to the Bar Association was hailed by the delegates as a fine document. Calling attention of his colleagues to their responsibilities, the speaker said: "As members of the association we must realize that the world will not be safe for democracy unless we practice democracy in our own organized effort according to the principles of the Interracial Justice Commission to service, which must be measured in terms of benefits not only to the race but to America as a whole."

Speaking of social progress, attorney Richardson said that the development of legal aid bureaus are watchfully ready to act in the public interest when necessary, and more inspired to seek legal problem that the bureau in handling through the aid of this bureau.

In outlining the Legal Aid Bureau's program, Mr. Richardson said, "Possessing the necessary result, greater returns from a public better educated, more appreciative of its legal rights for social and Constitutional Rights in cases more far-reaching and of greater consequence than those concerned with the guidance discrimination in hotels, restaurants and recreational facilities."

Defines Democracy

In discussing Democracy and what it means, Mr. Richardson said, "Democracy must become a living reality in America if it is to survive as a symbolizing light for the rest of the world. Democracy is not a selfish monopoly or a closed corporation. It is fundamentally a Christian social order, a mutual need of legal profession is inaugurated by the legal profession has was inaugurated by the legal profession has duty to the quasi-corporation, a reciprocating larger than and participating human organization whose members, groups, races, survive a benevolent paternalistic organized politic which would save the energies of its components under the guise of helping them.

"The bar," he said, "must teach every true American that he must be sincerely concerned with the social philosophy of individuals and groups of citizens. It is imperative that every American help every other American to protect Americans and that all Americans save America—the last symbolic oasis of democracy."

Ready To Aid—Free

According to Mr. Richardson these bureaus are watchfully ready to aid, free of charge when necessary, the helpless Negro citizen in need of legal aid. This program was inaugurated by the legal profession feels it owes a duty to the Negro public, much larger than the whole.

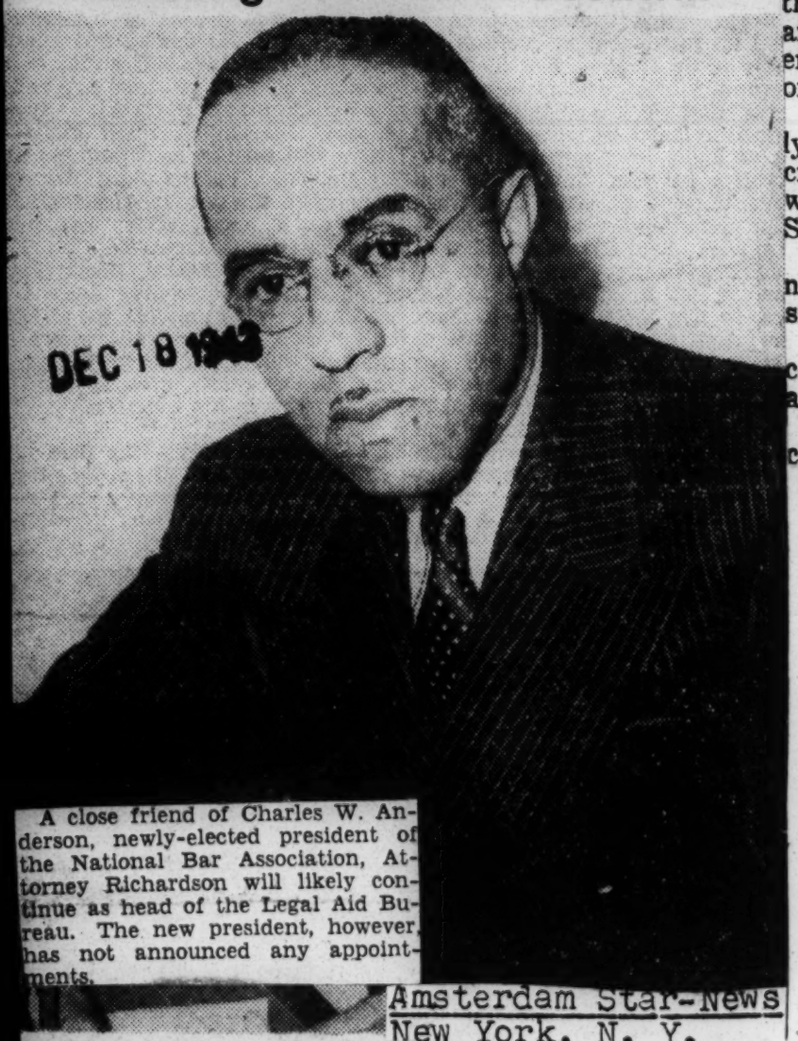
Attorney Richardson said, "In the measure," Attorney Richardson said, "the Negro legal profession extends assistance to the legal profession, it will receive the farthest down,' it will

Sets Precedent

Long interested in politics, Attorney Richardson, a Democrat, was elected to the Legislature in 1933, becoming the first Negro Democrat ever elected, and the first Negro elected to the Legislature in 45 years. Two years later he was re-elected, chalking up another first since no other Negro had ever before been re-elected to any office in the State of Indiana.

While he devotes practically all his time to his own private business, Attorney Richardson directs the national program of the

Boosting Inter-racial Goodwill



A close friend of Charles W. Anderson, newly-elected president of the National Bar Association, Attorney Richardson will likely continue as head of the Legal Aid Bureau. The new president, however, has not announced any appointments.

DEC 18 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

HENRY J. RICHARDSON, JR., Indianapolis attorney and former member of the Indiana Legislature, who was in the city last week discussing arrangements in connection with the Inter-racial Goodwill program on which he is to speak at Carnegie Hall next month.

Down With Education-If Equal!

Politics and Prejudice united last week to kill in the United States Senate a measure which would have provided an annual fund of $200,000,000 for the duration of the war for the employment of teachers and increasing teachers' salaries to meet wartime living costs.

In addition the measure would have provided a permanent annual fund of $[illegible]00,000 for equalizing public elementary and secondary school educational opportunities.

OCT 30 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

The Southern people would have gained most from the measure and needed it more than any section of the country, but nevertheless 20 Southern Democrats, including Senator Hill of Alabama, supposed friend of Labor, killed it.

The Southern senators voted against this bill which one of their number had sponsored, because the Senate was confronted with an amendment to the measure proposed by Republican Senator William Langer of North Dakota which barred discrimination against Negroes even in the apportionment of State educational funds.

The final vote on the amended bill was 53 to 26, which sent it back to the Committee on Education and Labor, and to certain death.

It seems that the Republicans did not want the measure passed anyway, because it would aid the prestige of the New Deal, so they had Senator Langer introduce the amendment which caused the desertion of the solid Southern contingent on the State's Rights issue and the defeat of the bill.

Both Northern and Southern Senators had previously approved Senator Barbour's amendment barring discrimination in expenditures of the federal monies, but when it came to equal distribution of State funds, the Southerners and some Northerners balked.

So once again jim crowism has defeated a vitally needed piece of legislation which everybody agrees is desirable.

We spend billions for war and destruction, but not a cent to help educate the future generation—if the funds are to be spent without color discrimination!

Berlin and Tokio propagandists will not fail to make comment.

DEC 18 1943

DYNAMITE

By H. George Davenport

The Four Freedoms

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.—The Editor.)

This writer has before him the pictures of the Four Freedoms drawn by Norman Rockwell, world' famed painter. Freedom of speech, want and worship are good illustrations. But freedom from fear wasn't good enough to portray the idea. DEC 18 1943 of an artist myself I would have used an entirely different picture. The Four Freedoms we hear so much about weren't intended to include the Negro,—that is this writer's opinion anyway.

Freedom of speech has not only been denied Negroes, but has also been denied certain white groups. What the final results will be only time will tell. Just recently, A. Philip Randolph was denied the privilege of speaking in Memphis. The late Clarence Darrow, a white lawyer, was threatened when he represented certain groups in a case involving whether the human race sprang from monkeys—this happened in the same state—Tennessee.

Negroes are not allowed to speak out in many southern states and cities, and in many small cities in the north he better not speak out. Freedom of worship has never been denied Negroes; except in rare cases, although the Negro has to worship God in his jim crowed church in most instances.

DEC 18 1943

"Wings Over Jordan" has made many appearances throughout the south, because the southern white man encourages religion among Negroes because there is little competition and no one but the Lord is involved, and the Negro is allowed to whoop, holler and sing to his heart's content in his jim crow church. In many appearances this group has been allowed to sing in auditoriums denied Negroes in other walks of life. White Southerns like Negro spirituals, and "Wings Over Jordan" has made many contacts that have helped Negroes throughout the South. Freedom from want affects the Negro in many ways—it covers a lot of territory—in every way the Negro is denied what he wants most—"CITIZENSHIP." Give him citizenship—"not on paper"—"not in certain sections of the country"—and his wants will be the same as the white man.

If he were a full fledged citizen, he could join any union, he could go to any church, he could stop at any hotel, he wouldn't be kicked about and discriminated against in the Army, Navy or Air Corps or Government jobs. But the very man who started the talk about the Four Freedoms, President Roosevelt, does not possess the courage of Abraham Lincoln, who won his election BATTLING FOR THE FREEDOM OF NEGRO SLAVES.

DEC 18 1943

Roosevelt is VERY SILENT on the Negro question and it might cause his defeat if he rushes, which this writer hopes he doesn't. In key cities like Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and simillar sections, if the vote is close—and Negroes vote Republican, "ROOSEVELT CAN BE DEFEATED." Freedom from fear can be taken care of if freedom from want, as constructed by this writer is followed in detail, because if we were citizens we would have no reason to fear anything—but to date—all we have is freedom of worship —!!

Southernaires, FEPC Official Say Dixie Trains Persist In Jim-Crow

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MOBILE, Ala. — Evidence that Dixie railroads are bent on continuing their Jim-Crow policies in treatment of Negro passengers continues to mount throughout the South.

Numerous cases of discrimination against colored patrons have been brought to light in a Defender investigation, and prove that the never-say-die South is not in the least discouraged by the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on behalf of Negro citizens. The investigation followed in the wake of a disclosure that the Southernaires, famed radio and concert singers, quite frequently run into difficulties in their movements about Dixie to fulfill program engagements.

Questioned as to their experiences Lowell Peters, tenor, and Spencer Odom, accompanist for the ensemble, told this reporter that they often encounter discrimination during the course of their journeys. While it is cleverly concealed, they pointed out, it is nevertheless obvious that the dining car steward, pullman or train conductor, or ticket agent means to get around the law as stated by the U. S. Supreme Court, whenever they can possibly do so.

Prejudice Hidden

They agreed that they had been unable to discern the extend of dining car discrimination, owing to crowded conditions compelling whites and Negroes alike to wait for service in diners, but they emphatically deplored the difficulties, on account of race, confronting them in making Pullman reservations.

"The railroads usually try to put all of us in enclosed spaces," Peters explained, "but William Edmonson, our bass singer, and Mr. Odom are occasionally able to get space in the open section of a car because they are light-skinned. And even then we often have to purchase such space without ticket agents knowing it would be used for colored people."

Another recent instance of travel discrimination was the experience of Dr. Thomas N. Roberts, assistant to the director of personnel in the Department of Agriculture, who was assigned a lower-three seat in a Pullman car from Savannah bound for Washington, on the Seaboard Air Line.

When near Garnett, S. C., he gave up his Pullman seat at the insistance of a train official, who ordered Dr. Roberts out of the car with the explanation that Negroes are not permitted to ride in the same cars with white people in South Carolina. The journey to Washington was completed in the jim crow car.

FEPC Official Feels Affect

In another case, Elmer W. Henderson, then a field representative but now a regional official of the FEPC, waited more than five hours for dining car service on a Southern Railway train from Washington to Atlanta. Although he made several trips to the diner he was always politely told that there were no vacant chairs at the tables. The diner was taken out of the train at eleven o'clock that night, and Henderson had to do without food until the next morning.

However, they were recently outsmarted by a woman. Mrs. Leola C. Williams, the wife of [illegible] E. Williams, pastor of one of the larger churches in Mobile, made reservations for Pullman seat space from Mobile to New Orleans via the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and berth space from New Orleans to Little Rock over the Missouri Pacific Lines, on a first class ticket. She filed her requests for the space desired, with the Mobile city ticket office of the L. and N., one week in advance. A "lower 13" assignment was given for one overnight trip from New Orleans to Little Rock.

The "lower 13" in a standard Pullman car provides one instance of segregation where the Negro usually gets what he pays for, plus. In order to isolate him from white passengers, he is assigned space in a drawing room at the regular berth rate. The room has a lower and an upper berth, and a lounge. An electric fan and private toilet facilities are also included in the appointment. The occupant is customarily permitted to close the door to the aisle or passage-way of the car, thereby affording complete privacy. However, railroads have been known to place more than one colored passenger in a drawing room, if more than one reservation is made by colored passengers for the same train.

Wins Battle

Bed room assignments are also made at the regular berth rates in the Pullman segregation pattern. At proper prices bed rooms do not cost quite as much as drawing rooms.

Upon requesting her space from the Missouri Pacific depot ticket agent in New Orleans, Mrs. Williams was told that there was no record of her reservation and that the drawing room would be sold to two colored soldiers who were standing nearby. The agent was desirous of selling the two soldiers the enclosed space so that he would not have to put them in the main section of the car with the white passengers. But Mrs. Williams was firm in her demand that she be permitted to occupy the space for which she had made a reservation one week in advance. She continued to insist that her right to the space be respected, and finally won out.

Not to be outdone the wily agent in very positive terms told her she would have to pay a drawing room rate. Another young colored woman who also had a first class ticket offered to buy the upper berth in the drawing room with Mrs. Williams, but the agent refused to permit her to do so. He limited occupancy to Mrs. Williams only.

The pastor's wife then scored when she met his demand and paid the drawing room rate, thereby defeating the agent's primary motive to keep her out of the sleeping car.

When she returned to Mobile her case was laid before the Southern Conference of NAACP branches, which compelled the Missouri Pacific to refund the difference of $10.56 between the drawing room rate and regular berth space charge from New Orleans and Little Rock.

WORLD VIEW

Defender
Chicago, Ill

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

The Middle East Conferences

THE MOMENTOUS United Nations conferences in the Middle East will facilitate the integration of Negroes into all phases of the national life, and will speed our attainment of an approximation to that complete equality which is our main aspiration.

I realize that this is a sweeping assertion, that it is open to challenge as exaggeration or wishful thinking. Among cynical people who fancy themselves as realists, it will probably be dismissed abruptly as a fantastic pipe-dream. In any case, however, I think the assertion can be sustained.

Here are some of the implications of the Middle East conferences:

1. The conferences were the new "league of nations" in action. That is to say, the conferences represented the principal collaborators in any future world organizations concerned with the problem of collective security. Though concerned primarily with war plans, the final logic of their collaboration is collective security.

Jim Crow Must Go

THIS IS A FACT of first-rate importance. The inclusion of China and the Soviet Union in such an organization is prima facie evidence that the back of imperialism has been broken, that there will never again be any joint imperialist partition of the world. For the imperialists here in the United States, busily concocting plans for an "American era" after the war which will be opened by American gold and controlled by American military force, this aspect of the Middle East conferences is a major setback.

2. The participation of China on a basis of equality, and the agreements reached at Cairo, opens the door to the liberation of the oppressed millions of Asia, who constitute nearly half of the population of the world. The agreements called for (a) the restoration of China, thus envisioning China's future status as that of one of the four great powers of the world; (b) the liberation and independence of Korea, thus setting a precedent for the status of Indonesia, Burma, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaysia; (c) the deprivation of all imperialist conquests of Japan and the punishment of the Japanese Fascist-military clique, thus laying the basis for a people's movement in Japan and the establishment of a democratic Japanese state.

All together, these agreements, coupled with China's participation as an equal partner, opens the gates of a tide of freedom, which will stop short of no continent. India, Africa, and Latin America will inescapably be affected. And the tide will sweep away the racial myths and prejudices which have been the main stock in trade of ambitious imperialists.

3. The conferences constitute the second step taken by the United States in the direction of uniting all the progressive, democratic forces in the world for the destruction of fascism. The Moscow agreements were the first such step. The Middle East conferences can therefore be considered as actual implementation of what was pledged at Moscow.

Where Danger Lies

THIS COMMITMENT of the American government and people to unite all forces in the struggle against Hitlerism cannot be reconciled with divisive, disruptive influences on the home front. This means that the Ku Klux, Christian Front, poll tax elements in America, who have utilized racial discrimination as a means of obstructing the war effort are openly working at odds with the American people and government. It means that the government is pledged to fulfill its commitment, must of necessity act to crush this obstruction.

Clearly, if the orientation of the Roosevelt Administration can be subverted and cancelled out, will be altered—and very much to our detriment.

CHINESE PRINT COURIER PLEA

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

黑人報要求華僑勿再歧視黑人

（本報特訊）美國最大之黑人報紙必珠卜快報今日（十日）特載消息，謂美西華僑普遍歧視黑人，舉凡羅省、大埠、舍路及華拉各地華僑開設之餐館、酒巴、及娛樂場所，均不招待黑人。華立華拉某中國餐館甚至拒絕招待黑人婦女軍人，因此大動黑人公憤，特向羅省中國領事館張領事提出抗議，並以此事向美國著名女作家賽珍珠女士報告。張領事特於十二月三日偕羅省華僑領袖司徒彼得君招待黑人報界，對發生之不幸事件，表示歉意，並謂已與美京大使館及舍路領事館會商改善辦法。司徒君則謂，華僑大衆大半反對任何種族歧視，頃已通知各華僑商店餐館必須招待黑人及其他民族，一視同仁。

該報特著論文，要求華僑勿再歧視黑人，謂：「華僑與黑人同爲被壓迫民族，理應聯絡感情。黑人十分同情華人之鬥爭，最近詩埃奧工會提出贊助廢除排華律之議案者，即爲黑人湯生君，而華人反多方歧視我黑人，令人氣憤。猶望華僑今後能從事與黑人聯絡感情，中國領館職員能出席黑人集會，中國商店能招待黑人。須知美國有一千三百萬黑人，我人可爲華人爭取自由平等之有力盟友」云云。

全美籌賑會將開
游藝及演講大會

全美戰時籌賑會定期本月十九日下午二時在六十九街夾柏亞運由之漢打女子大學舉行「向祖國敬禮」游藝及演講大會有歌舞及聯合國國旗表演，以答謝各民族之努力籌捐。不收入場費亦不在場捐款，華人欲參加者，可向該會華人委員會領取門票云。

The Pittsburgh Courier in its December 11 issue printed a front page story and a column by Horace Cayton, along with reported racial discrimination by Chinese cafes and pleasure emporiums against Negroes. By special efforts of Liu Liang-Mo, also a Courier columnist, the story and column were translated into Chinese and published in two of the largest Chinese newspapers in America, the Chinese Daily News and the Chinese Journal. A reproduction of the reprint is shown here.

DEC 1943

17-1943

Georgia

Negro Delegates Ordered To Ride Freight Elevator

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Florida delegates Monday were joined by their white fellow delegates in a protest against the discriminatory elevator service offered them at Atlanta's Hotel Ansley.

The Negro delegates, Dr. W. H. Gray, president of Florida Normal College, Prof. L. E. Singleton of Florida Normal, and R. E. Webber and M. S. Thomas of Florida A. and M. College, are here attending a regional conference of state directors and supervisors of war production training.

Florida is the only one of the seven states represented at the conference, which sent Negro delegates.

Dr. Gray asserted when he attempted to board the passenger elevator en route to the Ansley Roof where the meeting is being held, the operator informed him that Negroes were to ride the freight elevator in the rear.

Later C. R. Hale, white, state coordinator of the work in Florida, was informed of the action, whereupon he and other delegates from Florida joined their colored brothers in riding the freight elevator, as a protest move.

Atlanta Station Bans Anti-Riot Radio Broadcast

Chicago Defender

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — A sample of the hush hush policy in the matter of bettering racial relations adopted by many southern newspapers and radio stations was shown Saturday night when radio station WGST refused to carry its regularly scheduled Columbia Broadcasting system program, "Man Behind the Gun."

Chicago, Illinois

Decision of the local station to substitute dance records for the 30 minute network program apparently grew out of the fact that Saturday's program dealt with exposing dangers of race hatred in America.

The program, featuring commentary on the race relations issue by Wendell Willkie, was completely cut off. The station received so many calls from listeners it was necessary for the announcer to tell the public that "Man Behind the Gun" would not be heard until next Saturday.

Machinery Had Been Promised To Race Schools

Daily World

Mobley, Sutton Hear Charges By Citizens Group

Atlanta, Ga.

Promises that they would investigate charges that most of the NYA equipment in the old Clark College project had already been designated for the white high school, were made Wednesday to members of the Citizens Committee on Defense Training for Negroes by M. D. Mobley, state director of vocational training and Willis J. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools.

Committee members called on the two educational officials armed with resolutions from four ministerial groups, asking that the machinery and tools of the project continue to be used for the industrial training of Atlanta's Negro youths.

A request for the machiney was made by the Atlanta Board of Education with the understanding, according to Mr. Mobley, that it would be placed in the Booker T. Washington high school.

After the transfer had been okayed, committee members charge, officials of the school board visited the closed NYA project and began taking inventory, listing the best and most technical machinery for the white high school leaving only the woodworking tools for Washington high school.

Under the proposed plan, it was disclosed, the sheet-metal tools the machine shop equipment and welding instruction devices would go to Tech high school, which already has many pieces of this kind of equipment, while Washington high has none.

News of the proposed deal, so alarmed Atlanta's Negro citizens resolutions were passed Tuesday by the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Conference, the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, the Interdenominational Ministers Union and the AME Ministers Conference.

Members of the Citizens' Committee shortly after congress had closed down the NYA projects, had called on Mr. Mobley urging that he use his office to see that equipment in the two Negro projects at Atlanta and Jesup be still used to train Negro youths.

Mr. Mobley during the conference with the committee, promised that he would do his best to hold this machinery for Negro schools, providing the army and navy, which had first claim, did not take any of it. The date for the armed forces to file claim expired Wednesday and no claim had been filed.

The Atlanta Board of Education, it was learned, in the meantime filed a petition for the equipment and the plea was granted by Mr. Mobley, who said he gave the okay on the understanding that the machinery would be used at Negro schools.

Later the committee learned that H. Reid Hunter, superintendent in charge of high schools had with other school officials visited the old Clark college project and on his inventory assigned the best part of the machinery to the already well-equipped white Tech high school.

For Both Mr. Mobley and Superintendent Sutton promised members of the committee that a thorough investigation would be made into the situation, asserting that they felt it was no more than right that the machinery which had been used by the NYA to train so many young people now working all over the nations in shipyards and aviation plants be transferred to Washington high school to continue the good work.

White School In Georgia Gets Clark NYA Equipment

Amsterdam News New York, N. Y.

ATLANTA (ANP)—Unless the federal government intervenes, more than a million dollars worth of machinery formerly used to train youthful Negro welders, machinists and metalsmiths at the NYA project located on the old Clark college campus here will pass over to the white technical high school, it was disclosed by the Atlanta Urban league last week.

The league, through its secretary, Mrs. Grace Hamilton, shortly after Congress had closed the National Youth Administration, had made representation to M. D. Mobley, Georgia director of vocational training, asking that he reserve machinery formerly used at the two Negro projects in Atlanta and Jesup for continued use at Negro schools. Mr. Mobley, Mrs. Hamilton asserted, had agreed to the justice of this arrangement.

Booker T. Denied Equipment

Knowledge that the Atlanta board of education, which had secured the machinery from the U. S. Treasury procurement officer, here, intended sending it to the white high school instead of Booker T. Washington High School, was gained by the league through a former NYA vocational teacher, it was disclosed.

Reminded of his earlier promise, Mobley, according to Mrs. Hamilton, said that he had released the machinery to the Atlanta board on the assumption that all of it would go to the Negro high school.

Under the board's plan, only the cafeteria equipment would be sent to Washington High School, while the such technical equipment as lathes, machine shop tools, welding apparatus and sheet metal machinery would be dispatched to the already well-equipped white vocational school.

17-1943

Price Violations Hit Chicago Negroes Worst

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

MAY 8 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 7.—Ishmael P. Flory, CIO representative on the Labor Advisory Committee of the regional OPA this week charged that price control regulations were being violated on a mass scale.

MAY 8 1943

On the basis of a survey made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Chicago area, Flory told the OPA that:

1. Out of 74 stores, 35 did not post price ceilings adequately.
2. Negroes were paying more for 13 basic commodities than white communities.
3. Over-all price differentials on 32 household commodities and foodstuffs between Negro and white communities of similar economic standing existed. Prices were 3 per cent higher in the Negro community.

MAY 8 1943

To assure obedience to price regulations, Mr. Michael Mulcahy, OPA director, informed the Labor Advisory Committee that some 250 investigators will soon be put into the field.

In a statement to the press, Flory declared:

MAY 8 1943

"The CIO is determined to bring about real price control. The Chicago Industrial Union Council is launching a citywide program to roll back prices. A necessary step in this direction is the full and effective enforcement of already existing controls. To bring about both of these results it is necessary that we have the active cooperation of the people, consumers in the neighborhoods."

MAY 8 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Breaks Restaurant's Jim Crow In Chicago 'Without Violence'

MAY 22 1943

CHICAGO, (ANP)—"Core," a committee o nracial equality, used many non-violent techniques, but the sit down was successfully employed for the first time Saturday at Jack Spratt's restaurant, a white place bordering the southside.

MAY 22 1943

Formerly the restaurant practiced the policy of serving Negroes either in the kitchen or in the basement. However, on Saturday when whites and Negroes entered the place, all refused to move out when the manager insisted that the Negroes could only be served at a rear table.

The group began its action when seven whites entered the place and seated themselves about the counter. They were followed after a five minute interval by two Negroes. The group then controlled the major part of the counter. The proprietor informed the Negroes they could not be served. They said nothing but continued to sit. The whites were served but refused to touch their food until their Negro friends received the same service.

A third group entered, interracially by twos and threes. This just about filled the table and booth service. Groups continued to enter after short intervals, and finally the manager asked one of the Negro girls to move to a rear table where she might be served, she refused. A policeman was called but refused to take any kind of action when he saw the quiet group, just sitting.

Final victory came when waitresses appeared and graciously served all. The committee, "Core", finished the meal and rejoiced at tactfully winning another battle.

Illinois

church, a[illegible] Latimer, executive secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, visited the campus and sought redress from school officials but to no avail. President Franklyn Bliss Snyder, who shortly after his induction into office a few years ago stated he would continue the traditional attitudes fostered on the suburban campus, could not be reached for a statement.

Rev. Carey, who is also a lawyer associated with the firm of Prescott, Burrough and Taylor here, declared he would fight the issue with every legal resource at his command because the order violates the federal civil rights statutes and the laws of the state.

"This is a matter of first importance, not only to our church and to Negroes," he said, "but to all those who are making a sacrifice for democracy and the experience of brotherhood. Whatever the price in time and trouble and [illegible] establish the legal rights of Negroes, I am sure that Woodlawn A. M. E. church will see this thing through to the end."

DISCRIMINATION POLICY ATTACKED AT NORTHWESTERN

Globe and Independent

Legal Action Is Threatened Over Dormitory Rule Barring Negroes

Nashville, Tenn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (ANP)—Attention was agai nfocused last week on the discriminatory policy of Northwestern university which bars Negroes from campus residence when it was revealed that a certified delegate from the Woodlawn A. M. E. church to the 11th annual Church and [illegible] Institute was denied accommodations at the dormitory assigned to conferees.

H. L. Wells, business manager of the Big Ten school, explained to a committee investigating charges brought by Miss Robbie Shields that she was sent across town at midnight to a Negro owned rooming house when she reported to the receptionist that:

"It is the policy and the unwritten law of Northwestern university to prohibit all Negroes from living in any dormitory or house on the university campus."

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of Woodlawn A. M. E.

Chicago Jim Crow Hits Even Five-Ounce Babies

DEC 18 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Segregation and race hate appear in the North as well as the South, Dorothy Thompson, white, declared in her Sunday night broadcast.

DEC 25 1943

Miss Thompson read a letter from a Chicago nurse who said rules required her to put a newly born colored infant weighing four ounces in a corner of the isolation room, and inform parents that they could not bring in any visitors.

In another instance the letter said nurses disregarded the hospital rules to sterilize bottles of colored and white babies separately—"If a bottle is sterile it's sterile isn't it."

DEC 25 1943

Jim crow regulations made extra work for nurses who wanted to know if segregation couldn't be abolished for babies undergone pound.

DEC 18 1943

Miss Thompson's comment on the whole business—"hypocritical and disillusioning."

The Northwestern Suit

See (Magazine Section

THE $50,000 suit for damages recently filed by Robbie Shields against Northwestern university will be based very largely on the violation of the Illinois state civil rights law.

DEC 12 1943

Last August, Miss Shields was not permitted to stay in a campus dormitory along with white delegates who came to the eleventh annual church and choral music institute.

DEC 12 1943

The dormitory clerk allegedly told her, "You cannot stay here because we do not allow Negroes to stay here." But what is more significant, the university's officials admitted that this undemocratic practice officially prevailed on the campus.

It is to be hoped that this young American woman will get every cent of the damages.

DEC 25 1943

This is a tragic commentary on the real meaning of higher education to the officials of Northwestern university. Higher education should if nothing more accomplish the primary training of enabling men and women of differing races to adjust themselves amicably to the many concurrents of human intercourse.

The brief filed by the counsels in behalf of Miss Shields charged that by the university's action that the plaintiff is "inferior to other normal young American women and unfit to live and associate with them."

DEC 12 1943

Chicago, Ill.

The contention is [illegible]. It is another way of saying that fascism has shown one

[illegible] univer-
[illegible] court to de-
[illegible] or his mind
[illegible] ommodations
[illegible] on a university campus.

NORMAL STUDENTS WIN JIM CROW FIGHT

When the 34 Negro students attending Southern Illinois Normal Teachers college, Carbondale, Ill., reported to Rep. Corneal A. Davis of the first senatorial district, that they had been barred from taking part in the school's alumni dance and homecoming celebration on the campus, Representative Davis immediately got busy. Going to Carbondale with a group of students, he interviewed President Pollium of the college and soon had the jim crow order rescinded. Shown in photo with Representative Davis, are left to right: Students Frances Clark, Katherine Winkler, Irene Scott, Vergie Homberger, Mildred Brown, Anna Joy Smith, M. Frances Nash and Regina Bruce.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NOV 6 - 1943

Northwestern U. Still Bars Negro Residents

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

AUG 13 1943

Delegate to Church Convention Denied Quarters in Dormitory

Nashville; Mrs. Charlottee Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N.C. Mrs. Grace Townes Hamilton secretary, Atlanta Urban league.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Attention was again focused last week on the discriminatory policy of Northwestern university which bars Negroes from campus residence when it was revealed that a certified delegate from the Woodlawn A. M. E. church to the 11th annual Church and Choral Music institute was denied accommodations at the dormitory assigned to conferees.

H. L. Wells, business manager of the Big Ten school, explained to a committee investigating charges brought by Miss Robbie Shields:

AUG 13 1943

"It is the policy and the unwritten law of Northwestern university to prohibit all Negroes from living in any dormitory or house on the university campus."

Miss Shields was sent across town at midnight to a Negro-owned rooming house when she reported to the receptionist.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of Woodlawn A. M. E. church, and Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, visited the campus and sought redress from school officials, but to no avail.

President Franklyn Bliss Snyder, who shortly after his induction into office a few years ago stated he would continue the traditional attitudes fostered on the suburban campus, could not be reached for statement.

AUG 13 1943

Rev. Carey, who is also a lawyer associated with the firm of Prescott, Burroughs and Taylor here, declared he would fight the issue with every legal resource at his command because the order violates the federal civil rights statutes and the laws of the state.

"This is a matter of first importance, not only to our church and to Negroes," he said, "but to all those who are making a sacrifice for democracy and the experience of brotherhood. Whatever the price in time and trouble and money to establish the legal rights of Negroes, I am sure that Woodlawn A. M. E. church will see this thing through to the end."

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

$50,000 Suit Filed Against Northwestern

DEC 11 1943

Seek Redress for Discrimination in School's Dormitory

CHICAGO (ANP).—Violation of the Illinois state civil rights law was included among the six counts against Northwestern University last week in the $50,000 damage suit against the school by Miss Robbie Shields, 26, because she was excluded from a university dormitory during the 11th annual Church and Choral Music Institute last August.

According to her lawyers, Miss Shields was elected a representative of the Wodlawn AME Church at the music institute when an invitation was extended to the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, pastor of the church. The minister mailed $5 to the university as a deposit on registration and housing accommodations for Miss Shields. The university acknowledged receipt of the money and advised the representative to report to Willard hall.

"Accepted" Then Rejected

When Miss Shields reported to the dormitory, the clerk stated, "You cannot stay here because we do not allow Negroes to stay here," Miss Shields was directed to the North Shore Community House, a Negro women's rooming house.

Rev. Carey was later advised by university officials, the school's policy excluded Negroes in its dormitories.

PLAN SUIT TO TEST N. U. DORM JIMCROW

SEP 18 1943

Bee (Magazine Section

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 16. (ANP)—Defiant and arrogant over the jim-crow policy that proscribes Negro residents in campus dormitories at Northwestern university, officials last week boldly stated that the best legal talent avaiable would be retained to defend its discriminatory action. Chicago. Ill

This assertion was made by Raph K. Ball, university counsel, in a conference with the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of Woodlawn A. M. E. church; Attys. Patrick B. Prescott, former municipal court judge, and Charles Leibman, general counsel for the Chicago Civil Liberties committee.

Rev. Carey had asked for the conference with the lawyer when attaches at the administration told him that President Franklyn Bliss Snyder was "out of the city."

The minister was protesting the barring of Miss Robbie Shields, Woodlawn church choral director, from a room on the school property on July 31 when she registered there as a delegate to a choral institute. Prescott and Leibman have been retained as her counsel.

Pointing out that Northwestern is violating state laws in discriminating against persons because of race, color or creed in that it is a state tax exempt institution, the conferees asked Ball to change the present practice and admit Negroes to dormitories. Ball flatly refused, despite threat of a suit to test the right of the practice. He said the best legal minds available would be secured to uphold the school's action. Prescott and Leibman indicated they would file suit soon.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

OCT 8 1943

Food Survey Shows Race Is Overcharged

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Food Costs Negroes More In Chicago," a comparative survey of retail food and household commodity prices made by the Chicago Branch of the NAACP has just been completed. The survey, similar to one conducted last year in New York titled "Food Costs More In Harlem," represents an intensive study of three representative Chicago communities, one Negro and the others white.

Nelson C. Jackson, on leave from the Atlanta U. School of Social Work, conducted the survey for the Branch's Committee on Social Research, consisting of Jackson, Don B. Bonaparte, Jr., Martha Sutton Calloway, Joseph S. Jackson and Joseph O'Neal. It was just concluded last April 29, which makes its findings clearly up to date.

OCT 8 1943

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Chicago School Called Biased

AUG 21 1943

Delega[illegible] Music Institute At Northwestern Makes Charge

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Attention was again focused last week on the discriminatory policy of Northwestern University which bars Negroes from campus residence when it was revealed that a certified delegate from the Woodlawn A. M. E. Church to the eleventh annual church and choral music institute was denied accommodations assigned conferees.

H. L. Wells, business manager of the Big Ten School, explained to a committee investigating charges brought by Miss Robbie Shields that she was sent across town at midnight to a Negro owned rooming house when she reported to the receptionist that:

AUG 21 1943

"It is the policy and the unwritten law of Northwestern University to prohibit all Negroes from living in any dormitory or house on the university campus."

Business School Bars Negroes

Defender
Chicago. Ill

Sometime ago you were fighting the prejudice that was arising at Northwestern University, but what

NOV 4 1943

I have to say is even worse. They should be treated in such an uncouth way? Last but not least, if we at least take colored students in that country. I do think the colored pass in the school. Without further delay I'll ple could go to any school that they choose.

This isn't the South so why to fight. What's the difference? They are fighting for freedom we are keeping us from enjoying any extent of the one cause.

I visited Chicago Business school at 190 N. tate street to inquire about admission and was told that there school had no place for colored students. This information was given me by someone in charge.

NOV 4 1943

I would appreciate it if you would take the matter up and also to the NAACP. It would help, too, if you would publish this letter. Thank you. — A. Reader, Chicago, Ill.

Blast Phone Company Policy Of Discrimination

Defender
Chicago. Ill

The Illinois Bell Telephone company, which hires 28,000 employees, only [illegible] of whom are Negroes, is unwilling to grant full employment to Negroes in all capacities because it fears public opinion and probable reaction from white workers, J. N. Stanbery, general personnel director, told representatives of the Civil Liberties Committee and the National Negro Congress at a conference held Thursday at company headquarters, 225 W. Washington street.

Officials of the company indicated, however, that they are looking forward to some "slight expansion" of job opportunities for Negroes within the next few months, but declined to say in what capacities they would be used.

Stanbery revealed that within the past six months the company has been upgrading a few Negro women and that five are employed as tellers, six or seven as service representatives. All of these employees, however, are located in the segregated company office on Forty-seventh street. Only janitors are given jobs in the downtown offices.

The telephone company has not made any real effort to integrate Negroes in the jobs, such as switchboard operators, for which it has a need as is indicated by daily advertisements for such workers," Ira F. Lattimore of the Civil Liberties committee declared. The commitee is filing a complaint with the Fair Employment Practice Committee against the monopoly charging it, a war industry, with refusal to comply with the President's non-discriminatory order, Lattimore added.

No Negroes are employed as operators, stenographers, coin box collectors, or page girls, Stanbery admitted.

Miss Bertha Tipton of the Congress told the Defender that she had the records of five girls who had applied for jobs as switchboard operators but who had been informed that the company did not hire Negroes in that capacity.

Stanbery said he had nothing against the employment of Negroes but that he believes it must be done as a gradual process. He lauded the work of a Negro employed in the research division of the Bell laboratories whom he said had done an outstanding job in helping develop an invention which will save money for the company and ultimately for the subscribers.

Miss Tipton said that the Thursday meeting was the first time the company had consented to hear Congress representatives although such a request had been made several months ago. She added that the officials insisted that the delegation be limited to three persons. The press was excluded.

FROEBEL PARENTS DEAL DEATH BLOW TO A SEPARATE P.-T.A.

Bee
Chicago. Ill

In a surprise move Negro patrons of the Froebel school district tonight smashed the plans to organize a Negro P.-T.A. The purpose of the meeting held tonight in the large auditorium was to complete the tentative organization set up a week ago. Already in existence is a white organization known as the PTO, apparently holding the recognition of the school authorities.

The patrons unanimously agreed to delay organization indefinitely until it is known whether white patrons will participate with Negro patrons. The sense of the body was that neither an all-Negro nor an all-white P.-T.A. should exist at Froebel, which has a decidedly mixed student body. R. A. Nuzum, principal of Froebel, expressed himself repeatedly as very disappointed over this development.

The motion to suspend organization was made by Rev. D.G. Lewis of Galilee Baptist church, who together with Harold M. Johnson, a patron, was sharply critical of the proposed organization. The critical duelling reached its climax with Rev. Lewis' motion. The only nay in evidence during the vote was that of Nuzum.

Rev. Lewis' motion was "suspend all efforts to organize until efforts were made to interest white persons in the organization." The affirmative vote was an instant response. These vote effectively destroyed tions of organizing a separate P.-T.A. for Negroes.

Late in the meeting Mrs. L. Wade, a patron, explaining that she did not wish to see the idea of a P.-T.A. completely abandoned, offered a motion to authorize a committee from the assembled group to make an effort to obtain white membership. The motion met some opposition but was seconded and passed. The chairman appointed Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Thelma Marshall, Mr. Albright, the assistant principal, and N[illegible]um to the committee.

Nuzum explained that since the white PTA will meet until December 14, a report cannot be made before the new year. He will notify the general group of the next meeting.

About thirty [illegible] were in attendance, along with several observers. Seven members of the school faculty were present, and a lone white patron sat in. Except her, there was no representation of the white community. The white patron was a Miss Wojcik, who when asked whether she was an observer for any other group, replied that she was not.

Among [illegible] the floor during the debate was Marion Fredricks, whose eloquence drew passionate sounds of agreement from the patrons. Mr. Fredricks admonished Nuzum for submitting to community pressure to allow the white group's no-formation. He also spoke at length on war-born responsibilities.

Mark Roser [illegible] the office of the superintendent of schools, Grady Murdock, president of the National Negro Congress, and Mrs. Thelma Marshall engaged in a psycho-social debate. Nuzum, in the course of the evening, quoted the late lamented "One Opinion" of The BEE's Gary Page, accusing it of misquoting him.

The nominating committee, of which Rev. Lewis is chairman, remains inactive, presumably. The group adjourned to the school cafeteria where they were guests of the administration.

Store Won't Let Her Try Hat—Sues, Collects $25

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LINCOLN, Ill.—Mrs. Eloise Townsend, a life long resident of this town, this week was awarded $25 in a civil rights case against the Spurgeon's Dry Goods store here for their refusal to allow her to try on a hat.

The case was a test case on the 1938 Amendment to the Illinois Civil Rights act making department stores subject to the act, and it was the first time that a civil rights case has been won downstate before an all-white jury.

On January 6, 1940, Mrs. Townsend together with two friends, Mrs. Ray Roberts and Mrs. Margurete Robinson, also residents of Lincoln, went to the Spurgeon's store to purchase a hat. The clerk refused to allow her to try on the hat saying that it was against the policy of the store to allow colored persons to try on hats. Mrs. Townsend reported the refusal to the manager. He acknowledged that it was the policy of the store and expressed his regrets. The store denied this in court.

Mrs. Townsend tried to obtain local counsel to represent her. Upon failing she secured the services of Nelson M. Willis, Chicago and Danville lawyer. The case was bitterly fought for two days by Trapp and Trapp leading downstate attorneys.

Attorney Willis told the jury: "This case is not only important to my client, Mrs. Townsend, but important to every Negro in Lincoln; every Negro in Illinois and every Negro in the United States and to every black soldier who is fighting in every part of the world for the protection of these United States.

"As important as it is to the Negro race, it is more important to the white race, because the issues involved in this case are the bases for the whole world's struggle that is now going on. America has proposed the four freedoms for the world, and before she can preach the four freedoms she must first clean her own house.

"Shall we begin in Washington or in Lincoln? I believe the best place to begin is in Lincoln."

The jury deliberated for eight hours and then returned a verdict of $25 for Mrs. Townsend.

Judge Frank Beven was the presiding judge.

The Illinois State lodge of Elks, Bradley Mayberry post of Danville, Ill., and the NAACP were interested in the case.

17-1943
New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Teachers and Democracy

The National Education Association at its recent Indianapolis meeting passed a resolution not to hold future conventions in cities which practise racial discrimination in the matter of housing, feeding or seating convention delegates. Some of the Negro delegates had been refused service in nearby restaurants and were forced instead to walk to the Negro section of Indianapolis. That the resolution was introduced and passed—over numerous attempts, inspired by the executive committee, to sidetrack it—is a credit to the majority of the NEA's rank-and-file membership. But it is not a credit to this professional society of teachers in a democracy that some 40 percent of the membership voted consistently against the resolution and that NEA executives apparently tried hard to prevent the resolution from getting publicity. According to our informant, who witnessed the session, not one of the dissenters dared to make a speech in favor of discrimination; but this bloc nevertheless voted on four occasions to kill the mandate to the executive committee, which is now ordered to try to prevent discrimination at the next convention.

GARY NEGRO CONGRESS RAPS SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

In an aroused mass meeting last Friday night at 1932 Broadway, the Gary chapter of the National Negro Congress delivered a stinging rebuke to Froebel High school authorities for their segregation of the P.-T.A. Under a new policy, the Froebel school P.-T.A. will meet in two groups, one for white parents and one for Negroes. The principal of Froebel school is R. A. Nuzum, recently brought to Gary from Hobart.

Present and actively aroused was an official delegation from the Ministerial Alliance. The delegates were the Reverends Hawkins, Jackson, Lewis, and two Girls' Athletic associations which sponsor the majority of all social affairs—each group composed of one white and one colored. No Negroes at all are allowed to be members of the school band. Until recently, Negroes were not allowed to use the facilities of the swimming pool—but now, the school officials have magnanimously agreed to permit the use of the pool to colored students one hour, one day, each week. Generous cusses, aren't they?

Th only activity where Negroes are welcome is in the field of sports, where the colored lads consistently capture the lion's share of the athletic honors for dear old Froebel. This is an example of exploitation being more important than social barriers.

The crowning insult of all occurred a few days ago when the school boldly advertised in the local press that white parents would meet to form a Parent-Teacher association. (A large percentage of these same white parents are either unnaturalized Europans or direct descendants of natives of such countries as Poland, Hungary, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, etc.). Could be that the Negro parents are too busy helping to save the European homes of the white parents from the Axis to be included in this lily-white Parent-Teacher association.

Froebel school is an example of racial intolerance at its worst. The spectacle of an educational institution making a mockery of democracy and winking its jaundiced eye at the Indiana constitution which declares that the common schools shall be equally open to all, should not be condoned. The correction of this evil is a commendable project for the community, the church, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the CIO's Committee on Racial Prejudice.

Indiana

17-1943
Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NO FIGHT; NO RIGHTS

APR 29 1943

Recently, a downtown store which for years thrived on business while it was located in a part of the city thickly populated with Negroes, refused to serve two young Negroes at its lunch counter. They were asked to eat the food in the kitchen. Naturally they refused. They are among the Negroes who supported this merchant while in their midst and whose money helped him stock and maintain a fine store down town.

The young men called upon the NAACP to take some action in the matter. They were instructed and agreed to accompany the chairman of the legal redress committee to the court house for the purpose of filing criminal charges against this storekeeper under the Civil Rights law. Two weeks have elapsed but they have made no effort to prosecute the case.

APR 29 1943

It is true that a great deal of discrimination prevails in Des Moines but much of it could be stopped if the injured parties would prosecute the offenders. There's an old saying among lawyers, that "you don't have a case without a client." And equally true, the NAACP cannot prosecute cases unless the injured parties cooperate with officials by filing charges and appearing as witness when the cases are called.

APR 29 1943

Neither nations, races nor individuals get very far unless they are willing to fight for what is right. The Bystander thinks that the young Negroes in Des Moines who are willing to be kicked around and still refuse or fail to fight for the rights given under the law are cowards. All the things we have gained have come about because some fellow has been willing to stand up and fight. We can do little toward remedying our difficulties here unless Des Moines people have the courage and fortitude to follow through with their cases. If they do they will find the NAACP ready to help.

APR 29 1943

Iowa

Employee Quits Katz When Waitresses Told 'Ignore' Negroes Wanting Service

Des Moines, Iowa Bystander

JUL 22 1943

"When I heard the restaurant manager at Katz tell the white waitresses not to serve colored WAACs, soldier or civilians I'm through—I quit," Mrs. Effie Jones, 1010 Eleventh street, told a representative of the Bystander this week.

Employed at the Katz Drug Store restaurant, Seventh and Locust streets, for the past two months in charge of the kitchen steam table, Mrs. Jones said that she "did not need anybody's job bad enough to take insults against her race."

Mrs Jones said last Friday morning she heard the Katz restaurant manager, Earl Vrooman, "call the white waitresses and whisper to them—I heard him say 'ignore them when they come,' Mrs. Jones informed.

"I told Earl that I was going to quit—that I heard you say not to serve colored WAACs, soldiers and civilians" and I just can't stand that," the woman said she told the manager.

"Do you realize that I have a brother serving in the army for this country—and even if he came here he couldn't be served?" Mrs. Jones said she asked Vrooman.

She said the white manager told her "not to feel that way about it" and then on Saturday when Mrs. Jones said she went to get her time she said she told Morris Katz, the drug store manager, the same and she said he told her "not to feel that way" about the matter.

Mrs. Jones said "I have been seeing well dressed colored people come to the counter and sit down and then get up and go away without being served then one day not long ago I saw a nicely dressed colored woman sitting back in a booth and I heard Earl when he told her he couldn't serve her."

"I saw some colored WAACs in the store and I told them what had happened and then went out."

JUL 22 1943

WAACs Denied

Ike Smalls, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he had received a number of calls from Negro WAACs this week saying that they had been refused service at the Katz counter. Other steps are being taken by WA ACs to get aid from the government one of the WAACs who was refused informed.

JUL 22 1943

"We don't want any privilege that the humblest Negro in Des Moines can't enjoy," the WAAC remarked.

A number of Negro WAACs are housed at the Chamberlain hotel which is directly across the street from the Katz Drug store restaurant and up until last week many of them have been finding it convenient to

17-1943

KENTUCKY

Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Deny Kentucky U. Anti-Negro Alibi

FEB 2 - 1943

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1. — The University of Kentucky has filed here in the Federal Court its answer to the complaint of Charles Lamont Eubanks, 18-year-old Negro who two years ago attempted to register at the University's Civil Engineering School.

FEB 2 - 1943

Prentice Thomas, who is representing Eubanks for the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, said that the University of Kentucky now claims that the Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankford offers an engineering course which the plaintiff may attend. The NAACP charges that at the time of Eubank's initial application neither Kentucky State College nor the Louisville Municipal College, Kentucky's two Negro colleges, offered any such course according to the Negro college's respective deans. Even at the present time, it adds, the engineering course offered at the Kentucky State College for Negroes is not the equivalent of the course offered at the University of Kentucky.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Negro's Suit Against U. K. Set for April 3

FEB 13 1943

Federal Court Will Hear Charges

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12 (AP)—A hearing on the suit of Charles Lamont Eubanks, 18, Louisville Negro, seeking admission as a student to the University of Kentucky, has been reset for trial in federal district court here on April 3, Clerk A. B. Rouse said today. The case originally had been set for tomorrow.

FEB 13 1943

Eubanks charged he had been denied admission to the university's college of engineering in violation of his rights under the U. S. Constitution. His suit, named university officials and its board of trustees, sought a court order to compel them to admit him as a student in the institution and asked $5,000 damages from the registrar.

The university contended that State law prohibited his admission and that facilities were available for him in engineering courses at the Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort. The university's answer to the suit also said the litigation had become a "moot case" with the providing of facilities at the Negro school.

FEB 13 1943

Eubanks filed his suit on October 16, 1941, charging he had been denied admission to the University of Kentucky solely because of his race and color.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

No School for Them

AUG 12 1943

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

There are in this town in which I am living about ten colored children who have no school. We have tried to help them without success. If there is justice to all and special privilege to none, then these children should have a right [illegible]

Kirkmansville, Ky. [illegible] J. E. WALL.

U. Of Kentucky Contends Suit Now Moot Case

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FEB 4 1943

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(SNS)—The University of Kentucky filed here in the Federal Court this week its answer to the complaint of Charles Lamont Eubanks, 18 year old Negro who attempted to register at the University's Civil Engineering School, September 1941. Prentice Thomas, NAACP special counsel who is representing Eubanks said that the University of Kentucky now claims that the Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankford offers an engineering course which the plaintiff may attend but the NAACP charges that at the time of Eubanks initial application neither Kentucky State College nor the Louisville Municipal College, Kentucky's two Negro colleges, offered any such course according to the Negro College's respective deans and even at the present time the engineering course offered at the Kentucky State College for Negroes is not the equivalent of the course offered at the University of Kentucky.

The University of Kentucky represented by J. W. Jones, assistant attorney general stated that the facilities, equipment and faculty made available to Negroes in Kentucky are in every essential comparable to the first two years of instruction and training in civil engineering now in operation at the University of Kentucky and that "there is no material difference and no partiality or discrimination as between the two parallelled yet distinct sets or courses whereby one is favored above the other and said Kentucky State College for Negroes is fully prepared, equipped, able and willing to furnish such instruction and training to any and all competent and qualified applicants for admission."

17-1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. FUNDS DEMED RACE TRADE SCHOOLS

Charge Louisiana Bars Federal Aid To Run Negro Training

By LEON LEWIS

NEW ORLEANS, La. — A discriminatory use of federal funds for education in the state of Louisiana, together with the complete absence of trade school training for Negro public school students were disclosed in an investigation of the state's educational system last week.

It was found that $451,285.50 was spent for eight white trade schools in the state. Of this mount, $34,-979.14 was from federal government funds.

Greatly inferior to the type of training offered at these schools, several Negro training schools are scattered throughout the state that only touch on some of the trades necessary in industrial education. The Booker T. Washington high school in New Orleans, primarily intended to be a school for apprenticeship in the several trades fell far short of its set mark in meeting the requirements of such school.

No Trade Training

In the white trade school operated by state and federal funds, 117 teachers receive salaries from $1,654 to $2,500 annually. There is total enrollment of 3,197 students. The state maintains property and equipment valued at $2,243,696.03 for these white schools.

To supplant the lack of state supported trade training for Negro youth, many private schools and the federal government have established war training schools in some centers. Educational leaders the state over view the camouflaged trade training in the several parish training schools as the most convicting evidence of Louisiana's warped educational system and the most pronounced discriminatory usage of federal funds and state public tax moneys.

Other advantages and facilities enjoyed by white students of the state of Louisiana and not offered for Negro students include public school libraries and business training. A few of the Negro public schools have libraries of the most inferior type and these are supported by the schools themselves. Many of the Negro libraries in the elementary schools boast of volumes of comics and play books and the few Negro high schools that have libraries at all are merely make believe.

The annual report for the 1942 session revealed that there are 1,109 state operated libraries in white elementary and high schools in the state comprising 1,169,486 volumes of books. There was no report for volumes in Negro schools. In elementary white schools there are 360,422 volumes and in high schools (white) 467,868 volumes.

JUN 19 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Beach Ban Flayed In New Orleans

AUG 2 1943

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Directing a letter to Maj. Gen. Robert E. Donovan, Commander 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Daniel E. Byrd, president of the New Orleans Branch, N.A.A.C.P., denounced the attitude of local commission council in recently passing an ordinance prohibiting bathing in Lake Pontchartrain from Franklin avenue to the Industrial canal because it was interfering with the prosecution of the war effort.

The section has been frequented by Negro bathers since the seawall was built some ten years ago.

In his letter Major General Donovan Byrd stated, "We feel that if the swimmers were in anyway interfering with the military operations in this section, the only thing necessary would be the posting of a sign with the usual military statement, 'KEEP OUT,' Military Orders, United States Army. No city ordinance would have been necessary in order to close this particular area to civilians. From information furnished this organization, it appears that the Army is enforcing the ordinance for the city of New Orleans."

In a letter to Mayor Robert S. Maestri on the lakefront situation Byrd requested repeal of the ordinance. He stated, "Swimming in the lake is about the only public form of recreation in which our people have been permitted to have. (Negroes have no city park) The Negro citizens of New Orleans feel that the passing of this ordinance was uncalled for and unnecessary.

Louisiana

Many of our people are still ignorant of the passing of this ordinance, and upon going to the lake expecting to get some relief from the heat by bathing, naturally become quarrelsome when told that they cannot go in this section to swim. It appears that Negroes are not only prohibited from swimming in this area, but also prohibited from parking to enjoy the refreshing breeze.

"We respectfully pray for some favorable action for the reappeal of this ordinance. We also ask that in the event this ordinance is appealed, that our city fathers will erect some type of temporary shelter, dressing and comfort facilities until complete victory over our Axis enemies will permit our city to erect a creditable bathing house," Byrd concluded.

Jim Crow Signs to Stay In New Orleans Store Sears-Roebuck Official

Interracial
Houston, Texas

NOV 2 1943 NOV 13 1943

NEW ORLEANS, La.—

The unwritten custom of racial discrimination—main stay of Nazist propaganda—will be supported in whatever localities they are found by the Sears-Roebuck company, it was inferred in a letter received by the New Orleans branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Tuesday in reply to a protest of discriminatory signs: "For White Only" and "For Colored Only" which were placed over public drinking fountains recently in the local store, Feibleman-Sears-Roebuck, a statement from the [illegible] A. C. P. disclosed. NOV 13 1943

According to the local NAACP the practice of designating certain drinking fountains to Americans according to race by placing "jim crow" signs over such fountains was protested in a letter to the Sears-Roebuck home office in Chicago last month and the answer received this week informed local NAACP officials in no uncertain terms that the home Sears and Roebuck office was definitely in accord with the practice.

The letter of protest, dated October 15, 1943 read as follows: NOV 13 1943

"Sears Roebuck Co.,
Chicago, Illinois.
Attention Public Relations Management,
Gentlemen:

A patron of your store in New Orleans has called to our attention the presence of signs posted on the drinking fountains: "For White Only" and "For Colored Only." NOV 13 1943

This, we are informed, is a very recent practice. In the past, Negro patrons of Sears-Roebuck have never been humiliated by such demonstrations of Naziism. We do not believe that this is a policy of your organization to foster race prejudice and we ask that you investigate this matter and have these objectionable signs removed.

Very truly yours,
Daniel E. Byrd,
president, NOV 13 1943
N. O. Branch NAACP."

On Tuesday, evidence that the home office was in full accord with the practices of the New Orleans branch of Sears-Roebuck was gathered from the letter of reply, N. A. A. C. P. officials said. The reply was as follows:

October 29, 1943 NOV 2 1943

"Dear Mr. Byrd:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 15th with reference to drinking founthins in the Sears New Orleans store.

"Our company operates stores in about 550 communities throughout the country. Regulations vary considerably in these communities —in one locality you will find an ordinance governing one phase of store operations— in another you will find a different set of rules. In addition we encounter many unwritten customs which cannot be ignored.

"In New Orleans, I understand, it is a custom to designate drinking fountains and in doing so we are simply following the local pattern. NOV 13 1943

"Regardless of how [illegible] individuals feel about the social aspect of these rules and common practices, we has no other choice but to go along with them.

"I appreciate your position and thank you very much for having written us. NOV 5 1943

Very truly yours,
(Signed) E. J. Condon,
Assistant to the President,
Sears Roebuck & Company,
Executive Offices, Chicago."

It is pointed out that Feibleman-Sears-Roebuck enjoys a very large Negro partonage in New Orleans, however, their spending power is not valued above unwritten customs of racial discrimination, NAACP officials said.

17-1943

Drop Charges Against Clarke at Cheltenham

White Superintendent Lifts Suspension of Educational Director

BALTIMORE

Charges of insubordination against Daniel Clarke, educational supervisor at Cheltenham School for Boys, have been withdrawn and his suspension lifted, it was announced Thursday.

Col. Harry C. Jones, head of the State Employment Commission which must pass on suspensions and dismissals at State institutions, told the AFRO that his office had received notice of withdrawal of the charges by Vance E. Thomas, white, superintendent of the school.

Howard C. Hill, white, acting president of the school's board of managers, said that Mr. Clarke returned to work Monday and that he and Mr. Thomas had reached a working agreement.

Suspended on May 17

Mr. Clarke, the only colored administrative employee at the institution, was suspended May 17 by Mr. Thomas for refusing to teach a class.

However, those close to the Cheltenham situation saw in the suspension an attempt by the administration to punish Mr. Clarke for joining with other employees who have insisted upon an end to segregation of colored and white staff members at the school.

It is also known that Mr. Clarke and other employees have insisted that the administration should carry out the order of the board of managers issued March 25, ending segregation in the cafeteria and housing facilities and a subsequent order urging replacement of white employees with colored.

Board in 7-Hour Session

The board held a seven-hour meeting last Tuesday at which time some of the difficulties were ironed out, but no statement was made. It is expected that the board will hold another meeting this week.

Eight colored employees have resigned from the school staff in the past two months on account of what they term "bungling" of the question of equal facilities for staff members by Mr. Thomas.

Announce List of 20 Jobs

Meantime, announcement of twenty jobs to be filled by colored workers was made this week. They include:

Eight cottage masters at $900 a year, or four married couples, in which case husband would earn cottage master's salary and his wife, as matron, would be paid, $720;

On vocational instructor in tailoring at $1200 a year, whose wife, as seamstress, could earn $720.

Other positions are:

Junior stenographer, $1150; senior stenographer, $1450; classification director (psychological and social case worker) $1800; storeroom keeper, $900;

Vocational instructor in mechanics and plumbing, $1200; foreman of the shoe shop, $1200; woman supervisor of the boys' dining room, $720; fireman, $1200; farmhand, $720; junior accountant clerk, $1200.

JUN 12 1948

fro-American
-ltimore, Maryland

WAC's Defy Restaurant J.C.

SEP 25 1943

BALTIMORE—Three WAC recruits, preparing to depart Monday for training at Fort Des Moines, Ia., told how they encountered discrimination in a downtown restaurant, refused to accept it and won their point, much to the consternation of white employees.

Furthermore, they said, at the latest reports, nobody is dead because of the incident.

According to the WACs, this is how it happened:

They entered Thompson's restaurant, first block W. Baltimore Street, where meal tickets they possessed entitled them to a meal valued at 50 cents.

A waitress told them they would be served but they would have to take the food downstairs to eat it. They waited politely and were served, then sat down at a vacant table to eat.

The waitress, non-plussed about the situation, excitedly insisted that they could not eat the food in the restaurant, but to avail themselves of space in the basement.

The WACs pointed out that their tickets said nothing about eating in the basement, finished their meal and left.

Monday night, the trio—Mrs. Vashti Matthews, 2[illegible]6 Overland Avenue; Miss Fra[illegible]es Squirrel, 618 E. 28th Street and Miss Gloria Taylor, 1832 N. S[illegible] Street, entrained for Des M[illegible]s to begin serving their country.

Maryland

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Lily-White Library Facing Legal Action

BALTIMORE, Md. — The Baltimore NAACP Branch filed suit this week against the City of Baltimore for the exclusion of Negroes from a free library training course.

In the suit which was filed in behalf of Miss Louise Kerr, former teacher in the public school system in Baltimore, it is charged that Negroes are not admitted to a free course at Enoch Pratt Free Library.

The case was prepared by Charles H. Houston of the NAACP National Legal Staff, assisted by W. A. C. Hughes, legal adviser of the Baltimore Branch.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Panel to Rule on Western Electric No Jim Crow Plea

BALTIMORE — Further action on the Western Electric Company's plea to the Regional War Labor Board that it not be ordered to establish separate sanitary facilities for colored and white workers will be taken on Wednesday during a meeting here of a four-man panel of the board.

Decision of the panel will not be announced until it has been submitted to the RWLB proper in Philadelphia and approved by that body, the Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, chairman and public member of the all-white panel, told the AFRO Monday.

The Rev. Mr. Speers, pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1316 Park Avenue, where a four-hour public hearing on the issue was held last Tuesday, said both the company and the independent union fostering the jim crow had submitted briefs and that these would be studied by the panel on Wednesday.

Action Followed Strike Threat

The hearing, first of its kind to be held by a Federal body, followed a threatened strike called by the Point Breeze Employees' Association which was scheduled for 6 a.m. November 5.

NOV 20 1948

Acting at the request of the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Non-Partisan Committee, the latter a group of company employees of both races opposed to a stoppage of production and a change of the present democratic policy at the plant, WLB officials halted the strike action six hours before it was to occur.

During the hearing, C. C. Chew, white, superintendent of personnel and industrial relations for the company, which has long been noted as one of the more democratic war industries in this area, pointed out that an order to establish separate sanitary facilities would require the use of time and labor sorely needed for peak production at his plant.

Mr. Chew argued further that his plant's system of constantly transferring employees from one department to another made the establishment of such facilities impractical.

Says Democracy "Out of Place"

Charles H. Dorn, white, attorney for the PBEA, charged that the company's democratic policy is "out of place here" and is practiced by no other plant below the Mason and Dixon line.

He said separate facilities were necessary to stop unrest at the plant and to gain peak production for a quicker victory in the war. Eugene Barnes of 628 Baker Street, an employee of the company who spoke on his own behalf, charged that the PBEA did not represent the views of the majority of white workers at Western Electric and certainly not those of the colored, 800 of whom are union members.

Barnes Raps PBEA

He accused the PBEA of stirring up the jim-crow question which finally led to the National Labor Relations Board strike vote there on October 5, provided by the Smith-Connally Act and won by the union 1802 to 1174.

Following the hearing, the NAACP and the Non-Partisan Committee forwarded statements to the WLB asking that it render a decision in favor of the company.

Other members of the RWLB hearing panel are E. St. John Huberman, personnel manager for the William Schluderberg—T. J. Kurdle Company, industry member; John J. Conway, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Philadelphia, labor member and Eli Rock, acting director of disputes for the WLB.

NOV 20 1948

Acting at the request of the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Non-Partisan Committee, the latter a group of company employees of both races opposed to a stoppage of production and a change of the present democratic policy at the plant, WLB officials halted the strike action six hours before it was to occur.

During the hearing, C. C. Chew, white, superintendent of personnel and industrial relations for the company, made the request during the hearing on the dispute, held before a four-man RWLB panel at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1316 Park Avenue.

Decision of this four-hour hearing was that both the Point Breeze Employees' Association (PBEA), an independent union requesting the jim crow, and the company, long noted as one of the more democratic war industries in this area, would submit briefs of their arguments by today (Friday).

Forty-four Persons at Hearing

Approximately forty persons, nine of whom were colored, attended the hearing.

Included in this latter group were Alexander J. Allen, industrial secretary of the Urban League; Randall L. Tyus, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Clarence Mitchell, representative of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The hearing, first of its kind to be held by a Federal body in the country, followed a threatened strike of the PBEA which was scheduled for 6 a.m. last Friday.

WLB officials halted the strike action six hours before it was to occur. They acted at the request of the Urban League, the NAACP and the Non-partisan Committee, the latter a group of company employees of both races opposed

W. Elec. Tells WLB Separate Facilities Will Stem War Work

Point Breeze Union Demands Jim-Crow Toilets for Workers at the Plant, War or No War

NOV 20 1948

BALTIMORE

The Western Electric Company urged the Regional War Labor Board (RWLB) Tuesday not to order the establishment of separate sanitary facilities for colored and white workers at its plant because it would require time and labor sorely needed for peak production.

to a stoppage of production and a change of the present democratic policy at the plant.

Democracy "Out of Place Here"

Charles H. Dorn, white, spokesman for the PBEA, argued that the company's democratic policy is out of place here and is practiced by no other plant below the Mason and Dixon line.

He said that while an amendment to the city's plumbing code made it unnecessary by law to have separate sanitary facilities for the races, discrimination was the custom here, citing an order restricting colored golfers to Carroll Park as proof of this point.

Employee Rebukes Union

In answer, Eugene Barnes of 628 Baker Street, an employee of the company who was granted his request to speak from the floor on his own behalf, said the union did not represent the views of the majority of the white workers at his plant and certainly not those of the colored, 800 of whom are union members.

He pointed out that the Eastern Aircraft Company, near the Western Electric plant, and the Social Security Board were among industries here with a no discrimination policy and that colored golfers now play on public courses along with whites.

Barnes Accuses Union

He accused the PBEA of stirring up the jim-crow question which finally led to the National Labor Relation Board strike vote there on October 5, provided by the Smith-Connally Act, and won by the PBEA by 1802 to 1174.

The company spokesman said no colored persons were hired at the plant prior to October, 1941, but were hired later in compliance with President Roosevelt's Executive Orders No. 8802 and No. 9346, which outlawed discrimination in war industries.

He said the constant transfer of employees from one department to another made the establishment of separate sanitary facilities impractical.

Company Looks to Board

The company, he said, was willing to abide by the board's findings.

The all-white hearing panel included:

The Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, pastor of the church, as chairman and public member; E. St. John Huberman, personnel manager for William Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Company, industry member; John J. Conway of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Philadelphia, labor member, and Eli Rock, acting director of disputes for the WLB.

Following the hearing, the NAACP and the Non-partisan Committee forwarded statements to the WLB asking that it render a decision in favor of the company and its present democratic policy.

Broadway Artist Invites Guests, Theatre Bars Them

By E. B. REA
AFRO Theatrical Editor

BALTIMORE — Colored stars booked into white Baltimore theaters are facing the rankest sort of discriminatory practices and embarrassing situations, which were evidenced here recently.

Members of the "Porgy and Bess" cast, which played Ford's Theatre, fell victims to Southern intolerance, as did petite and attractive Miss Pauline Myers, only colored member of the cast of Gypsy Rose Lee's "Naked Genius," which played the Maryland Theatre.

Unknowingly, Miss Myers invited the people with whom she was stopping as her guest to see the play, only to discover that the theater barred colored patrons altogether, and also expressed surprise to know colored couldn't trade at some of the city's largest department stores, or ride in some of the for hire cabs operated by whites.

Has Role in "Naked Genius"

Miss Myers has played in and toured with several Broadway plays during her theatrical career. In "Naked Genius" she plays the role of maid to Joan Blondell, whom she terms as "swell in every respect."

She has appeared in roles in "Plume in the Dust," "The Willow and I," "Emperor Jones," "You Can't Take It with You," "Growing Pains," and others. Was in the film version of "The Green Pastures," "Cupid Takes a Holiday," and the Lloyd Gibbons's series, "Voodoo Fires."

She is a graduate of Newark Central High, and studied at the New York Theatre School under Mme. Nadya Romanoff, and observes her tenth year on the stage in November.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MISS PAULINE MYERS

"Porgy, Bess" Cast Taste Baltimore J.C.

BALTIMORE

The inconveniences of war time travel across the continent has been taken with ease by the women members of the "Porgy and Bess" cast, but Baltimore's jim-crow policies landed a knockout blow last week.

Insults by taxi drivers and stores brought indignant protests from both the star of the opera Miss Etta Moten, who reported that she was called vile names by a woman companion of a taxi driver when she approached a cab, and by Mrs. M. E. Chevious, assistant wardrobe mistress, who was ordered from a department store.

Cursed by Woman

Miss Moten said that following the performance Monday evening, she went to the taxi stand near the theatre in which she is playing and sought a cab. A policeman told her, she said, that a driver would soon return to the empty vehicle she saw standing near the curb. When the driver came, he had with him a woman companion who got into the front seat with him.

When Miss Moten approached and asked whether the taxi was for hire, the woman lashed out with a stream of epithets and vile language.

Special Pass Required

"You must get a special permit from the manager upstairs to trade here," two members of the mixed cast of "Porgy and Bess," now playing at the Ford's Theatre were advised by a woman clerk in the May Company on Monday.

Unaware of the existing conditions, Mrs. Margaret E. Rice of Boston and Mrs. Wilhelmina Tucker of Jamaica, Long Island, related how for the first time in their lives that they had met such "absurd and rotten conditions."

"Horrible," Says Mother

"It's horrible," stated Mrs. Rice, mother of 7-year-old Douglas Rice, youngest member of the juvenile cast, "that with this war going on, people can't spend their money where they want to."

Mrs. Tucker, mother of four children, three of whom are with the company, two boys and a girl, told the clerk, "Why I never heard of such a thing," whereupon the clerk replied that, "Those are my orders, you can go see the manager if you want to."

Other members of the company acknowledged that they have found nothing similar on any of their tours, and expressed amazement over the discrimination in the theatre, which compels colored people to sit in the second balcony.

WLB Hears Dispute over Plant Toilets

Western Electric Dispute Over Separate Facilities Gets Airing

BALTIMORE — War Labor Board officials began a public hearing at 10 a.m. today (Tuesday) at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, 1316 Park Avenue, on the dispute involving the establishment of separate sanitary facilities at the Point Breeze plant of the Western Electric Company.

The WLB officials are here at the request of the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Non-partisan Committee, the latter a group of company employees of both races who are striving to avert a stoppage of production and to maintain democratic principles at the plant.

The panel is headed by the Rev T. Guthrie Speers, white, pastor of Brown.

Charles A. Dorn, company spokesman, was the first witness. He reviewed the events leading up to the present dispute.

The Point Breeze Employees' Association, an independent union of some 5,000 members, is fighting for the erection of the jim crow facilities at Western Electric which is noted as one of the more democratic war industries in this area.

Had Called Strike for Friday

The PBEA had previously called a strike for 6 a.m. Friday, threatening to call out some 9,000 workers, but WLB officials halted this six hours before it was scheduled to occur.

The action followed a meeting Thursday evening of Clyde Mills, Washington representative of the WLB, and Eli Rock, director of disputes of the Philadelphia regional board, with PBEA officials.

Company Stands Pat

Read during this meeting was a telegram from C. W. Stoll, president of Western Electric here, which stated that the company would not change this democratic policy unless directed to do so by Federal authorities.

The dispute brought about a National Labor Relations Board strike vote, provided by the Smith Connally Act, at the plant on October 5, which was won by the PBEA by 1800 to 1174.

The case was certified to the WLB last week by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor.

Prior to the scheduled strike by the PBEA, the Non-partisan Committee met Wednesday evening at Enon Baptist Church and drafted a telegram to WLB officials, asking that they avert this stoppage of production, even if it was necessary for President Roosevelt to take over the plant.

Suit Against Baltimore Library Ban Stimulates

New York, N. Y.
BALTIMORE — The Baltimore NAACP branch [illegible] the City of Baltimore for the exclusion of Negroes from a free library train[illegible]

People's Voice

In the suit which was filed in behalf of Miss [illegible] teacher in the public school system in Baltimore, it is charged that Negroes are not admitted to a free course at the [illegible] Library.

The case was prepared by Charles H. Houston of the NAACP National Legal Staff assisted by W. A. C. Hughes, legal adviser of the Baltimore branch.

17-1943

MARYLAND

Good Enough to Launch a Ship, But Not to Sing in 'White' Theater

PM
New York, N. Y.
DEC 14 1943

Anne Brown Will Give Recital in a Baltimore Church, Instead

DEC 14 1943

By SALLY WINOGRAD

PM Anne Brown, the heroine of George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*, and a concert singer with a nationwide reputation, will give a song recital in a Baltimore church next March.

She will sing in a church instead of a concert hall because the one concert hall in Baltimore, as well as most of the theaters, have refused, because Anne Brown is a Negro, to rent to her.

In a column in PM a year and a half ago, Anne Brown wrote:

"I like to think that people do not really know how many indignities are suffered by the Negro and that, if they did, all true Americans would be not only sympathetic, but actually determined to wipe out the injury."

DEC 14 1943

Official Welcome

DEC 14 1943

Then, on May 22 of this year, Anne Brown, Baltimore-born and daughter of one of that city's leading physicians, was invited to return to her home town to launch the Liberty ship, Frederick Douglass. At that time she was welcomed to the city by Theodore R. McKeldin, Mayor of Baltimore.

Meanwhile, Anne Brown was asked by Alpha Kappa Alpha, the Baltimore Scholarship Sorority of which she is a member, to sing for them sometime during the Winter season. Last month, therefore, her manager, Albert Morini, wrote to the Lyric Theater, Baltimore's Carnegie Hall, asking for a list of available theater dates. He failed to mention the name of the singer.

The reply to Morini's letter, mailed the next day, offered 14 theater dates during December and February. A second letter offered a supplementary list of 12 dates in March.

DEC 14 1943

Accepts

In accepting the list submitted by the Lyric Theater, Morini wrote giving Anne Brown's name, and further specified:

"It must be understood, however, that there will be no segregation in the hall."

Two days later, Morini received a phone call from a secretary connected with the Lyric Theater.

"Mr. Huber (manager of the Lyric) got your letter," she told him. "He asked me to tell you that the theater is not available."

Her statement was backed up by a letter from Huber, which read:

"As you requested I am acknowledging the receipt of your letter. As my secretary told you, the theater is not available."

At the end of November, Morini wrote to Ford's Theater in Baltimore, one which usually books legitimate stage shows. He was referred to the United Booking Office in New York. A phone call from the booking agency followed, and Morini was asked for whom he wanted the theater. He explained that it was for one of his singers, Anne Brown.

DEC 14 1943

Full Calendar

"Anne Brown," said the agency's representative. "She's a white girl, isn't she?"

"No," was the answer, "she's a Negro."

The agency's representative then explained that the theater was booked all through February and that it was not their practice to book as far ahead as March. Sundays, he said, were out because some of the legitimate theaters might want to use the theater for a Sunday rehearsal.

A letter from Morini to the Maryland Theater, dated Nov. 26, still remains unanswered.

DEC 14 1943

Comments

In a telephone conversation with Frederick Huber, manager of the Lyric, PM asked whether he wanted to clarify his refusal to rent the theater to Anne Brown.

"I said the theater is not available, that's all," Huber said, and hung up.

At the United Booking Office, a Mr. Pitou, with whom Morini had made the original contact, explained again that it was against the agency's policy to book the theater more than a month in advance.

"It's not a question of discrimination at all," he said "It's just that we didn't have the time available."

Anne Brown

On May 22 Anne Brown was chosen by the workers of the Bethlehem Fairfield Shipyard to launch the SS Frederick Douglass. Shown with her here are J. M. Willis, vice president of Bethlehem Fairfield, and Theodore R. McKeldin, Mayor of Baltimore.

DEC 14 1943

Post Office Forced to End Segregation in Cafeteria

AFRO-American, Baltimore, Md.

NOV 6

Segregation Ends Sibley Admits New Policy, Result of Order from D.C. but Refuses to Comment

BALTIMORE — Segregation and discrimination were no longer permitted in the cafeteria, but refused to comment on the matter.

Heretofore, colored persons, even those who are postal employees, were either barred from the cafeteria or forced to sit in a jim-crow section.

All Smiles; No Trouble

An AFRO reporter, testing the validity of the new ruling, lunched in the cafeteria this week and received courteous treatment both from the employees and white patrons.

Refuses to Comment

Postmaster Neal A. Sibley told the AFRO Wednesday that segregation in canteens or cafeterias operated in post office buildings throughout the country.

Latest reports from colored postal employees in the building are forbidding segregation in the cafeteria, but refused to comment on the matter.

Heretofore, colored persons, even those who are postal employees, were either barred from the cafeteria or forced to sit in a jim-crow section.

All Smiles; No Trouble

An AFRO reporter, testing the validity of the new ruling, lunched in the cafeteria this week and received courteous treatment both from the employees and white patrons.

Refuses to Comment

Postmaster Neal A. Sibley told the AFRO Wednesday that segregation in canteens or cafeterias operated in post office buildings throughout the country.

Latest reports from colored postal employees in the building are forbidding segregation in the cafeteria, but refused to comment on the matter.

ANN WIGGINS BROWN BARRED BY CONCERT HALL IN BALTIMORE

St. Louis, Missouri

DEC 8 1943

Dec. 27

—Ann Wiggins Brown, heroine of George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS and a nationally recognized concert

that they also have been served without incident.

The cafeteria is located on the sixth floor and is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Balto. Theatres Close Doors To Star Of 'Porgy'

Defender Chicago, Ill

DEC 25 1943

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two Baltimore theatres have refused to open their doors for a concert by Anne Brown, star of "Porgy and Bess" and native of this city, and a third house has declined to answer an application for dates, it was revealed here last week.

That Miss Brown was turned down because she is a Negro was made clear by developments in the case. Through her manager, Albert Morini, request for available dates were forwarded from New York to the Lyric theatre. Before it was disclosed that Miss Brown was colored the Lyric management offered a choice of 14 dates. Later, however, when she was identified, Morini was advised that nothing was open.

The same thing was experienced in the negotiations between Morini and the management of Ford's theatre, Miss Brown stated. When the United Booking office in New York discovered that the artist for whom the date was sought is colored, no openings were available.

A letter from Morini to the Maryland theatre here remained unanswered since November 26, it was revealed.

The net result is that Miss Brown's scheduled concert appearance has been set for next March in a local church. Irony of the entire situation is that only last summer Miss Brown was received by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin when she was here to christen the Liberty ship Frederick Douglass at the Bethlehem shipyards.

DEC 25 1943

Anne Brown Can Not Sing at Lyric Theatre

DEC 26 1943

See (Magazine Section)

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25. (ANP)—"The theater is not available," announced the Lyric theater manager upon learning that Anne Brown, former heroine of George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," was a colored singer instead of white. Miss Brown, scheduled to sing in her hometown, Baltimore, next March, will attract her audience to one of the Negro choruses instead.

Chicago DEC 26 1943

Asked to render a scholarship recital for Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, her own organization, sometime during the winter months, Miss Brown's manager, Albert Morini, sought to obtain an available date at the Lyric theater. The theater manager in reply announced that there were 14 theater dates during December and February, and a second letter offered a supplementary list of 12 dates in March. This was all before the Lyric theater manager learned that Miss Brown was colored.

DEC 26 1943

When Miss Brown's identity was announced, however, the manager promptly advised Morini that the theater "is not available," and that was final, although he added that "it's not a question of discrimination at all."

17-1943

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Hospital Declines Negro Nurse Plea

APR 10 1943

LYNN, Mass.—A proposal that the Lynn Hospital School of Nursing lower its bars against Negro students and "practice the principle of equality of opportunity for all without distinction of nationality or color," was rejected by Dan Traner, white, its superintendent, late last week.

APR 10 1943

The proposal was contained in a resolution forwarded to the hospital by the Lynn Council of Churches through its chairman, the Rev. Vernon Carter, pastor of Bethel A.M.E. church. It sought immediate discontinuance of the discrimination against Negroes on the grounds that the nation is in the midst of an urgent appeal for more women trained in the art of nursing.

APR 10 1943

A letter to the Lynn Ministerial Fellowship stated that the proposal was being frowned upon because there was every indication the white employees and white patients would find the presence of colored nurses objectionable.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

TICKET REFUSED, BOSTON TO N. C.

BOSTON —(ANP)— Declaring that he was acting in accord with an unwritten law of the Boston railroad ticket agent is said to have refused to sell Dr. James Lesueur a ticket to Greensboro, N. C. The agent told the doctor that he could purchase a ticket only as far as New York and could there make arrangements to travel further south.

DEC 25 1943

A thorough investigation was immediately pressed and officials of the New Haven railroad denied any such policy of discrimination, and expressed surprise that any agent of the company should make such a statement.

NOV 1943

Singer Seeks $2,000 for J.C. at Nitery

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

JUN 5 1943

BOSTON—Miss Novella Taylor, local night club entertainer, through her attorney, William Sinclaire Wilson last week filed civil suit amounting to $2,000 against the Tic Toc Restaurant, Inc., charging racial discrimination.

According to the attorney, his client, accompanied by Robert Stewart, a steward of the U.S. Navy, visited the club on last Easter Sunday night and were denied seats at one of the seven vacant tables in the center of the club.

The club hostess, according to the complainant, refused the party accommodations with the excuse that the tables were reserved. When Miss Taylor became insistent, the hostess, Mr. West relates, informed his client that "they were reserved for white only."

MISS NOVELLA TAYLOR
Apologizes for Jim Crow

The matter was taken up with the owner, Benny Ford, the complainant says, who apologized for his jim crow tactics by saying that several clubs refused colored patrons.

JUN 5 1943

When an AFRO reporter informed Ford that he was discriminating against a man in the armed forces, who had just returned from a hazardous trip to Murmansk with material and trops to defeat Hitler, Ford is said to have apologized that he didn't know Stewart was a service man.

The Tic Toc is patronized largely by colored patrons who visit the place to hear name bands, but are segregated in the rear, on the two isles, or in seats directly under the bands, which are undesireble. None are seated at the best tables, it is reported.

JUN 5 1943

RAINEY DENIES CHARGES

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

AUG 14 1943

Charges that he "sold out the race" in the "Tic Toc" case, were denied this week by Atty. Julian D. Rainey in making available correspondence he had with the licensing board. The charges were made by Atty. William S. West of Boston and published in a national weekly.

The licensing board refused to revoke the license of the club, as required by state law if it is proven that segregation is practiced. West charged that the decision of the board was influenced by Rainey's letters, whichgave the board an easy "way out." The board ordered the "Tic Toc" to discontinue at once and carefully to avoid in the future any practices or customs in the prosecution of its business which might reasonably be the basis of a charge of discrimination."

In one of his letters Rainey warned the Licensing Board that much of the racial disturbances throughout the nation was caused by continued insults to colored people.

AUG 14 1943

"If such occurs. the responsibility will be entirely upon you," "I am informed that the licensee, with a feeling of security brought about by your delay, is more flagrant than ever in the practice complained about. Since the hearing, there have been several incidents where the colored people have refused to accept the practice and sat where they desired, resulting in disputes," Rainey said.

In this letter Rainey, one of the complainants, added:

"The colored people of Massachusetts merely ask you to exercise your discretion and order a discontinuance of this practice. Certainly this would result in no hardship to the licensee. We are not looking for punishment. We are merely seeking to avoid serious trouble.

West charged that this was the letter that gave the board its opening for a "way out" which West says the board's delay indicated it was seeking.

In his reply to the West charges Rainey said his motives were misunderstood and felt that the attack was entirely unjustified.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Legion Opposes Discrimination

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEP 11 1943

BOSTON, Sept. 9—Opposition to discrimination against minority groups because of race, color or creed was voiced last week by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

A convention resolution expressing "unalterable opposition," opposed discrimination against minority groups and urged that "undemocratic" discriminatory paragraphs in Army, Navy and Marine Corps regulations be erased from the records.

RACIAL CONFLICTS

It charged that racial conflicts "are in many instances condoned by both labor and industry," and asked that racial proscription in every form be eliminated in order to assure all minorities that they are wholly a part of this nation's war effort.

SEP 1943

Another resolution branded the present Chinese Exclusion Act as an "ugly and inexcusable racial discrimination," and asked immediate legislation to repeal the act, place China on a quota basis, and establish Chinese on an equal footing with the nationals of European countries.

17-1943

A PROBLEM FOR ALL:

Capable Negroes Fail To Get Teaching Jobs

Michigan Daily
Ann Arbor, Mich.

By JIM CONANT

Highly qualified Negroes have failed to obtain positions on the faculty of the University because of their race, it was indicated by a Daily investigation completed yesterday.

There have been competent Negro graduate students at the University, notably in the fields of mathematics and sociology; but no Negro has ever received a final recommendation to a teaching position.

The reason given by faculty members for this situation varied from fear of student reactions to a conviction that the appointment of a Negro would never be approved by the authorities.

Case of William Claytor

The case of one man was outlined to The Daily yesterday by Prof. Harry C. Carver of the mathematics department. William Claytor, one of the most brilliant men in his specialty ever to come to Michigan, missed out on a faculty job solely because of his race, Prof. Carver said.

"I'm not interested in stirring up trouble," said Prof. Carver. "But no one has a right to say that a Negro should not teach at a state university. Claytor is now a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery; in view of the shortage in the mathematics department, I wish he were here to help us out."

Approximately three years ago Clayton, a Ph.D. from Pennsylvania, was the most promising man for a vacancy in the mathematics department. At that time, Prof. Carver said, he failed to receive an appointment because no one would take the responsibility of saying "yes" or "no" to the appointment of a Negro.

"Clayton had the stuff," Prof. Carver pointed out. "He was a perfect gentleman, a good mathematician by any standards, Negro or white, and had the personality for a teacher."

Never Reached Administration

In spite of the fact that several members of the mathematics department endorsed his candidacy for an instructorship, Prof. Carver continued, the recommendation for the appointment never reached the desk of the President or the Board of Regents.

"I believe," Prof. Carver emphasized, "that if Clayton's appointment had gone through, it would have met with no opposition from the Administration. I am confident that neither the President nor the Board of Regents would turn the application down for racial reasons."

Clayton's ability was highly praised by Prof. Raymond L. Wilder, with whom he worked here. "Claytor is one of the outstanding Negro mathematicians in the country. As a scholar and a teacher, he was good."

Others Hire Negroes

Universities which, at the present time, hire Negro instructors include Harvard University, the University of Chicago, New York University and the City College of New York.

Negroes here have been employed as technical assistants and readers. The reasons for faculty hesitancy in recommending them for teaching positions were indicated yesterday by Prof. DeWitt H. Parker, chairman of the philosophy department.

"This particular problem has never confronted our department. If it had, however, there might have been some feeling that students would be embarrassed by a Negro instructor, and that the appointment would not go through the authorities. With regard to graduate students, of course, Negroes have always been on an equal footing with every other student."

Michigan

Ford Local UAW-CIO Starts Drive to End Bowling Jim Crow

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Here is the first mixed bowling team ever to play in Detroit. Organized by the UAW-CIO it has already caught on in the great industrial areas of the midwest. This picture shows the bowlers in their first game at the Paradise Bowling Alleys in Detroit.

By Tom Dombrowski
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—The Ford local of the UAW-CIO, the single greatest trade union local in the world, has started a real drive to end the vicious Jim Crow which exists in the nation's largest indoor sport—bowling.

Under the impetus of a resolution introduced to the Executive Board of Local 600 by Andy Ignasiak, chairman of the Axle Building, the union has launched its campaign for inter-racial bowling.

Chief objective of the campaign is to break down the Jim Crow bars which now exist in most Detroit bowling alleys and to end the same bar in the American Bowling Congress, the national organization of millions of American bowlers.

It has been estimated that some 20 million people bowl regularly in the United States. This makes bowling the greatest mass sport in America and its importance, particularly since the vast majority of the bowlers are war workers, is immense.

The resolution of Local 600 UAW-CIO, aimed at getting action in Detroit and Wayne counties, carries a five-point program.

1) Organization of a league of Negro and white bowlers to bowl together this season.

2) Circulation of petitions throughout the Rouge plant by bowlers interested in breaking the undemocratic Jim Crow practise.

3) Invitation to all other locals in the area to take part in the drive, and a request to the Wayne county council of the CIO to help carry forward the campaign.

4) Filing an immediate suit against the Detroit Bowling Proprietors Association and the owners of the alley which refuse the Local 600 white-and-Negro league an opportunity to bowl.

5) Demanding the Mayor of Detroit, the Police Chief, the Prosecuting Attorney and the Common Council that they move to put teeth in the State Law denying any recreational proprietor the right to discriminate against any player on the ground of color, race or creed.

Local 600 (Ford) has long been in the forefront of the fight for equality in all phases of life and this is but the latest of their great drives to bring a fuller democracy to the mighty industrial center which Detroit is.

The Executive Board, in adopting the resolution on behalf of the Axle Building Committee to fight Jim Crow in bowling, contributed $100 to finance the printing of petitions and for the mailing of information on the drive to other local unions.

The campaign, which promises to become one of the most important ever engaged in by the union, was started on the initiative of six Ford workers—two Negro and four white—Dave Moore, Max Chait, R. Boccarasso, James Podio, Willard Collins and Andrew Ignasiak.

The first step in the campaign got under way a short time ago when a group of Negro and white bowlers got together at the Paradise Bowling Alley and formed the first team in the league.

17-1943

Minnesota

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Minn. Insurance Company Refuses Policies To Race

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (ANP) — The Cooperative Life Insurance company was charged this week by W. B. [illegible] Walker, insurance agent, of refusing to accept Negro applications for insurance.

For several months Mr. Walker wrote for the company. A few months ago, Mr. Walker was told by Lynn Mattesen, manager, that the concern had decided not to write any more Negroes.

Walker and white members of the cooperative movement planned to make an issue out of the race ban at the recent annual meeting of the insurance co-op.

The issue was not raised but Mr. Mattesen told Mr. Walker that the medical director, Dr. Frank Hirschfield, Minneapolis, had advised against writing life insurance on Negroes.

Dr. Hirschfield said that this was true. Life expectancy among Negroes is low and they are for that reason not good insurance risks, said Dr. Hirschfield, adding he recognized that the condition was not the fault of the Negro particularly.

Minnesota has a statute which forbids insurance firms discriminating against citizens on account of race, color, or religion.

JUN 19 1943

Minnesota's Equal Rights Act Tested —But To No Avail

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MINNEAPOLIS, (ANP)—'Negroes have gotten the idea that because of the war they are entitled to rights equal to those of whites, but that cannot be, that is impossible' intimated Atty. Burak, Duluth, in summing up his case to the jury at the first trial Wednesday of a complaint under the equal rights act passed by the last Minnesota legislature to insure equal treatment of Negro and other minority groups in public places.

OCT 23 1943

How It Started

The complaint was filed by Bert Lyght, who had been refused beer when with a companion he had stopped in the Amber Flow tavern on the night of June 20 while on his way to work at the American Steel and Wire company. The defendant is J. B. LaVasseur, white. A verdict of "not guilty" was returned Thursday morning by a district court jury which was [illegible] night on the case.

OCT 23 1943

According to the Duluth paper, "Midwest Labor," the jury of five men and seven women heard Atty. Burak intimate that the enforcement of this act would cause race riots in Duluth. The summary is said to have included such remarks as the following:

OCT 23 1943

Irresponsible Remarks

"Think of your daughters . . . the Negroes are going to demand all the rights of whites and that is impossible . . . there will always be a race problem . . . we sympathize as long as they know their place . . . Negroes have gotten the idea that because of the war they are entitled to rights equal to those of whites, but that can not be, that is impossible . . . Enforcement of the Equal Rights bill would cause riots like we had in Detroit . . . and in a like vein for the greater part of the period in which the attorney 'summed up' his case," said the Midwest Labor.

17-1943
Bee [redacted]
Chicago, Ill

MISSISSIPPI MOVES TO STOP SALE OF NORTHERN PAPERS

Jim-Crow Show Protested by Negro Soldiers

JUL 25 1943

JACKSON, Miss., July 22—(ANP)—A growing and widespread effort to stop the sale of northern Negro newspapers in Mississippi is indicated by reports reaching here during the past few days. The papers directly under attack, according to reports, are the Chicago Defender and Pittsburgh Courier.

According to reports, Ted Rushing, young newsboy at Carthage, had his papers taken and destroyed by a group of white men last Friday, after which he was given a light whipping with the promise of something worse if caught trying to sell any more Negro newspapers in the town. At Hattiesburg, where is located Camp Shelby, one of the largest camps in the country, salesmen of northern Negro newspapers are reported to have been told by police that no further sales of the papers would be permitted in Hattiesburg.

In Brandon, Anslem J. Finch, widely known columnist whose "Mississippi Snaps" has long been an outstanding and widely read feature appearing in the Pittsburgh Courier, is reported to have been called into question by prominent white Brandon citizens regarding his connections with and contributions to the Courier.

In spite of the current prominence of the Negro question in the state, well informed and recognized Negro leaders blame a certain type of would-be Negro leaders and advisers on Negro affairs who are known to be going about the state contacting influential white people and advocating that the sale of northern Negro newspapers in the state be stopped, and any other form of Negro suppression in keeping with the mood of the moment, so long as it will enable them to collect money from those with whom they talk, to help them carry on their work of "leading the Negro" and "advising the white folks."

Among these advisors are suspected several ex-confidence men, who see in the profession of leading an advising, a far more lucrative and less dangerous avocation than "dropping the pigeon" and other forms of shady, criminal activity.

JUL 25 1943

Mississippi

DEC 28 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27.—Negro soldiers last week led an exodus of local citizens from the City Auditorium here, where the operetta "Porgy and Bess" was being performed, when they learned that Mayor W. A. Scott had issued an order requiring all colored persons to sit in the gallery. The mayor said he did it "to protect colored soldiers from the North, who may get the wrong interpretation of racial equality in Mississippi."

DEC 28 1943

Negroes were permitted in the orchestra when Marian Anderson sang here recently. Neither had there been any trouble when the Harmonia Club, Negro co-sponsor with the Jackson Music Club, of the Porgy and Bess show, brought other noted Negro artists here.

Todd Duncan, who sings the leading male role, was manhandled by two policemen when, evidently forgetting he was in Dixie, started into the theatre through the front door. It was only after he had convinced the cops that he was essential to the performance that they allowed him to go.

DEC 28 1943

The Harmonia Club backed up the soldiers and the civilians who walked out on the show. The house had been practically sold out, the box office being forced to return more than $1,000. The mayor's order was issued on the morning of the day of the first performance, but few persons knew about it until they started into the theatre.

DEC 28 1943

The all-Negro cast learned of it when preparing for the performance. Their contract left them no choice but to play, though, according to reports, they probably put on the worst perfomance of their career—purposely.

Mississippi

Mississippians Balk At 'Porgy' Jim-Crow

DEC 17 1943

Kansas City Call

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Angered when Mayor W. A. Scott of Jackson demanded that only whites sit on the main floor of the city auditorium here, when the musical "Porgy and Bess" was presented last Wednesday night, Negroes of Jackson retaliated by remaining away from the performance. In addition they returned tickets already purchased, a considerable advance sale having already been made.

DEC 17 1943

Sponsored by Negro Club

The attitude of the mayor was condemned roundly by the colored citizens of the city as being inexcusable and unjust. Not only is the city auditorium a building built and maintained with taxpayers' money but it was rented for the occasion by colored sponsors.

The Harmonia club, probably Kansas City, Mo.
the leading musical organization in the state, composed of serious musicians, had in cooperation with Armound Coulett, a local business man, perfected arrangements to bring the show here.

DEC 17 194

In this they were encouraged by the leading white citizens of the town who bought heavily of advance tickets and gave every encouragement as they have in past events. The same group brought Marian Anderson, the Southernaires and other artists here, without trouble.

DEC 17 19

First Floor for Whites

In this instance the mayor stopped in and said flatly that the first floor must reserved for whites. Negroes, while perhaps willing to have separate sections, said if they could not sit on all floors they would sit no where.

The cast of "Porgy and Bess" has an arrangement with its management whereby it will not perform in any situation where Negroes are embarrassed or an attempt is made to treat them unfairly. In this instance, however, the sponsors were colored and it was through no fault of the sponsors that the condition obtained.

Scores of Negroes crowded about the box office of the auditorium during Wednesday afternoon cashing in their tickets. It is estimated that $2,000 worth were returned.

DEC 17 1943

While they were milling around

Todd Duncan, star of the play who impersonates "Porgy," arrived and attempted to get through the crowd into the building. Two policemen caught Mr. Duncan in the collar, pushed him back and used abusive language. A large crowd of whites and a few Negroes saw the performance.

17-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Say Armed Guards Enforce Jim Crow in St. Louis Post Office

DEC 26 1942

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Armed guards are being used to enforce a jim-crow seating arrangement in the cafeteria at the St. Louis Post Office, according to local branch officers of the National Alliance of Postal Employees.

In an appeal to William J. Arnold of Washington, welfare director of the alliance, the local officers termed the practice not only humiliating, but dangerous and likely to result in serious trouble.

DEC 26 1942

It was recalled that, during the holiday season last year, the segregation of post office workers in the cafeteria led to a fight between the cafeteria's manager and a temporary employee against whom Federal charges were filed but later dismissed.

The cafeteria is operated by the Service Relations Council, an organization of post office employees.

DEC 26 1942

Guards Recent Innovation

Both regular and temporary employees have been subjected to the jim-crow practice ever since the council has been in charge, according to the alliance officers, but only recently have armed guards been used to enforce the rule.

These guards are said to direct the colored employees to a special section reserved for them.

"At a time like this," the NAPE welfare director was told, "when the unity and cooperation of everyone is needed, it seems not only undemocratic to create unnecessary racial hatred, but also against the very principles for which we are fighting the war."

MISSOURI

Move To End Jim Crow Schools In Missouri Delayed; Fear Reaction

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (ANP) —Although the educational of their constitutional convention studied, listened to arguments pro and con, it took no action last week on the proposed clause to the new state constitution being formulated here to eliminate separate schools for Negro and white students. The proposed legislation would grant the state assembly powers to provide for education for Negroes in the same schools with whites.

After listening to a series of Negro leaders speak in behalf of the non-discrimination clause, George W. Kirk of Sikeston told them and the committee that if the provision were accepted and presented to the voters at large they would defeat it with an avalanche of nay ballots. He said principal opposition would stem from southeastern Missouri.

R. W. Stokes, proprietor of a hotel for Negroes at Jefferson City, countered this argument with the assertion that Negroes would defeat the new constitution if the provision were not included. They are determined, he said, that the state shall not perpetuate discrimination against them.

The question of elimination of separate schools was brought up by David Grant, a lawyer from St. Louis, although the issue perse was not before the house.

Postal Men Refuse To Eat In St. Louis Jim Crow Cafeteria

Philadelphia Tribune
JUL 15 1943

Philadelphia, Pa.

By RO. J. FISHER

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Lafayette L. Ford, of St. Louis was re-elected president of the 12th biennial convention which formally opened at the St. Louis Pine Street YMCA last Tuesday morning.

Other officers elected were: Raymond A. C. Young, of Baltimore, vice president; Thomas P. Bomar, Washington, secretary; Thomas Philip Holland, of Birmingham, treasurer; Snow F. Grigsby, Detroit, editor of the Postal Alliance, official organ of the organization, all of whom succeeded themselves except the treasurer.

Delegates, mostly from the eastern states, adopted a resolution declining the invitation of the St. Louis Post Office Service Relations Council to make a tour of the main post office and have dinner in the cafeteria at the building. The decision, according to the resolution was based on the fact that racial segregation is enforced in the cafeteria.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Irate Citizenry Urges Passage Of Equal Rights Law

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18—(ANP)—More than 100 Negroes, mostly professional men and educators, appeared Wednesday before a house committee to urge passage of an equal rights bill after the Missouri hotel refused to serve the legislature's only Negro member, Representative Edwin F. Kenswil of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners had invited Kenswil and other St. Louis legislators to a private dinner party at the Missouri hotel. The board had brought along a number of bills affecting the St. Louis permanent registration law to Jefferson City, and planned to give them to the St. Louis guests along with the dinner.

HOTEL REFUSED TO CHANGE POLICY

Kenswil, author of a bill designed to outlaw race discrimination and segregation, said he went to a private dining hall immediately after entering the hotel and was chatting with other St. Louis legislators when William J. Blesse, a board member, advised him that the hotel still maintained its policy against serving Negroes.

Blesse is said to have made an unsuccessful attempt to urge the hotel management to accept Kenswil. "I'm sorry it happened," stated Kenswil, "because if I had known I wasn't wanted, I wouldn't have gone."

FEB 20 1943

Carl Johnson, president of the Kansas City branch of the NAACP said Mr. Kenswil was denied service because he is a Negro. "He was denied his rights even though he was an invited guest of the St. Louis election board. He was insulted even though he is a member of the general assembly, and even though he is a citizen of the state of Missouri."

Discrimination In Hotel Mars Social Workers Meet

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

APR 24 1943

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22—Race representatives attending the regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Workers which met in St. Louis from April 12 to 16 were the victims of discrimination despite pre-conference assurances that there would be no difficulties or unpleasantness in the lobbies or elevators of hotels where meetings were held.

APR 24 1943

BARRED FROM PASSENGER ELEVATOR

On the second afternoon of the conference, when Mrs. Faith Jones, supervisor in the Chicago Relief Administration and Mrs. Louise Draine, supervisor in the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare, approached the front elevator of the Mayfair hotel, they were told to take a door to the righ, leadintg to the freight elevator. They refused, explaining that Mrs. Jones was the principal speaker at the upstairs meeting. This had no meaning for the elevator starter who could only understand that Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Draine were Negroes and that service could not be given them on front elevators. As is usual, the complaint was referred to the manager who was conveniently "out." As more people arrived for the meeting and indignation arose one elevator was designated for exclusive conference use for the remainder of the afternoon.

APR 24 1943

SEND LETTERS OF PROTEST

On the following day at a luncheon meeting, an organization of St. Louis Negro social workers joined by visiting workers, decided to write a letter of protest to each member of the executive committee of the national conference with the request, that, at the Cleveland regional meeting at which all conference business will be transacted, the conference policy on discrimination be clarified before the time and place of the next conference are considered.

The National YWCA which is one of the 55 member organizations of the National Conference of Social Workers refused to participate as an organization in the St. Louis regional meeting because of the refusal of local hotels to give equal housing and eating facilities to all attending members regardless of race. The local YWCA board, whose president is Mrs. Robert J. Crossen, followed the national policy in sending no organization representatives to the conference.

Clerk Carries Grievance To Postmaster General

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 24 1943

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22—After tendering his resignation as a temporary clerk, Jack Pope carried charges of discrimination practiced in the St. Louis post office directly to Postmaster General Frank C. Walker in Washington this week.

This marked the first time that such charges have been carried past Postmaster Rufus Jackson's office. Pope's complaint followed a dispute with a fellow white employee. Supervisor John Stevenson decided in the white clerk's favor overriding Pope's protests.

ONE OF MANY INSTANCES

According to Pope,, this was but one of the many instances of discrimination shown by Stevenson. He voiced his grievance to the Superintendent of mails, but when he was refused counsel at a hearing, he offered his resignation and carried his complaint directly to the postmaster general. He also hopes to get a hearing with the FEPC.

BUYING SEGREGATION

A big show is scheduled to take place in St. Louis on or about October 8, when the first game of the 1943 world series baseball game will be played at Spotsman's Park. According to press reports, as well as past experience, the usual scramble for seats or standing room will prevail. The usual segregation policy regarding Negro fans, dictated by racial prejudice, will be there to remind those of our race that their presence is not wantd, as is expressed in the segregation insult. Not being wanted, our advice to those who are inclined to go, is to stay away.

Argus

Racial segregation in public places, particularly in times like these, looms as a pattern of the Fascists and should not be tolerated by the lovers of right and justice.

Mr. Sam Breadon, owner of the Cardinal baseball team, says that while he sympathizes with the colored people because of the segregation policy at Sportsman's Park, but he also says "it's purely a box office proposition." In other words, the box office receipts govern his actions and the money governs his sense of right and wrong.

Our advice to the colored people far and near, to stay away will, of course, fall on the deaf ears of some of our group. They now have money and many of those who have the money are easy spenders to satisfy their appetites. But others have too much self respect to spend their money to buy segregation. We fear, however that too many of us who yell the loudest about segregation will be found sneaking in at the gates which lead only to the segregated sections paying big prices for the privilege of being insulted.

St. Louis, Missouri

To be sure we can readily understand that we, as members of a minority group, are forced, at times to accept segregation, even at pistol point. And sometimes there, is no alternative. But in cases of pure amusement, such as baseball, theaters, etc., it's a volunteer acceptance on our part. No one forces us to attend any of these. The radio has made it possible for us to listen to games around our own fireside. There is no force in matters of this kind, except our own weakness, and our lack of moral stamina.

In case of the Cardinals' victory, we have no pleasure therein. It's all the same to us. Sportsman's Park is the only park in the National League's circuit that segregates and insults its Negro patrons. When asked about Negro soldiers, sailors, and marines in uniform, Mr. Breadon shook his head and said the discrimination applies to them.

If this sort of unpatriotic spirit is not adding insult to injury, then we confess that we do not knoy what we are writing about.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS POSTOFFICE CAFETERIA ENDS SEGREGATION OF NEGROES 1943

St. Louis, Nov. 25—(ANP)—Negro and white employes were being served alike in the main postoffice cafeteria here Wednesday, following the decision of the Service Relations Council, the employe operating group, at a meeting, Tuesday to abide strictly by the postoffice department rules.

Proposals To Halt Discrimination Offered Constitutional Convention

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

Fitzgibbon and Babler Present Proposals

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Nov. 3—Two anti-race discrimination proposals were introduced into the Constitutional Convention of Missouri today by Richard J. Fitzgibbon, Democrat and Jacob L. Babler, Republican, both of St. Louis 31st District. The bills would prohibit inequality in teachers pay and and forbid discrimination. It would be left to the General Assembly to enforce them.

Atty. David M. Grant, counselor for the MSANT, Miss Clayda Williams of Stowe Teachers College, and Dean William E. Taylor of the Lincoln U. Law School made an appeal before the Constitutional Convention Committee on Education Wednesday night.

The proposals known as No. 123 and No. 124 were as follows:

Free Schools—School Ages

Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state within such age limits as may be prescribed by law.

Section 2. School Funds. How Disbursed— What Districts entitled To—What Districts Estopped From Receiving. The income of all the funds provided by the state for the support of free schools shall be paid annually to the several county treasurers, to be disbursed according to law: but no school district, in which a free public school has not been.

No. 124

That no person, natural or corporate, shall make any distinction on account of race, color or creed, or for any reason not sanctioned by law and not applicable alike to persons generally, in the admission of any person to, or the accommodation or serivce of any person in any place of public accommodation.

People Asked To Write

The NAACP announced thru its president, Atty. S. R. Redmond, that it got Atty. Babler and Judge Fitzgibbon to introduce the proposals. All persons are requested to write letters to the following members of the committees on the proposal urging them to report the matters favorably:

Proposal No. 124—Bill of Rights Committee: P. M. Marr (Chr.), Israel A. Smith, Rex M. [illegible]re,, Alroy S. Phillips, C. P. Damron, Elroy C. Kehr, Mrs. Carl Crome, Thomas Hennings.

Proposal No. 123 —Education Committee: Alva F. Lindsay (Chr.), Franc L. McLu[illegible], Meredith Garten, J. A. Hemphill, Mrs. Amanda D. Harris, P. M. Marr, Everett Hullverson, Wade W. Maupin, L. E. Meador, Rex H. Moore, Fred W. Naeter, [illegible] E. Phillips, V. M. Pitney, [illegible]ene Simpson, R. [illegible]rdner, Wm. L. Bradshaw, George W. Kirk, R. F. Wood.

The address is: State Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

SEGREGATION IS ORDERED ENDED IN U. S. BUILDINGS

Post Office Cafeteria Here Is Involved In U. S. Order Issued As Result Of Resolution By NAPE Adopted Here

No Action Made To Eliminate Separate Schools

According to [illegible] by K. F. Ford, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, the Post Office Department has issued an order forbidding segregation in canteens or cafeterias operated in post office buildings throughout the country. Mr. Ford, who has just returned from an inspection trip, stated that the action of the Department in this regard is indicative of the progress being made generally against segregation in the Postal Service.

Local employees say that the new order by the Post Office Department marks the beginning of the end of segregation in the St. Louis Post Office cafeteria which has been a sore spot in tht local setup.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Although the educational committee of the constitutional convention studied, listened to argument pro and con, it took no action on the proposed clause to eliminate separate schools for Negro and white students. The proposed legislation would grant the state assembly powers to provide for education for Negroes in the same schools with whites.

The committee that if the provision were accepted and presented to the voters at large they would defeat it with an avalanche of nay ballots. He said principal opposition would come from southeastern Missouri.

R. W. Stokes proprietor of a hotel for Negroes at Jefferson City, countered this argument with the assertion that Negroes would defeat the new constitution if the provision were not included. They would, he said, that the Negroes perpetuate discrimination against them.

After listening to a series of Negro leaders speak in behalf of the non-discrimination clause, George W. Kirk of Boonville, said them

FEP Official Cracks Kansas City Hotel Jim Crow-And Saves Money

OCT 14 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON.—Part of the reason for some of the successful onslaughts of the FEPC against discrimination in war industries is that it has on its working staff several men who inherently believe that discrimination is wrong and should be batted down on all fronts.

These men bring an enthusiasm to their work born of their deep-seated beliefs, and are not limited to the mere mechanics of doing a job because the President's executive order has outlined a certain job to be done, for doing which a semi-monthly check is received. Unfortunately, there are some who fall into this latter class, too.

Among the enthusiasts is Eugene Davidson, assistant director of field operations for FEPC.

Recently, Mr. Davidson was on a field trip in connection with his work. Kansas City, Mo., was a stop on his schedule.

Gets Reservation

Before leaving Washington, he had the Kansas City regional office of the FEPC make a hotel reservation for him. He indicated that he wanted up-to-date accommodations.

Now, Kansas City is no New York, where Negroes even have to sue in the courts every now and then to remind the hotels of the New York civil rights laws. Negroes just stay out of the big hotels in Kansas City by mutual understanding—that is, all except Mr. Davidson.

The reservation for Mr. Davidson was made at the Hotel Continental, one of Kansas City's swankiest.

Almost imperceptibly, the desk clerk raised his brows when Mr. Davidson called in person for his reservation. But there it was, and he was assigned to room 1706.

Contrary to the results of any poll that might have been taken in advance of his coming, not a single guest in the hotel resented his presence during his five-day stay. No one stared at him as a misfit. No one left the place in protest. He even ate in the dining room without disrupting anyone's meal or the service.

Extended All Courtesies

The entire working staff of the hotel—all white—from manager to bellboy, extended every courtesy to Mr. Davidson. The doorman inquired each morning how he slept the night before, and when he checked out, the doorman expressed the hope that Mr. Davidson would come again soon.

And significantly, no mention was made at any time—when the reservation was made, nor when registering, nor during the five-day stay—of Mr. Davidson's connection with the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee or any government department. He was there as an American citizen, and that only.

There isn't anything very significant about the incident itself. It becomes important only when viewed in the surrounding circumstances—the fact that even elected representatives to the State legislature of Missouri, if Negro, cannot eat in the Capitol restaurant.

Kansas Citians look with disbelief when told of Mr. Davidson's experience.

And it may be significant, too, to add that the accommodations and service Mr. Davidson received for the $3 a day rental was a more economic use of the money provided by the government for his per diem expenses than if he had spent the same amount or more in one of the white-owned "rat-holes" called "Hotel for Colored" which thrive throughout the land.

17-1943
04-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Trenton Couple Sue Movie Owner for Rights Violation

DEC 26 1942

TRENTON, N.J.—Charging violation of the Civil Rights Law forbidding discrimination because of race, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glascoe of Riverside have filed suits in Ocean County Common Pleas Court at Mt. Holly against Brant Beach, white, owner of several theatres in this section.

Through their counsel, Robert Queen of Trenton, the couple charge they were forced to occupy the rear seat in the Colony Theatre at Brant Beach last summer.

DEC 26 1942

Ordered to the Rear

Entering the theatre, the Glascoes said, they were seated towards the front when the manager, accompanied by a police officer, Gustave Foster, ordered them to the rear of the amusement house.

The Trenton NAACP is sponsoring the suits and retained Mr. Queen to represent the plaintiffs. Worth and Worth, law firm of Riverside, is representing the theatre owner.

Gov. Edison Flays 'Jim Crow' Senate

Chicago Ill.

NEWARK, N. J.—Criticizing the State Senate on the racial discrimination issue, JUN 5 1943 an address Wednesday night at a testimonial dinner for Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, Gov. Charles Edison asserted:

"At times I have sought to appoint Negroes to various positions. On occasion I have been told that the senator from the candidate's county would not consent, so there has been no use in even nominating the men.

Defender

"This attitude of the New Jersey State Senate—Republican by 18 to 3, reminds me of a statement that appeared in a recent pamphlet . . . in which the authors stated that after the Civil War, 'the Republicans withdrew and left the Negroes to their fate.' . . . They have not done much better in New Jersey."

JUN 5 1943

N.Y. Women's Federation Accused of Color Bar

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW YORK CITY—In a suit now before the state supreme court, the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has been accused of withholding admission to the Mid-Town Business and Professional Women's clubs, because the latter organization has two colored members.

Filed by President Ann Smith Lawrence of the Mid-T. club, the suit asks: (1) a decl tory judgment that the club member in good standing of State Federation; (2) a tempo injunction, restraining the Federation from interfering the affairs of the Mid-Town clu

The two colored members of the club are Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, regional director for race relations of the Civilian Defense volunteer office and Marguerite Roach, war plant stenographer.

President Lawrence says that membership in the National Federation is possible only if the club is a member of the State Federation. March 29, 1943.

Since last December, She says, Miss Frances K. Marlatt, state president and Miss Louise F. Bache, executive secretary of the National Federation, called on her a number of times about withdrawing the two Negro members.

Mrs. Lawrence refused to cancel the memberships of the colored women, whereupon, Mrs. Lawrence says, the two white officials said it would be impossible to accept the Mid-Town club as a member of the State Federation.

Mrs. Lawrence replied that Mid-Town was already a member of the state body as dues had been paid and Mid-Town had been accepted as a member unit. She also declared that she had received a charter from the National Federation. On March 4, Mrs. Lawrence says, she received a check from Miss Marlatt for dues paid to the State Federation, also a letter stating that Mid-Town had been denied membership in the state organization.

Concerning the Mid-Town suit, a State Federation official stated. "We have no bias against Negroes. We had a Negro member in 1919 and we have one now. As for the national charter, that was just a clerical error."

Fine Druggist With Jimcrow Service Policy

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 14.—One day last September, five registered nurses walked out of the Service Drug Store without sodas. They had been refused service because they were Negroes.

JUN 15 1943

But they did not ke Jim Crow lying down. They instituted suit against the proprietor, Theodore Clair, through the local branch of the NAACP, charging violation of the State Civil Right statue.

Last week in Mount Holly Court, Judge Hendrickson fined the drug store proprietor $100 and costs.

"This is a signal victory in the fight for democracy for which our boys are giving their lives the world over," said Dr. Charles Gibson, president of the Burlington NAACP.

"It is not only a legal victory in the first case which has been taken to court in this county for a violation of the Civil Rights statue, but it is a moral victory which must give some measure of hope to those who realize that we must demonstrate Democracy here at home as well as fight for it abroad."

JUN 5 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Trenton School Jim Crow Case Up Dec. 6

TRENTON, N.J.—The suit to force the Trenton School Board to end segregation of junior high school pupils is scheduled to go to trial before the State Supreme Court here Monday.

Drug Store Proprietor Found Guilty By Judge

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

BURLINGTON, N. J.—Theodore R. Clair, Burlington pharmacist and proprietor of the Service Drug Store in East Broad and York streets, here, was fined $100 and costs by Judge Frank A Hendrickson on June 4th for violation of New Jersey Civil Rights statute.

JUN 12 1943

The judgement by Judge Hendrickson was the outgrowth of Clair's refusal to serve five registered nurses at the fountain in his store last September because they were colored. The suit against him was instituted through the Burlington County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The incident was investigated by the Branch's legal committee of which J. H. Collins, of Fieldsboro, is chairman.

Dr. Charles F. Gibson, Burlington physician and president of the Branch, said: "This is a signal victory in the fight for real Democracy for which our boys are giving their lives the world over. It not only is a legal victory in the first case which has been taken to court in this county for a violation of the Civil Rights statute, but it is a moral victory which must give some measure of hope to those who realize that we must demonstrate Democracy here at home as well as fight for it abroad.

Those who believe in the real principles of equality and freedom are thus encouraged and can hopefully rededicate themselves to the fight on the home front against the forces of bigotry and intolerance which would destroy all that is finest in our way of life."

Longshoremen Loading War Explosives Refused Jersey Restaurant Service; Suit Blasts Owners

JUN 12 1943

New York, N. Y.
Peoples Voice
JUL 31 1943

Fifty-four Negro longshoremen engaged in the highly-dangerous work of loading explosives America will use to blast the Axis, instituted last week a civil suit against two New Jersey restaurants for refusing them service.

The men, headed by Arthur Vincent Dunkirk, their foreman, were turned down Sunday, July 18, at one bar and grill and on Monday, July 19, in another.

All fifty-four of the men are young. Over half of them face army induction soon. Twelve will go to the armed services within the next few weeks. Dunkirk is so that any action they would take, RISK LIVES DAILY

"would go to pieces." "We're loading ships so that and congratulated Dunkirk on these boys risk their necks daily. According to Dunkirk, an intelligent and husky fellow, some of them were ready low, some of them were ready and yet we're not good enough to start a little blasting off their own when one of the restaurant proprietors safe be from the street after the Mon- hind his counter said if heday incident told the men he served them his business would be "glad to testify" in

The case is being handled by Attorney Abraham Fisch, 225 Broadway.

JUL 31 1943

Principals in Trenton School Fight

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Robert Queen, Sr., attorney, Janet Hedgepeth, and Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth, principals in school fight in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Booker Williams and their son, Leon, who was refused admittance to Junior High No. 2 in Trenton, N.J.

Trenton School J.C. Threatened

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

TRENTON, N.J. — Efforts to force the Trenton Board of Education to admit colored children to classes in Junior High School No. 2, gained ground Thursday when Supreme Court Justice Newton H. Porter granted a show cause order, returnable October 4.

The action was taken by Robert Queen, Sr., attorney, representing the local NAACP, in behalf of the parents of Janet Hedgepeth and Berline Williams.

According to Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth, mother of Janet, her daughter completed the sixth grade in the Carroll Robins School, which she had attended from kindergarten, and when she applied for entrance to Junior High No. 2, was assigned to New Lincoln School, an exclusively colored school.

Lacks Commercial Courses

She had no objection to her daughter going to New Lincoln School, which also has a junior high school department, but it carries only an academic course and a few commercial studies, Mrs. Hedgepeth states in her petition.

Mrs. Berline Williams, mother of Leon Williams, has joined Mrs. Hedgepeth in this action, since her son was also denied admission to Junior High School No. 2.

According to the petition, the superintendent of schools, Paul Loser, advised both parents in August that he had assigned the two children to the New Lincoln School pending final decision of the board. However, when the schools opened September 13, no action had been taken and no decision had been issued.

Rights Law Violated

In their respective affidavits, the parents allege that their children are being excluded from Junior High No. 2 on the grounds of color, which is contrary to the State Civil Rights Law, and that the junior high school department at New Lincoln offers a "circumscribed foreshortened and substandard" course, while Junior High No. 2 carries all the standard and recognized grades for a junior high school.

Colored pupils attend whatever elementary schools are most convenient, but, since the New Lincoln School was built in 1922, all have been assigned there upon completion of the sixth grade.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Trenton School Test Forced

Trenton's 22-year-old policy of segregating Negro children in a Jim Crow junior high school will be tested before the New Jersey Supreme Court Oct. 4, when the City Board of Education will be required to show why two Negro children should not be assigned to one of the "white" schools, Junior High School No. 2.

Action has been brought in separate petitions by Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath, Trenton war worker with two sons in the service, and Mrs. Berline Williams, each of whom has a child attending the Jim Crow school, New Lincoln Junior High School.

The petitions, backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, charge that the children are excluded from Junior High School No. 2 because of color, in violation of the State Civil Rights Act, and that New Lincoln is crowded and offers a substandard curriculum.

Leon Williams, 12, Trenton junior high school student, must walk 16 blocks each day to the Jim Crow New Lincoln Junior High School. His mother, Mrs. Berline Williams, says he is not permitted to attend Junior High School No. 2, three blocks from their home, because School No. 2 is restricted to white children.

Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath, Trenton war worker, charges that her daughter, Janet, 12, is denied admittance to a "white" junior high school, and forced to attend New Lincoln Junior High School, Jim Crow school for Negro children in Trenton, where she is unable to study commercial subjects.

N.J. School Board Admits Segregation; Denies J. C.

Justice Newton H. Porter ruled last week.

The children, both 12, are Leon Williams, son of Mrs. Berline Williams, and Janet Hedgepeth, daughter of Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth. The parents claim they live just around the corner" from school No. 2, whereas Lincoln is a considerable distance away."

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charge Segregation In New Jersey School

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23—The City Board of Education must show cause October 4 why two Negro children should not be admitted to Junior High school no 2, rather than the Lincoln School, it was ordered in the Bridgeton High School's curriculum. The policy tends to encourage colored children of both races attend the same classes. But there are no classical, scientific courses. Negroes. Seven co

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

PM
New York, N. Y.

Trenton Must Show Cause For Its Jim Crow School

By Edmund Scott
Special Correspondent

SEP 19 1943

TRENTON, Sept. 18.—Trenton's Negro population of some 10,000 residents has won its first round in a legal battle to break the City's 20-year-old Jim Crow policy of segregating Negro children in local junior high schools.

Negro children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades are restricted to the New Lincoln Junior High School, and are barred from attending Trenton's four other junior high schools.

As a result of action taken by parents of two Negro children, Supreme Court Justice Newton H. Porter has ordered the Trenton Board of Education to show cause Oct. 4 why the two children should not be assigned to Junior High School No. 2, one of the schools restricted to white pupils.

Two Petitions

SEP 19 1943

Backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and its Trenton attorney, Robert Queen, the action was brought by Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath, a native of Trenton working in a war plant and mother of two sons in the armed forces, and Mrs. Berline Williams.

In separate petitions, Mrs. Hedgepath and Mrs. Williams charge that their children are excluded from Junior High No. 2 specificially because of color, and that such action is a violation of the State Civil Rights Act. The petitions also charge that New Lincoln Junior High, which was built in 1922 at the time the Jim Crow policy was put into effect, is overcrowded and offers a substandard curriculum.

Mrs. Hedgepath charges further that her daughter, Janet, 12, has been unable to pursue commercial studies since the New Lincoln Junior High offers only a straight academic course. No. 2's curriculum, however, includes a commercial program.

Walks 16 Blocks

Mrs. Williams' petition points out that her son, Leon, 13, is forced to walk 16 blocks to the Negro school, although the white school No. 2, is only three blocks from her home.

Paul Loser, Trenton School Superintendent, told PM that he had not been advised of the court order, but admitted that the Board of Education ruled in 1922 that "Negro children of junior high school age shall be assigned to the New Lincoln School."

Beyond that, Loser offered no explanation of why Negro children in Trenton are segregated in the junior high school grades.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RACE SEGREGATION IN SCHOOL CHARGED

Parents of 2 Trenton Children Get Writ Against Board

SEP 17 1943

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Justice Newton H. Porter of the State Supreem Court directed the Trenton Board of Education today to show cause Oct. 4 why it should not be compelled to admit two Negro children to Junior High School 2, which is attended mostly by whites.

The order was signed after Mrs. Berline Williams and Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath had asked the court in petitions that their children were denied admittance to the junior high school and were directed to enroll at the new Lincoln School, which is attended solely by Negroes. Their children are Leon Williams and Janet Hedgepeth, both 12 years old.

Contending the alleged exclusion was in violation of New Jersey's Civil Rights Act, Mrs. Hedgepeth's petition said:

"The policy of the Board of Education is to exclude all Negro or colored children, except Japanese, Chinese or other colored children not of African descent, from admission as students in Junior High School 2."

The Williams boy was promoted last June from the William G. Cook Grade School and the girl was promoted from the Carroll Robbins Grade School. The parents said they had asked School Superintendent Paul Loser to assign their children to the larger and more modern Junior High School 2, but he replied the Board of Education had taken "no action" on the request at its Sept. 2 meeting.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Jersey School Admits Bias

Special Correspondence

DEC 7 1943

TRENTON, Dec. 7—An attorney for the local Board of Education admitted in open court yesterday that authorities here practiced the segregation of junior high school students.

The excuse for this racial discrimination was that school authorities believed Negro youngsters thus were given a better chance to display their leadership, he said.

A New Jersey law forbids the exclusion of children from any public school because of color.

Two Mothers' Suit

The Board's lawyer, Henry M. Hartmann, admitted the segregation when he asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the application of two Negro mothers for the transfer of their children to another school.

The mothers, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Berline Williams, are seeking to break the City's 20-year-old Jim Crow school policy. Trenton's Negro population totals about 10,000.

DEC 7 1943

Negro children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades here are restricted to the New Lincoln Junior High School. They are barred from the City's four other junior high schools. The children of the two mothers, Janet Hedgepeth, 12, and Leon Williams, 13, were assigned to the New Lincoln school instead of the Junior No. 2 school, which is restricted to white pupils.

16-Block Walk

By the ruling, Leon is forced to walk 16 blocks to the Jim Crow school, though Junior No. 2 school is only three blocks from his home. In addition, the parents charge the New Lincoln school, built in 1922 when the Jim Crow policy was put into effect, is overcrowded and offers a substandard curriculum.

Paul Loser, Superintendent of Schools, told PM that in compelling the two Negroes to attend the Jim Crow school he was "merely carrying on the traditional custom that has been the policy for years."

Justice Newton H. Porter reserved decision on Hartmann's request for the dismissal.

DEC 7 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

How Atlantic City Jim Crows Pupils

OCT 23 1943

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The board of education has set up 3 all-colored schools: the New Jersey, the Indiana Avenue and Westside Schools. Colored children must enroll in one of these until reaching the ninth grade.

While children living in Venice Park, an all-white district of Atlantic City, must walk past two of the all-colored schools to attend lily-white grade schools, it was reported.

Many of the white children living in Venice Park, live within three blocks of the Westside School, but walk an additional thirteen blocks to attend classes.

High School Mixed

All local children reaching the ninth grade are sent to the Atlantic City High School. The board of education insisted that no segregation exist in high school.

However, the school's swimming pool has been closed since the NAACP demanded that colored and white children participate in the same swimming classes.

OCT 23 1943

The practice was to have the colored swimming class late on Friday afternoons, before the pool was cleaned over the weekend.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NAACP Sues Trenton Hotel

NOV 27 1943

TRENTON. — A suit charging discrimination under the State civil rights law was filed in the City District court this week against the Hotel Jersey by the local branch of the NAACP.

The suit was filed after the Alchoholic Beverage Control and the office of Price Administration refused [illegible]

NOV 27 1943

It is charged that the hotel employees refused to serve six colored girls who entered the barroom with twenty-five whites following a union meeting.

According to the girls, they were told that the drinks were 25 cents, but when they offered to pay, the price was raised to 50 cents. When Julius Darwin, white union [illegible] attempted to pay, he was told that they had no glasses.

Trenton Aroused at School Jim Crow

SEP 28 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The entire community is aroused against a recent decision of the local Board of Education which would force two Negro children to attend the segregated New Lincoln School rather than Junior High No. 2. The latter school is only three blocks away from the homes of the pupils affected, while the New Lincoln is a mile away. The parents, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Berline Williams, have instituted suit in the New Jersey Supreme Court, seeking a writ of mandamus to force the Board to reassign the children.

The Mercer County Communist Party, through its chairman, Ezra Counts, issued a statement attacking the Board's action. Mr. Counts declared: "Specifically, we urge the appointment of a representative Negro to the Board in Trenton, including the schools, as well as closer scrutiny of future Board appointments. Meantime, the representatives of that city's 10,000 Negroes went to court in effort to break the 20-year-old policy of segregating junior high school students. The court test case was postponed to Nov. 1. Argument will be heard then on the Board's action. Mr. Counts continued. The Communist Party urges both bodies is expected in the near future.

Test in Trenton Postponed

PM
New York, N. Y.

School Board Must 'Show Cause' For Jim Crow Bar

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)—By order of the state supreme court the Trenton board of education must show cause October 4 why it should not be compelled to admit two Negro students to Junior High School 2 which is attended almost exclusively by whites.

Justice Newton H. Porter signed the order after Mrs. Berline Williams and Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth had filed petitions attesting that their children, Leon Williams and Janet Hedgepeth, both 12, had been denied admission to the junior high school. They had been directed instead to the new Lincoln school attended solely by Negroes.

Contending the exclusion was a violation of the state's civil rights act the legal paper stated that the "policy of the board of education is to exclude all Negro or colored children, except Japanese, Chinese or other colored children not of African descent from admission as students in Junior High School 2."

Both parents said they had appealed to Paul Loser, superintendent, to assign their children to the larger and more modern Junior High School 2 but were told the board had not taken "action" on the request at its Sept. 2 meeting.

Trenton's Jim Crow School To Get Court Test

Argus
St. Louis, Mo.

TRENTON, N. Y., Sept. 21 — Trenton's 22-year policy of segregating Negro children in a Jim Crow junior high school will be tested before the New Jersey Supreme Court Oct. 4, when the City Board of Education will be required to show why two Negro children should not be assigned to one of the "white" schools, Junior High School No. 2.

Action has been brought in separate petitions by Mrs. Gladys Hedgepath, Trenton war worker with two sons in the service, and Mrs. Berline Williams, each of whom has a child attending the Jim Crow school, New Lincoln Junior High School.

The petitions, backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, charge that the children are excluded from Junior High School No. 2 because of color, violation of the State Civil Rights Act, and that New Lincoln is crowded and offers a substandard curriculum.

N. J. High Court Weighs Jim Crow School Case

Defender
Chicago, Ill

(Defender New York Bureau)

TRENTON, N. J.—This city's Jim-Crow school system went under fire here last week as State Supreme Court Justice Newton H. Porter opened hearing on the petition of two colored women for a writ to compel the local board of education to admit their children to a "lily-white" junior high school.

The two women, Mrs. Gladys Hedgepeth and Mrs. Berline Williams appealed to the courts when a 20-year-old discriminatory policy required their children, upon entering grades of the junior high school, to travel a distance of 16 blocks to an all-colored school building.

They pointed out that the school in which they sought entrance, the new Lincoln school, was only three blocks from their homes, but that the children were not permitted to attend because of their color.

Through Atty. Robert Queen, counsel for the mothers, it was charged that the board's refusal to admit the children, Janet Hedgepeth and Leon Williams, both 12, to Junior High school No. 2 was a violation of the state law against discrimination.

Henry M. Hartmann, counsel for the board, argued that Trenton was giving everything in the way of education to its Negro children, "with no distinction whatsoever."

"Except the right to go where they ask to go?" asked Justice Porter.

Hartmann replied that many white children traveled farther than 16 blocks to get to the junior high schools to which they were assigned. Queen replied that the white children did so only on their own request for transfers "to avoid certain racial groups."

17-1943
New Masses
New York, N. Y.

New York

Grist for Hitler

A LITTLE way up the Hudson River from New York City is the town of Hillburn (pop. 1,100). About half the population is Negro. The town has two school houses. One is an old fire-trap built before the turn of the century, the other is a modern public school structure, which, it is claimed, is large enough to accommodate all the town's school children. The School Board, headed by a man called J. Edgar Davidson has Jim-Crowed the town. The white children are supposed to go to the new school house, the Negro children to the fire trap.

Revolting against this obvious injustice, and supported in their efforts by a large section of the white community, Negro parents and children have this year determined to bring the little town of Hillburn back into the American orbit. The School Board, in an effort to counteract the threat of democracy, has redistricted the town with the intention of drawing the line so that all Negro children would fall into the area served by the fire-trap. Through some oversight or [illegible]ness of the cartographer, the redistricting partly misfired. On the opening day of school it was found that thirty-two Negro pupils were "entitled" to attend the new school. And by the School Board's own regulation these children could not be denied entrance. To the other fifty-six Negro children in Hillburn, however, the school authorities staunchly refused the inalienable right of equality.

At least fifty of the children condemned to the Jim-Crow school have struck. They have refused to enter the fire-trap. They and their parents, the town's white children, and many of the white citizens are backing them. So is Miss Kate Savery, for the past twenty years principal of the Jim-Crow school and courageous fighter against segregation. Fortunately, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has taken up the fight and has furnished counsel to the people of Hillburn against their own School Board. The case is being taken to the State Board of Education. The people of Hillburn, of neighboring communities, and of the entire state must stand firm against this wretched School Board clique.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow in the North

TO NEW MASSES: I have been following the Hillburn segregation case with grea interest. There is much in the news to disturb the sleep of any decent citizen, but this New York discrimination case has first claim on one's peace of mind. When you live in the South, as I have for the past twenty-five years, you get to realize how each new provocation in Jim-Crow can take hold of otherwise honest people and pervert their whole social viewpoint.

So far as I know, this is the first case of Jim-Crow in the educational system north of the Mason-Dixon line, and the dealers in Negro misery down here are hoping hard that the Hillburn School Board gains its policy of separate schools. They realize as people in the North may not, that a victory for reaction in Hillburn will cause the teeth of Jim-Crow to sink deeper into the flesh of the South. For years we have been trying to point out to the more enlightened men of our community that it was part of our responsibility to eliminate the conditions that in President Roosevelt's words made the South the nation's number one problem. But when the anti-democratic elements in the rest of the country can get away with the same brand of social custom, the results of our educational efforts are all but wiped out.

Just one more thing. If the attempt at Jim-Crow in New York sticks, then the same business may pop up in almost any spot that has a large Negro concentration—Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan. The Hillburn case is thus a serious concern of the entire country.

New Orleans. LOUIS VERNIER.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

More Jim-Crow

THE wave of protest that has inundated the little Hudson town of Hillburn, New York, over the Jim-Crow school system has so far failed to engulf J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local board of education. Disturbed over the plainly successful relations that exist between the white children in the town's modern school house and the thirty-two Negro children, whom even the local equivalent of the Mason-Dixon Line can't keep segregated, Mr. Davidson personally barricaded the school entrance against Hillburn's other Negro children. It is interesting that Mr. Davidson now blames the protest on "outsiders." But then we imagine that Mr. Hitler blames the upsurge of the Yugoslav patriots on "outsiders" too. It is also interesting that Mr. Davidson turns out to be superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax plant upon which the Negro people used to be wholly dependent. He apparently cannot stomach the new freedom which improved employment opportunities have brought to the community.

The State authorities have been woefully slow to act in this case. While the townspeople and their children suffer and while Mr. Davidson and his crew continue to comfort the Axis by defying the law, the plea for help seems to be gathering dust in somebody's Albany desk. Judge John A. McKenna of the Rockland County Children's Court has warned the parents of the Jim-Crowed children that they must either send their youngsters to an accredited school immediately or pay a ten dollar fine each. Accordingly, the day following this court order the children and parents showed up at Hillburn's modern school house and demanded admission. This is when Mr. Davidson in person stood in the doorway, refused them entrance and made his little speech about "outsiders."

Meanwhile only four Negro children are attending the firetrap Jim-Crow school, while fifty-two are attending an improvised school in the local chapel, which at least won't collapse on the children's heads. However, the temporary school isn't accredited and so doesn't meet the requirements laid down by the Children's Court. Nothing short of the backing down of the Davidson-led school board is going to settle the issue. So far there is no evidence that they will back down voluntarily. They, and evidently the state authorities, will have to be pushed and evidently so will the state authorities.

New York, N. Y.

Army Parades Negro Woman With Relief

Daily Worker

Mrs Carmelita Simmons, of 114 W. 134th St., wife of a soldier and mother of six children, yesterday receive a check of $37 from the Army Emergency Relief, 165 Broadway, "toward food and rent." The check was the result of a letter she wrote to that agency protesting what she thought was discrimination because she and her family are Negroes. [illegible] follow up of a promise made by Major Joseph A. Smith to the Daily Worker, which had interceded for Mrs. Simmons.

Major Smith wrote Mrs. Simmons that he was "enclosing herewith an introductory letter to Bundles for America, 42 E. 33rd St., for whatever clothing you may need for yourself and children." Mrs. Simmons had told Army Emergency Relief and the Daily Worker that not only were she and the children without adequate food but that, with winter approaching, the four children of school age would have to remain at home because of lack of clothing [illegible].

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Violation of State Law In Jim Crow School Fight

HILLBURN, N.Y. — The 56 striking children who refused to register at the term at the ramshackled jim crow school here, were taught last week in the Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Osea Van Dunk, Hillburn housewife, and at one time a teacher at the abandoned Brook School.

On September 20 Mrs. Alice Avery, a qualified Negro teacher from Nyack, took charge. Miss Avery will be paid by the NAACP while the NAACP prepares to appeal to the State Commissioner of Education charging violation of the state law against racial discrimination in the schools. The strike culminates a 25-year-old fight by Negroes here against the segregated schools.

Mrs. Doris Miller, secretary of the recently organized NAACP Hillburn branch, stated that the 42 Negro children who were admitted to the modern "white" Hillburn main school after the school board had redistricted the township, get along amicably with their 66 white schoolmates.

Hillburn Negroes Say Children Are Shunted to Unsanitary Building

PM
New York, N. Y.
By HELENE PLEASANTS

The State Dept. of Education has opened an investigation into charges that the village of Hillburn, N. Y., is maintaining a tax-supported Jim Crow public school.

The Hillburn Chapter of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) has charged that the village, part of the Ramapo Township Central School District No. 1, shunts 117 Negro children into an out-dated and unsanitary school building.

The 40 white children in the village are taught in a more modern building with superior sanitary facilities, the chapter says.

Protests Ignored

The school term opens today, but Negro parents said they would keep their children at home "on strike" as a protest.

The condition, said to exist for several years during which recurring protests by the Negro population were ignored, was brought to the attention of the Department yesterday by Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP in New York.

Meet Monday

Negro residents of Hillburn met Monday night to consider the situation. They organized a chapter of the NAACP, and notified the national office in New York of their charges.

Marshall will visit Hillburn today to confer with the Board, whose president is J. Edgar Davidson, superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax Division of the American Brake Shoe Co. in Hillburn.

The Brake Shoe foundry, which manufactures railroad car brakes and is now engaged in war production, employs a good part of the Negro population of Hillburn.

State Law

Civil Rights Article 4 of the State Penal Law declares that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by "a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500," to exclude a citizen of the state "by reason of race, color or creed from equal enjoyment of any accommodation, facility or privilege furnished by [illegible] teachers or officers of common schools and public institutions of learning."

Article 36 of the State Education Law, which authorized local boards of education to have separate schools for white and Negro children, was repealed by the Legislature in 1938.

The Worker New York, N. Y.

Upstate School Jim Crows Negro Kids And Gov. Dewey Remains Silent

By Sender Garlin
(The Worker Staff Correspondent)

HILLBURN, N. Y.—This little community is only 30 miles from New York City. But judging by the issue that has been stirring the citizens of the town one might imagine that it is situated in the hills of Georgia or Tennessee.

The issue is a simple one. But the amazing thing is that it should arise in the Empire State which boasts the most progressive social legislation in the entire country. But Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has thus far been silent.

Hillburn's total population is about 1,100. It has two schools: the well-equipped Hillburn Main School and the Brook School. The Hillburn school is in full swing, with the full staff of teachers and pupils in attendance. At the Brook School three teachers (one is on part-time) have reported every day during the past week. But at the latter school only four pupils turned up for instruction.

Reason: the Negro families of Hillburn refuse to have their children jim-crowed, and point to the laws of New York State to prove that such action is illegal.

Negro parents during the past week refused to let their children attend the Brook School, a dilapidated building more than 50 years old with inadequate sanitary and play facilities.

Warned by State Department of Education authorities that maintenance of separate schools for Negroes was illegal, the local school board hurriedly set up new school districts, one embracing the Brook School on one side of Highway 17, and the other the Millburn Main School on the opposite side. Only the few Negro pupils who live in the main school district as it has been "fixed" are attending the main school.

The Negro residents are demanding that the two schools be consolidated and that the local School Board live up to the letter and spirit of the State law which forbids discrimination in the schools.

Journeying to Hillburn, I talked with all the dramatis personae: Mayor John Creelman, J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Township Central School Board, Kate L. Savery, Negro principal of the Brook School who has taught there more than 20 years, Ednaa Sickles, principal of the Hillburn Main School, parents and pupils, Negro as well as white.

Taking the Erie from Jersey City I reached Hillburn in little more than an hour. As you get off the train in this little Rockland County community your first impression is that of a commuters' hideout, but that is only a first impression. For soon your eye meets factories and shops booming away and producing materials for the nation's war needs. Not only Hillburn, but the surrounding towns of Suffern, Mahwah, and Ramapo are all geared to war production.

The Negro population is well represented in these industries, just as 65 of their sons are represented in the armed forces of the U. S. And perhaps that's an added reason for their determination that their children shall not be Jim Crowed in the public schools of the community.

I practically tumbled into the office of Mr. Davidson, school president, as I got off the train. For the tracks are snug against the Ramapo Ajax plant, affiliate of the American Brake Shoe Co., of which Davidson is superintendent.

There was a chill look in Davidson's eye as he heard the name of the paper I represented, but he nevertheless had no hesitancy in presenting his position on the school issue.

"There've been colored and white schools in this community since 1880," he began. I reminded him of the repeal of the law of 1914 which had stated that Negro and white schools "may" exist in the state. This failed to impress Davidson, and he sought shelter in statistics on taxes. Ignoring the high rents the Negro workers pay (out of which the taxes come), the superintendent said that most of the taxes come from "the white folks." In his opinion the difficulty started when the Negro parents learned that improvements had been made in the Hillburn Main School. "That started them off," he said contemptuously.

Sneering, describing Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is aiding the fight here, as "a smooth fellow," Davidson said the Negro parents were apparently "intent on keeping the kids out of school so they could have a Roman holiday in the courts."

He added: "Of course, there's enough cubic space in the school to take care of them, but we're not rigged out to handle them." Before I took my leave Davidson acknowledged that he had received a wire from the State Department of Education in Albany informing him that "we could not practise discrimination."

HOOEY

That Davidson's talk about "cubic space" was an obvious dodge was clear to me when I visited the Hillburn Main School and talked to the principal, Miss Sickles. Obviously discomfited by the entire situation (this is her first year on the job) she merely echoed the official stand of the school authorities to whom she owed her job. However, I learned that the school has eight spacious rooms ample to take care of the needs of the entire school population, both Negro and white.

It was a recent graduate of the school, a youngster named James Defreese, who showed me around the town and directed me to the institution. I asked his opinion about the issue that was stirring the community. His replies showed that the Declaration of Independence which he had read in his history classes had left an impression on his mind.

"It's segregation, and it's not right," he said.

I asked him what he meant by "segregation."

"I'm not up on the stuff," was his reply, "but one person is just as good as another. That's the way I feel about it. I don't see why they can't be created equal."

Two other white children, Richard Peebles and Doris Sibley, both 11 and both in the sixth grade, whom I encountered on their way home from school, also say no reason for keeping the Negro children out. "There's room for them," Doris said as her companion added his vote.

Wandering through the town I inquired about the location of Mayor John Creelman's residence. A group of children were gathered not far from the old Brook School which the Negro pupils have refused to attend.

'HE DOESN'T LIVE HERE'

"Could you tell me where Mayor Creelman lives?" I asked one of the Negro youngsters. He was about seven.

"Oh, he doesn't live around here," he replied. "He lives in 'White Town,' across 17" (the highway).

I found Mayor Creelman at home in a comfortable bungalow after his day's work at the Houvenkopf Golf Club, where he is superintendent of grounds.

Creelman harped on the same theme as Davidson, the school board president. "The school is in good condition. It's repaired every fall, and they don't pay enough taxes to pay even one teacher." He was assuring me he had nothing but the friendliest feeling for the Negroes in the community when his wife interrupted to inquire of me as the mayor chuckled:

"Did you see their homes? Would you like your children to sit next to them?"

Mayor Creelman, who has been in office continuously since 1906, is a Republican and an ardent admirer of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Hillburn Parents Against Segregated School

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HILLBURN, N.Y. — The fight to have Hillburn's Main School opened to all children, regardless of race, was won by a group of colored parents this week.

The case was settled Monday in Albany when Dr. George D. Stoddard, State commissioner of education, ruled that all children in the district be admitted to Main School which was formerly open only to white children. The ruling takes effect immediately.

Orders Brook School Closed

He also ordered the closing of the four-room Brook School used exclusively by colored children since 1889. He said the school's appointments "are inferior and inadequate" and "the building is not worth repairing."

"Under the circumstances, it is contrary to the educational interests of children to be required to attend the Brook School," Dr. Stoddard said in a written opinion. "There being ample room in the Main School, the proper legal and educational solution is for the board of education to maintain that school only."

Thirty-three of the 100 pupils at the Main School are colored. Fifty-five pupils had been assigned to the Brook School.

Says Case Is Ended

When informed of the commissioner's decision, J. Edgar Davidson, president of the district school board, said:

"That is the commissioner's ruling and the only thing we can do is to obey the law. He is the authority and we will follow his ruling. This ends the case as far as we are concerned."

Dr. Stoddard's ruling was based on charges made by the protesting parents at a hearing last week and on a survey made by two representatives of the State education department.

Parents Testify

The parents, who were represented by NAACP lawyers, charged that their children had been denied admittance to the modern eight-room school this term and that the board of education had drawn district lines for the sole purpose of segregation.

They refused to send their children to the colored school and the NAACP employed teachers who held classes in a local church.

On September 29, twenty-two parents of forty-six children were fined $10 each in Children's Court in New York City for violating the school attendance law, but fines were suspended pending Commissioner Stoddard's ruling.

Principal "Thankful"

Commenting on the ruling Monday night, Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, leader of the parents' group, said, "We are very happy. We think it just simply wonderful. We are going to send a night letter to the commissioner thanking him."

Miss Kate Savery, principal of the Brook School, said, "We are very, very thankful for the commissioner's decision." She and two other teachers at the school are under contracts good until next June.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

THE MAIN HILLBURN SCHOOL ISSUE

After New York's State Board of Education ruled that colored children could not be separated from other races in Hillburn's public schools, parents of sixty-three white children withdrew them and sent them to private schools.

That is pique and should not be taken too seriously. It takes considerable character to go through a public quarrel for three months and keep your temper.

The white children will return to the public mixed school. Give them time. They will get tired of paying tuition in private schools, and, too the private school is Catholic and Protestants usually prefer non-sectarian schools.

Whether they return is beside the point. The main issue is that New York State has said it will not tolerate segregation in public schools.

White Soldier Guardian Supports Hillburn School Fight

Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Support of the fight to end the segregated school system at Hillburn continues to reach the national office from all elements of the population, the NAACP revealed this week. From a white private in the United States Army, who sent 20 per cent of his salary the NAACP received a letter which said: "Enclosd is a slight contribution toward your magnificent fight in Hillburn. Sincerely, I wish you suscess."

17-1943

New York

Town's Negroes 'Strike' Against Jim Crow School

PM
New York, N. Y.

Hillburn 'White' School Bars Child In 25-Year Ban

By PATRICK MORONDE

PM Exclusive

The parents of some 100 Negro grammar-school children, who should have begun their Fall term this week, have voted unanimously to continue the "strike" against the tax-supported Jim Crow public school in Hillburn, N. Y.

The decision was made, after one 5-year-old Negro child, Allan Morgan, Jr., was refused admittance to the large concrete structure which is the "white" school in Hillburn. He sought admittance after a meeting of parents with Thurgood Marshall, counsel, and other officials of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The "strike" purports simply to keep the children home from school. Though parents were told by NAACP officials that they were running the risk of violating the school-attendance regulations, they agreed it was worth taking.

The Stake

At stake was the chance of getting the 100 Negro children enrolled in a modern, well-heated, eight-room building with a gymnasium in the basement and a good-sized playground in the back, or continue sending them to a 45-year-old, three-room, ill-heated frame structure which, until this year, had no hygienic accommodations except two "privies" in the back, no playground, no library, no gym. At present, only about 54 white children attend the eight-room "white" school; more than 100 are supposed to crowd into the three-room colored school.

The "strike" climaxes a condition that the Negro families say has existed more than 25 years. Miss Kate L. Savery, a Negro teacher who took charge of the six children who showed up yesterday, said she first began teaching at the "colored" school in 1917, and has been periodically resigning in protest and returning during the subsequent years.

In peacetime, most of the Negro community was employed at the Ramapo Ajax Division of the American Brake Shoe Co., whose superintendent, J. Edgar Davidson, is also president of the local school board.

Today, the Brake Shoe foundry, which manufactures railroad-car brakes, is engaged in war production, and the Negroes, most of whom now own their homes, are, in their own words, "a little more independent."

Davidson, who recently told the Negroes they were "better off than they would be in Georgia," was not at home nor at the foundry yesterday.

Mrs. Davidson Angry

NAACP officials and reporters drove to the lavish Davidson estate, walked to the front door and rang the bell. Mrs. Davidson answered.

"What do you mean coming here," she cried, tears of fury springing to her eyes. "I won't have my home life disrupted like this. Mr. Davidson is not home, but he's been sick with fatigue poisoning ever since this school-board affair developed. I've been nice to these people (she indicated a Negro resident). "I've fed them when they're sick and given them money when they needed it.

"Why should the Negroes try to enroll their children in the white school? What do they want to go there for?"

A few minutes later, when the NAACP officials went to a church to confer with Negro residents, a policeman appeared, asked the strangers their names and on what business they had come there from New York.

Principal's First Day

Little Allan Morgan's efforts to enroll in any school for the first time marked the first day in a new school for the young principal, Miss Nina Stickle, who explained to Allan's mother and Marshall:

"I can only take his name. I have been asked by the superintendent to tell you we will let you know tomorrow where Allan will go to school this semester."

Segregated buses also made their first appearance in Hillburn yesterday when Hillburn Negro students set off to enroll in Suffern High School, where they attend mixed classes.

Marshall is preparing two petitions to be presented Tuesday in the name of the Negro residents at the next meeting of the local school board. If the board remains adamant, the NAACP will take the matter to court.

Mrs. J. Edgar Davidson, wife of the local foundry superintendent and school board president, greets Thurgood Marshall: "Why would Negro children *try* to register at the 'white' school?"

Commissioner George D. Stoddard said today that his Department had notified J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Hillburn school board, that such discrimination was illegal. Stoddard said he had received Davidson's promise to remedy the condition forthwith.

The first fruit of Davidson's promise was his order to close all Hillburn schools until next Monday. They opened last Wednesday for the Fall term. Negro parents have been keeping their children home in protest against the discrimination.

The second fruit of Davidson's promise was an elaborate re-arrangement of the school district, the net result of which, Hillburn Negroes charged today, was a continuation of the Jim Crow system.

Stoddard explained that when this happened it would eliminate "the last stronghold of segregation" in the New York State school system.

Howard Van Dunk, an official of the newly organized Hillburn chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, maintains that Davidson's announcement to them yesterday is "unfair and will not put an end to discrimination."

According to Mrs. Van Dunk, re-districting of the community means that:

¶ The 45-year-old frame building, which is the "colored" school, will not be abandoned, as the Negro families had hoped.

¶ All the families living west of Highway 17 will continue sending their children to the outmoded and colored children without segre-

White Kids Go Here

Here is the modern, eight-room building today attended by 54 white children; it boasts a music room, gymnasium, library, large, well-equipped playground and lots of empty seats.

State Orders Town End Jim Crowism in School

Remove Discrimination Board's 'Solution' Fails to

PM
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Say

The State Education Dept. has stepped into the Hillburn, N. Y., Jim Crow school situation

Negro Children Not Enrolled

Miss Nina Stickle, principal of the "white" school, tells NAACP counsel, Thurgood Marshall, that young Allan Morgan, Jr., can't be enrolled by his mother (they're Negroes), [illegible] offered to take his name. It was both Miss Stickle's and Allan's first day at that school.

living east of the highway will attend the "white" school.

Bad Distribution

This further means that the town's estimated 100 Negro children and 50 white children will be distributed so that 75 Negro children will attend the three-room "colored" school, but no white children; while the 50 white children and 25 Negro children will attend the eight-room "white" school.

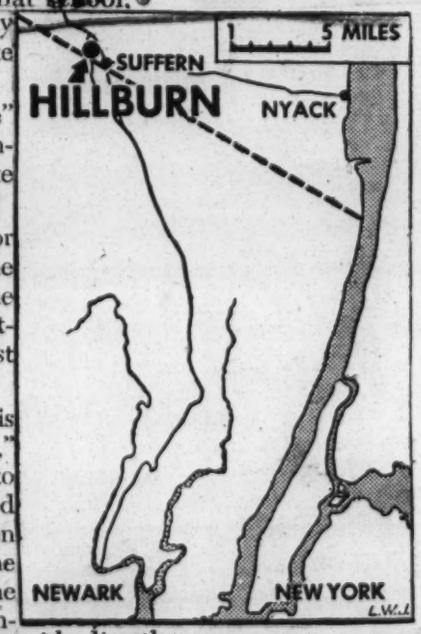
The highway, said Mrs. VanDunk, would be a logical dividing-point except for these facts:

¶ The new districts provide that only the Negro families living west of the highway will have to go to the Negro school. The white families living west of the highway will continue attending the white school.

¶ And besides, the "white" school is large enough to accommodate all the children, both white and Negro, in Hillburn.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP, said yesterday he planned to present petitions to the school board Tuesday at its meeting, with an additional protest against the new districting.

"I believe more than ever it is a flagrant case of discrimination," he said, "and we will fight it to the end. That Davidson has eased the ban on a few colored children doesn't ease the injustice to the majority of colored children. The school board is trying to do indirectly what it couldn't get away with directly.



"The 'colored' school building ought to be condemned. Most teachers feel everywhere that 32 pupils in a schoolroom are about right for ideal teaching conditions. If the school board admitted all the children in town, both white and colored, to the 'white' school, it would amount only to 18 children to each room."

Meanwhile, Charles D. Breitel, counsel to Gov. Dewey, has asked the Education Dept. for a full report on the Hillburn school situation. The Department can withhold state aid from the School District if it wants to.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Bars Segregation In Schools of State

Special to the World-Telegram.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Board of Education of the town of Hillburn [illegible] ordered by the State Education Department [illegible] law. Night school facilities for [illegible] arranged for both white and colored children without segregation." The order followed published reports that the town maintained [illegible] by a number-was recently established here to seperate schools for white and [illegible] fight the Jim Crow school edict of Negro children.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the [illegible] also not to [illegible] local board [illegible] has pro- [illegible] from school [illegible] Mrs. Grace Avery, of Nyack, [illegible] ing Monday, a certified teacher, to take charge [illegible] porary school of the 56 children barred from [illegible] Hillburn's main school.

[illegible] ding offered The temporary school will be [illegible] The National continued pending the NAACP's [illegible] vancement of move to take the case to the state [illegible] ch of which Commissioner of Education [illegible]

Local Youth Council Will Assail Hillburn Situation

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Brooklyn Youth Council of the N. A. A. C. P. is sponsoring a Mass Meeting to protest the segregation of school children in Hillburn, New York, on Sunday afternoon, October 17, at 4 p. [illegible]. The meeting will be held at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 410 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

A special program has been planned for the occasion. Speakers will be: Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of N. A. A. C. P. National Office and Editor of The Crisis; Arthur Parent from Hillburn, N. Y.; Mr. Donald Crichton, National Legal Committee N. A. A. C. P.; Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Youth Director N. A. A. C. P.; Atty. Norman R. Johnson, Councilmanic Candidate; Mrs. Alice Onque, Executive Secretary YWCA; Atty. Charles Kellar, Chairman N. Y. State Conference of Negro Youth Mrs. Margaret Brown, Community Leader; Tommy Watkins, Brooklyn Editor of The Amsterdam News, will be Master of Ceremonies.

Well-Rounded Program

Entertainment for the occasion will be provided by the following outstanding young artists: Thelma [illegible] and Lorraine [illegible] violinist; Carlton Avenue Glee Club under the direction of Warren Sweeney; Carmen Platt, soprano; Melvin Williams, dramatic reader; Mrs. Marion Wynder, accompanist.

Officers of the Brooklyn Youth Council of the N. A. A. C. P. are: Miss Bessye Stewart, president; Leonard Irish, vice-president; Miss Mae Luckie, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Stewart, corresponding secretary; Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, treasurer; George Brooks, publicity director, and Miss Vivian E. Edwards, adviser.

All progressives should write to E. Dewey demanding that he abolish the jim crow school here to seperate schools for white and Negro children.

Get Out Your Daily Pen and Paperwork

New York N.Y. Bronx, N. Y.

Dewey Asked to End Jim Crow School

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.
SEP 18 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y. Sept. 16.—This town's Negro parents, cooperating with the [illegible] for another 100 per cent in the fight to end [illegible] segregation met last night in the largest [illegible] dispatched a telegram to Governor Thomas [illegible] ing that he abolish the jim crow school [illegible] d by a hum- [illegible] ghbors.

SEP 10 1943

SEP 9 1943

17-1943

NEW YORK

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Aid for Hillburn Fight

OCT 29 1943

—Daily Worker Photo

Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in charge of the Hillburn case, yesterday received a check of $247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help the fight against Jim Crow. The money was contributed by Daily Worker readers and friends in response to a personal appeal made by the noted Negro leader through the columns of the paper.

JIM CROW ROUTED

Guardian

SEGREGATED NEW YORK SCHOOL ORDERED CLOSED

Boston, Mass. 1943

HILLBURN, N Y — Colored residents of this town won a sweeping victory for democratic principles this week when the State Education Commissioner ordered the Jim Crow Brook school closed and directed the local school board "to provide educational facilities for all the children in this area at the Main school."

The Brook school had been maintained for colored children for the past 55 years. The commissioner pointed out that the Hillburn board was violating the law in maintaining a Jim Crow school. He declared, "The Legislature settled the law and the question of segregation in 1938 when it repealed the statute authorizing separate schools. Since that date it became illegal for a Board of Education to maintain separate schools for colored children."

"It is well established that it lies within the power of the Board of Education, when it has more than one school, to establish zones determining the school which a child shall attend. This zoning must be legal and reasonable, and if unreasonable, is subject to readjustment upon appeal to the Commissioner of Education. "The Legislature settled that *a Board of Education may not set up a line or a zone which has for its purpose racial segregation.*"

Thurgood Marshall represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which backed the colored parents in their fight against segregation. Commenting on the victory Marshall said: "The Commissioner's decision not only protects the children of Hillburn but establishes a precedent that will prevent any future attempt to set up segregated schools." A congratulatory telegram to The Commissioner (Dr George D Stddard) from a group of leaders in educaton, labor and civic organizations read in part:

"The existence of a separate school for colored children in Hillburn was an application in our own state of the racial theories of the enemy. It directly violated constitutional liberties which are the heritage of all Americans. It was destructive of our unity as a nation in the midst of a war for freedom; and tended to cast suspicion among our allies on the sincerity of our war aims. The school in Hillburn District is small, but the State's disapproval of racial segregation will have repercussions far beyond the boundaries of Rockland County or even the State of New York."

A group of Negro parents later identified this man as Malcolm Stead.

Mrs. John O'Malley, who organized the Rockland County Citizens Committee to help the Negro people of Hillburn, told Stead that the action of the school board and the parents it had influenced would make the Nazis and the Japanese "very happy." She told him that the children themselves had not known what segregation meant.

SCHOOL BOARD

One white child, Joan Krusleski, 11, who came from Ramapo to Hillburn this morning by bus, was found later to be in the Main school with the Negro children. Her mother had not heard of the decision to remove the white children. A short while later, having learned of it, she protested that she couldn't afford to send her child to a private school. The school board, however, is said to have come to her "assistance" and will "make necessary arrangements" with the Rev. Mr.

Hillburn Negro Kids Meet New Jim Crow

OCT 19 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

OCT 19

By Eugene Gordon
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The Main school, which Negro children last week won the fight to enter after 55 years of being forced to go to the segregated Brook school, became today Hillburn's Jim Crow school, when white parents, under the influence of J. Edgar Davidson and his rubber-stamp school board, sent all their children to the private Suffern Boys' School.

Thus Negro parents who arrived at the Main school this morning with their children were faced once more with a building given over solely to instruction of Negro youngsters.

Miss Kate L. Savery, Mrs. Ethel Barton and Miss Mildred Van Dunk, Negro teachers from the Brook school, had been transferred to the Main school and, with all the white teachers previously there, received the 54 additional Negro children. Thirty-four Negro children were already being taught in the Main school as a result of a recent juggling of the school-district boundaries.

The State Department of Education last week, yielding to pressure by the organized Negro parents of Hillburn and their friends of Rockland County, New York City, and elsewhere, ordered Davidson to close the Brook school and to admit the Negro children to the Main school.

WHO'S PAYING?

The burning question clamoring for answer among Negro parents here today is who is paying the tuition of the white children in Hillburn's private school? The mothers and fathers of these bewildered white children, the Negro parents assert, are as poor as anybody else and, therefore could not possibly pay for sending their children to school. They ask if Davidson, banker, real estate broker and vice president of the Ramapo Ajax Co., is paying the bills.

The Rev. Robert S. Jones, pastor of the Ramapo Presbyterian Church, is head of the Suffern Boys' School which. although officially for boys only, overnight became co-educational.

A regulation church bulletin board in front of Mr. Jones' house of worship, at an intersection diagonally across the street from the main school, proclaims, in glittering letters:

"If your Christianity is worth having it is worth proclaiming to others."

Reporters this morning received a practical demonstration of the pastor's and his associates' Christianity when, shortly after 9 o'clock

OCT 19 1943

with Davidson and members of the Ku Klux Klan, he

YOU CAN'T COME IN

The Daily Worker reporter, just be-

Following this continued refusal to allow reporters and photographers to see Mr. Jones, the guardian of said, answering a question put by

No, the new committee."

mounted the wooden steps of the school, a building perhaps fully as old and almost as dilapidated as the Brook structure, but was met at the door descended to the ground but wouldn't give his name. He protested that the papers had "put it

school board. Sunday he had chosen chairman of "this new

when the man jerked the door shut. mittee."

their small boys and girls.

they arrived at his boys' school. There they encountered the more or less blank faces of white parents peering from the glass-enclosed porch beside the puzzled face of a young woman reporter, just behind, nearly got her foot crushed when the man jerked the door shut.

OCT 18 1943

Jones.

All the white children's transfers from the Main to the Suffern Boys School were signed by Miss Ann Williams, supervisor of all Rockland County elementary schools, with approval of the school board.

Davidson's main function at the meeting Sunday is supposed to have been that of advisor to parents who feared breaking the truancy law. He is supposed to have told them that all they needed to do was send their offspring to an "accredited" school and everything would be all right.

He told Mrs. O'Malley by phone, and in the hearing of reporters, that the parents "requested" transfers and that he "had to give them." Asked whether the Main school was now Jim Crow, he evaded, with the assertion that it was up to him and the board to furnish "adequate accredited schooling for all the children and all that has been done."

Thurgood Marshall, who was here during most of the morning, left for Albany to consult with Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education. He remarked on leaving that as long as there are "fascist-minded people like Davidson democracy won't easily work here at home."

This latest move was seen by Mr. Marshall as Davidson's admission that he and his associates had intended from the first to maintain segregation "at all costs."

Kids, Jim-Crowed, Study in Church

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The 56 Negro children barred from this town's "white" school will begin going to school tomorrow morning under a temporary setup arranged by the parents, assisted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pending the taking of the case to the State Commissioner of Education. The temporary school will be held in a church, with Miss Alice Avery, a certified teacher from Nyack, in charge.

The temporary school was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Negro parents and a number of their white neighbors in protest against [illegible] Jim-Crow Brook School. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, told the opponents of segregation that their fight would be supported right up to the state's highest court.

An appeal to Governor Dewey to take a hand in the affair has not yet been answered.

Sedition's Weapon

New Masses New York, N. Y.

THEY are schoolchildren, little fellows with the swagger of youth and the eager appetite for living and for growing up to be men and women in the great nation where each dreams of performing great deeds. They went to school around the corner, away from others of their own age, because their skins were black. But their parents are Americans, and full of intense belief in this democracy. They fought segregation—and they won for their children the right to attend the main school with the rest of the town's youth. The bigots fumed. They forced the white kids out of the public school, transferring them, boys and girls alike, to a private institution near by which was licensed for boys only. Those white parents unable to pay the tuition were subsidized by racists. And all this happened not in 1850 but just the other day during the war for national survival, during the war against the Nazi master race and the Japanese supermen. All this happened not in the benighted deep South, but in New York state, in the deep North at the little town named Hillburn.

Farther north, more schoolchildren, boys and girls in the suburbs of Boston, the great city that cradled the American Revolution, are set upon and beaten by gangs of bullies egged on by their pogromist elders. The school children are terrorized because they are "different," not to the naked eye or by any scientific test, but by being labeled "Jew." The Nazis massacre and burn; in the midst of the war to purge the world of Hitlerism, the scourge of Hitlerism is felt within the fortress of our own homes.

The enemy lives among us, wielding the secret weapon of racism. As our armies advance abroad, the enemy redoubles the attempts to divide America, to negate the successes of our armed forces. Hillburn and Massachusetts—and Detroit and Los Angeles and Beaumont and Mobile. In Massachusetts, Governor Saltonstall belatedly sees the menace and promises defensive action. But the mayor of Boston dismisses the invasion of Nazism with bland irresponsibility: "It appears to be a strictly juvenile situation." Once the Nazi terror in Berlin was laughed away with official reassurances. State authorities hesitate to intervene against Jim-Crow and Jew-baiting—while Nazism (calling itself the Ku Klux Klan or the Christian Front or Social Justice or by the color of a shirt) strengthens itself through such procrastination.

The Hillburn and Massachusetts shame threatens not alone the localities where the effects are first felt, but the entire nation. The challenge is to all of us. There are many weapons at hand to fight this evil, weapons at the disposal of every one of us. The imperative need is for action by every community, every individual. The demand must swell for congressional passage of the Dickstein-Lynch bills banning all literature from the mails designed to cause racial or religious hatred. National backing must be given to the citizens' committees fighting Jim-Crow in Hillburn, anti-Semitism in Massachusetts, intolerance anywhere. Councilman Cacchione's offensive against the racists in New York City can be pushed. The President should be urged to sweep aside Attorney General Biddle's cowardly justification of racial bigotry and to see to it that the Department of Justice apprehends the traitors busily organizing and spreading racism in any form. The Senate can be made to approve the anti-poll tax bill NOW. And the ending of all discrimination in the armed forces would be equivalent to a major victory over the Axis on the battlefront.

The challenge is to each of us individually. We can enlist the full power of our government—local, state, national—to end the racist sedition that would divide our nation and imperil our ability to prosecute the war.

Hillburn Citizens Meet To End School Jim Crow

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

HILLBURN, N. Y.—While the shocking jim crow school situation here continued to mock our war effort, conscientious citizens of Rockland County met in nearby New City this week to plan a campaign of action to bring democracy to Hillburn.

Some 100 people from all over the county, including some of the Negro parents of Hillburn, met Wednesday night at the estate of Adolph Zukor in New City. The meeting was summoned by a temporary citizens' committee of Rockland County. It set up a permanent executive committee to set to work immediately to arouse all decent citizens of Rockland County to wipe out the shame of Hillburn.

Among the people who addressed the Wednesday night meeting were Mr. and Mrs. John O'Malley; Alice P. Barrows, director of activities for the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties; Assemblyman Daniel Burrows of the 19th district, Manhattan; and John Valesco, torpedoed Negro seaman.

Negro parents of Hillburn revealed that attempts were made to prevent their going to the New City meeting. Some time during the day preceding it they received mysterious phone calls advising them the meeting was "Communist-inspired" and not to go.

Meanwhile, in Hillburn itself the Negro children continued to attend classes in the Main School from which all white children have been withdrawn. And the white children who had been herded away to Suffern School for Boys, a dilapidated private institution, continued to pursue their studies in an atmosphere of prejudice and hate. Sixty-nine white youngsters were shifted from the Hillburn Main School following the order of Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard to the local school board to admit Negro pupils to the Main School.

NAACP Probes Paymaster in Hillburn Jim Crow Conspiracy

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

An investigation of subversive forces behind the present Hillburn Jim Crow conspiracy is being conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and its findings will be presented to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This statement was made yesterday by Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP and representative of the Association in the fight against Jim Crowism in Hillburn. FBI [illegible] "The Negro and white residents of this Rockland County community," Mr. Marshall said, "have been living peaceably together for years. Hence it is absurd to suppose that these friendly relationships could break off so suddenly, without some strong behind-the-scene force. The NAACP is in possession of facts which will be turned over to the FBI for appropriate action."

While the NAACP mentioned no names, there is little question that "inter-racial agitators" were paying the Suffern School for Boys. The Daily Worker story was [illegible] of two white men who were living [illegible] Main School and put into the private school. The Daily Worker story was prompted by two facts: 1—The assertion by Walter Winchell, in his column on Monday, that "... certain locals suspect a certain Suffern summer resident of footing those bills—to 'keep inciting trouble.' He is mentioned many times in 'Under Cover.' They have made affidavits [illegible] their private institutions [illegible] Mr. Marshall told of [illegible] Suffern School for Boys, a private institution [illegible] Hillburn Jim Crow situation" [illegible] private conversations [illegible] County Citizens Committee at its public meeting near New City last Thursday.

17-1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Court Gives Radio Group $980 Decree

DEC 26 1942

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — The Southernaires, NBC radio singers, last Thursday were awarded $245 each, or a total of $980, against the Sagmore Hotel for alleged racial discrimination.

Four members of the group, through their attorney, Hampton Halsey, had previously entered suit in Supreme Court for damages totaling $22,000 on the grounds that they were denied service in the hotel dining room.

DEC 26 1942

No Negroes Served

Although registered guests, the quartet told the jury that when they entered the dining room, they were informed by the head waiter, identified as George England, that he had "strict orders no colored were to be served."

Previously, Mr. Halsey said, a fifth member of the group, William Edmondson, whom he described as "very light colored," had been served in the dining room.

DEC 26 1942

Occurred in February

The four discriminated against were Spencer Odom, pianist; Lowell Peters and Homer Smith, tenors, and Jay Toney, baritone.

Counsel for the hotel maintained the incident "never occurred" and that even "if it had the head waiter had no authority from the management to exclude any person for race, creed or color."

The group registered at the Sagamore, February 15, 1941, prior to delivering a concert at the Eastman Theatre.

Legislature Asked to Stand Against Baseball Jim Crow

P. M. Daily
New York, N.Y.
FEB 3 - 1943

ALBANY: Sen. Charles D. Perry (D., Man.) introduced a resolution here which would put the State Legislature on record as against Jim Crowism in baseball. Copies of the resolution are going to Landis, Frick and Harridge. The resolution asks baseball to do away with its unwritten law barring Negroes.

NEW YORK

HOTEL MANAGER FACING HEAVY PENALTY FOR BIAS

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK, April 22—Because he refused William Bowman, 43, of Saginaw, Mich., international organizer for the United Auto Workers, CIO, a room at Knickerbocker hotel because he is a Negro, Night Manager Martin A. Nichols faces a possible jail term of 30 to 90 days and payment of a fine of not less than $250 or more than $500, or both.

The charge of discrimination against Nichols is being pressed by Max Delson, attorney for the Workers' Defense league, representing Bowman, who, at the present time, is working with UAW locals in Jamestown and Buffalo, N. Y.

ADMITTED WHITE ORGANIZERS

Bowman has a wife and six children. Other organizers were with him from Buffalo, Syracuse, Philadelphia and other parts of the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. These were white.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Race discrimination and thoughts about microbes

TWO WEEKS AGO, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Jonah J. Goldstein leaned across the bench toward the two grand juries he was impaneling for the July term and gave them a charge which, in the memory of the oldest attache, had never been laid upon a New York grand jury by a judge in a criminal court.

JUL 25 1943

"Gentlemen of the Grand Juries," Judge Goldstein began gravely, "all good Americans have been inexpressively grieved at race riots in other parts of the land. It becomes our duty to be on guard to prevent a similar catastrophe in New York." Then he charged the 46 jurors to investigate race discrimination in the city.

As soon as he could see us we went to Judge Goldstein's chambers, at 100 Center St., to ask him what a grand jury could do about discrimination. We found a short, forceful man of 57 with gray hair, level brown eyes and a decisive manner.

JUL 25 1943

"My charge to the juries wasn't an order, it was a suggestion," the judge told us. "A grand jury has unlimited power to go searching for crime—if it wants to use it. I hope in this case it does. Every anti-discrimination organization in the city ought to get its evidence to the District Attorney. His office can then sort it out and submit it to the grand jury, which can indict."

The Judge paused and then said slowly: "I hope this will happen, I feel very keenly about it. We have laws on the books—they've been there for years

PHOTO BY DALE ROOKS

Judge Jonah J. Goldstein

—against economic, social and political discrimination. If we just enforce the laws we already have, we'll be taking a long step forward."

JUL 25 1943

"Let me give you an example," he said. "Suppose a colored man and his wife tried to have dinner at a restaurant and were told that all the empty tables were reserved. That could be true. But suppose we had evidence that the same man went to that restaurant with his wife five, 10 or 15 nights in a row and each night was told the same thing. On such evidence it would be up to the Grand Jury to decide whether the man was or was not discriminated against."

JUL 25 1943

"But do you think indicting one such owner would stop similar discriminations?" we asked.

JUL 25 1943

"Why not? I don't think restaurant owners want to go to jail any more than anyone else." Judge Goldstein smiled suddenly. "When I was little," he said, "my mother had a large cat 'o-nine-tails. They're very good for paddling children, you know. She never used it, but the fact that it was there made me and my brothers and sisters think twice before acting up."

We asked the Judge if he thought there was a danger of race riots in New York. He shrugged. "Suppose I find a bomb that will kill or injure hundreds if it goes off. My job would be to keep anyone from lighting the fuse—and keep the powder from exploding. I think discrimination is such a bomb, and I think the law can help keep it from exploding. I realize we can't end all discrimination by law.

JUL 25 1943

"We can't legislate people to an understanding that the phrase *liberty and Justice for all* means *all*—Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Negroes, whites. And injustice to any one of us jeopardizes justice to all. That's why I was concerned about the Rivers case (last April Judge Goldstein, with Arthur Garfield Hays, resigned from the American Bar Association when it failed to admit as a member Francis E. Rivers, Negro Assistant District Attorney). Injustice to him jeopardized justice to me. Call it enlightened self-interest, if you like."

Judge Goldstein went on. "I think the war has probably intensified race prejudice, but my point is, no matter how *little* of it there is, that little is too much. It's like congratulating ourselves because we have only a few microbes around."

HARSHER METHODS NEEDED

IN A SURPRISING editorial entitled "Harsher Methods Needed," the Hempstead Review-Star last week gave further aid and comfort to the enemy by openly espousing the cause of southern lynch methods as a deterrent for attacks on white women and men.

JUN 26 1943

New York Age

The editorial followed publication of a story in that Long Island paper of the arrest of six "flashily-dressed Ngeroes" who allegedly confessed guilt in a series of "mugging" attacks and petty robberies in the village. "While these boys are not chargd with rape," the editorial went on to say, "if permitted to pursue their career of crime it is only a question of time until this outrage would be added to other offenses. The citizens of Nassau County are not safe with these men at large."

Then, as if to boast, the Hempstead paper's editorial writer reproduced another editorial which he had written for the April 13th edition in which he warned that the county should

Nassau County

JUN 26 1943

New York, N. Y.

For example, in New York State where thisand his girl friend start out on the dance floor, are on the dance floor and a white soldier

praised the lynchbeing what it is, it is surprising none the less. ling with would-belynching was published. t of benefit in help-It is in this same county where Negro service the "safest place inmen are permitted to use the facilities of the en, even in areasU. S. O. but must For erance of men ofthe Hempstead Negro couples

because mixed dancing is not permitted.

The wonder of it all is that Negroes still remain so steadfastly loyal to democracy when democracy is guilty of according them such treatment.

Hillburn, N. Y. Parents in Fight Against Jim-Crow School

Washington Tribune

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Temporarily at least, the parents of Hillburn, N.Y., seem to have gained an upper hand in their peaceful but furious fight against their school board which is trying to force them to send their children to jim crow Brook School, the delapidation of which compares somewhat badly with the pooper specimens of Mississippi.

Ordered to Children's Court in New City, New York, Wednesday, September 29, on charges of having violated the truancy laws by refusing to send their 46 children to school, the 22 parents were given $10 suspended fines and ordered to send their children immediately to "any accredited school" in their town.

Obediently the parents trooped home and the next morning, Thursday, trooped across the highway which has been arbitrarily set up by the school board as the school dividing line between "white" and "colored," and presented their patient, mystified tots to Hillburn Main School.

Once before, just following the beginning of their "strike" on September 8, they had done this, and had been met by J. Edgar Davidson, school board head, who commanded them to take their children to the school provided for them.

Mr. Davidson met them again, with the same advice. Their children are back where they have been for the past ten days, in the improvised, "private" school set up under licensed teachers with the aid of the N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Davidson, appearing on the verge of a recurrence of his "fatigue poisoning," a peculiar malady with which he was afflicted when Hillburn's anti-jim crow insurrection began, indicated the parents would soon be rearrested.

Question Fate Of Negro Tutors At Hillburn School

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

HILBURN, N. Y.—(A N P)—Although the 22 Negro parents who have staged a two-month fight against segregation in the Rockland County town's school system were victorious last week in their immediate battle, complications have set in.

The community now wonders what will become of the three Negro teachers who were technically ousted with the closing down of the old Brook school. The 56 Negro children who went on "strike" entered the Hillburn Main school Monday.

Authorities are being asked: Will the teachers who have endured the conditions of the ramshackle Brook school year after year now follow their charges to the up-to-date Main school? Will they teach both Negro and white children in the same classroom, just as white teachers have been doing this term?

In answer to these queries, Dr. E. Sherwood, a school committeeman, said:

"So far as I know, the teachers will be transferred to the Main school. I didn't know, but that's the assumption."

Said J. Edgar Davidson, president of the school district, his board has no choice but to "obey the law" as laid down in the Stoddard decision. J. D. Van Cott, also of the committee, replied, "It's none of your business."

Asked if the school system were not a public trust, he replied, "No this is our own business."

"We don't know," Miss Kate L. Savory, Brook school principal said. "We're waiting for the school board to decide. Of course, there still is a deal of prejudice in this community, and parents of white children may object."

Tenure of office is not an establishment in the Hillburn schools. Teachers are appointed from September to June, and the three teachers at Brook school still have eight more months before their appointments expire.

State School Head Orders End of Hillburn Jim Crow

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Dr. George D. Stoddard, New York State Commissioner of Education, yesterday ordered that Hillburn's jim crow school be closed and that the 52 Negro children, until now barred from the Main school, be admitted thereto along with all the town's other children.

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk and Mrs. Doris Miller, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Hillburn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Daily Worker that the Negro children would report to the Main school promptly at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Van Dunk and Mrs. Miller, in company with Mrs. Hannah Mae Connor and Mrs. Margaret Van Dunk, had come from Hillburn to New York for a meeting called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties to urge Dr. Stoddard to take the action which, a few minutes after the meeting got under way, they learned he had already taken.

This meeting, held in the home of Samuel L. M. Barlow, 11 Gramercy Park South, was sponsored by a group of leaders in educational, church, labor, women's and civic organizations.

The announcement was made by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, who, with other leaders of progressive groups, had joined the parents in fighting Hillburn's jim-crow school setup. Mr. Marshall followed his announcement with the suggestion that the wire urging Dr. Stoddard to "eliminate the practice of segregation in the Hillburn school district" be changed to a congratulatory message.

The suggestion was unanimously and enthusiastically voted.

STATE PROBES SCHOOLS

The Negro parents of Hillburn won their first point against the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, and its president, J. Edgar Davidson, a week ago, when Dr. Stoddard ordered Donald Essex and Joseph Lipsky, experts of the State Department of Education, to investigate the town's school situation and report to him.

The two men, specialists in school buildings and grounds and in school legislation, spent last Wednesday and a part of Thursday question-ing Hillburn's Negro parents and members of the school board. They visited the 55-year-old wooden Brook school and the new, up-to-date Main, or "white," school. They spent some time also at the "Chapel" school, temporarily set up and maintained by the parents and the NAACP when their children were barred from the Main school on Sept. 9.

Is 'Snow,' Named In 'Under Cover,' The Culprit?

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Is John B. Snow, sinister and self-called "gentleman fascist" whose activities come under scrutiny in the sensational expose of home-grown fascists "Undercover," the man behind the Hillburn case? Is it John B. Snow who is financing the removal and tuition of white school children, removed from the main Hillburn school because they ostensibly object to studying with Negro children?

The name Snow is mentioned in hushed whispers and off-the-mouth asides among Hillburn citizens.

Walter Winchell said last Monday in his column:

"The trouble at Hillburn (N.Y.), where some whites removed their children from public school because Negro tots were admitted, is now critical. . . . Very poor white families have sent their children to private schools. . . . Certain locals suspect a Summer resident of footing those bills—to "keep inciting trouble." . . . He is mentioned many times in 'Under Cover.' . . . They have made affidavits that he's financing the whole thing. . . . Isn't that something for John Edgar Hoover's agents to investigate?"

A very timely question. We should like to ask one of our own:

IS IT JOHN SNOW?

Is the name of that Summer resident, by any chance, John B. Snow?

The reason we ask is that this is the name given—mostly in hushed voices and off the record—by members of the Rockland County Citizens Committee at its public meeting near New City last Thursday night. The name corresponds to that of a Suffern (N. Y.) Summer resident mentioned scores of times in John Roy Carlson's "Under Cover."

Carlson says: "John B. Snow lived at 45 Park Ave. and did not object to being called a 'gentleman fascist.'"

The Citizens Committee, in its meeting called to help the Negro and the white parents in the Hillburn jim-crow school situation, heard a number of persons testify that the white children were undoubtedly removed from the Main school at the promptings of some powerful but sinister figure in the background.

Was that powerful and sinister figure John B. Snow? Was it John B. Snow, described in "Under Cover" as "one of the most calculating fascist minds in America serving the interests of old-guard reactionary business men," who influenced J. Edgar Davidson, banker, real estate broker, industrialist, and president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, to defy the State Board of Education's ruling in favor of Hillburn's Negro children?

Was it John B. Snow to whom the boastful house painter, Malcolm Stead, referred, when hinting to reporters that unnamed forces were behind the trouble and that the white childrens' tuition in the Suffern Boys School would be "attended to" by these forces?

"Under Cover" says that John B. Snow "splits hairs" between 'Democracy' and 'Republic,' decidedly that Democracy is "mobocracy." Therefore, says "Under Cover," Snow's "perverted reasoning ran, Democracy was 'Communist' and gave rise to 'chaos and anarchy.'" He thus "planted the seeds of doubt and disrespect for

Democracy. a Mis-
which left the
Democracy among America's pro-Communist?"
types of the Cliveden set through
We do not know
these questions.
Is this the same Snow who ac-
cording to Rockland county citizens,
was probably behind the telephone
the acceptance of Snow's fascisticwhether or not
warnings to Negro parents not to
But we do know
attend the New City mass meetingern part of
Thursday night. "because it is
Snow is which.
of who is who in this matter, in-
should be able to settle the question
that the west-
cluding which
Rockland County, in
Hillburn are

17-1943 NEW YORK

Kids in Hillburn See Jim Crow, But Don't Know Him

PM
New York, N. Y.

School Children Play Together — Without Prejudice

By Ruth C. Murray

PM Exclusive

At the stroke of noon the three schools in Hillburn, N. Y. dismiss their charges for the lunch recess with all the orderly routine of normal, everyday grade schools all over the country.

But not one of the three Hillburn schools is a normal, everyday school.

The biggest, Hillburn Main, has an enrolment of 98 pupils. There's room for 180. That's rare in these days of crowding and doubling up.

The next largest, Brook Chapel school, isn't run by the Hillburn School Board. It is supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as a temporary measure to keep 50 of the town's Negro children from going back to the ramshackle Jim Crow Brook school.

Son of Veteran

But Brook school still is open. The principal, Miss Kate L. Savery; a third- and fourth-grade teacher, Miss Mildred Van Dunk, and a traffic policeman stationed at the dangerous crossroads above the school are all working for six pupils—all who are left out of the 88 pupils who had been scheduled to attend Brook school this Fall. The six, all boys, still are at Brook school because their parents have not joined the majority of Negro parents in Hillburn in their fight against Jim Crowism.

One child, son of a veteran of World War II now in a hospital, was sent back to Brook school last week. His father had been home on a visit; his mother was ill, and "they just couldn't keep up the fight any longer." The six boys are in four grades. There's one each in the third and fourth grades, two in the fifth and two in the sixth. The other classrooms stand empty, textbooks piled, unused, on the tables. Meanwhile, the new Brook Chapel school has had to buy new textbooks to maintain a satisfactory curriculum.

White and Negro children—the latter "zoned in" under the new redistricting—play together at Hillburn Main School. A football huddle like this is a common scene. The children are instinctively democratic.

No Room for Cot

Except for the six children cutting out Halloween window decorations, Brook school has been empty since Wednesday. That was the day two examiners from the State Education Dept. arrived to investigate conditions in the school. Fathers and mothers, grandparents when parents couldn't come, greeted the examiners and showed them through the premises. With Miss Savery, they showed the examiners the building's foundations, set deep in a ravine down which rainwater drains. They pointed to a privy, atop the hill just above the school, used by a family of 11. The building catches the sewage drain. They conducted them through the badly ventilated classrooms, showed them the two backyard schoolyard privies, which until this year had been the only toilet facilities for more than 100 children. They tried to give the examiners some idea of what it was like to attend Brook school in snowy or rainy weather.

They told them they had wanted to set up a cot for emergency purposes, but there just hadn't been enough room for it.

"Now all the facts are in," Miss Savery said after the examiners had departed. "The parents can only wait. It will be a quiet wait. There has never been anything but quiet, dignified determination about these parents ever since they began their fight to close Brook school. Someone just the other day asked the parents what they would do if they won out in the State Education Dept. decision. Would they hold a demonstration? The answer was a decided 'No!' They would just send their children to Hillburn Main and forget the fight they've had to put up.

"The really amazing thing about all this is that the parents of the children who were 'zoned' into Hillburn Main are just as determined as the left-out Negro families to see that no child will have to go to the run-down Brook school."

Meanwhile, at Hillburn Main, Miss Nina Sickles, building principal, was eating her lunch in an office overlooking the playground.

"Of course they're getting along well," she said. "I mean, after all, we're all together here, and I wouldn't have anything but a democratic situation in this school."

In the little penny candy store next to Hillburn Main, four pigtailed little girls—two white, two Negro—came in to buy ice cream on a stick. They marched back to school arm in arm. On the playground, which is closed to the children after school now because of lack of facilities and supervisors, Negro and white children played football, tag, hide and seek until Miss Sickles rang to call them in for the afternoon session.

The parents maintain that the temporary Brook Chapel school is better than the old Brook school. The 50 children will stay there until the State Education Dept. rules on their admittance to Hillburn Main. Parents say that under no circumstances will the children go back to the Jim Crow school barring of Negro pupils from the main school took a new twist today. With the backing of the State Department of Education all 88 of Hillburn's Negro students turned up for classes, and all the white children were absent.

There were 67 white pupils at the main school and none of them received a call to enroll in a parochial school in Suffern. Over the week end, it was reported, the remaining 60 transferred to the

OCT 10 1943

New York, N. Y.
World-Telegram

Negro Pupils Back; White Pupils Quit

Special to the World-Telegram.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The school controversy that has been agitating this community for several months with the alleged

Pansy Powell gives Jean Jenkins an extra swing before the Hillburn Main bell calls them in from recess.

Negro School in Hillburn Closed By Order of State Education Head

World-Telegram ——New York. N. Y.

Pupils to Attend Near-By Institution With Ample Facilities, Ending Segregation That Has Existed Since 1889

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Oct. 11—Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, disposing of a charge of racial segregation of pupils in School District 15, Town of Ramapo, Rockland County, ordered today that the central district Board of Education close the Brook School in Hillburn, since 1889 used exclusively by Negro children. He directed that the children of the district, white and Negro, attend the Main School, which he said had adequate facilities for all.

Dr. Stoddard heard arguments last week by parents of the Negro children appealing from a zoning line drawn by the local board which, the appellants contended, had the effect of continuing the segregation and contravening the law.

The commissioner's decision did not make clear whether he believed the board had drawn the district lines for the purpose of segregation but he said the effect of the present line between the Brook School zone and the Main School zone "is ce sanction."

the supervisors of music, art, nurse and dental hygenist must travel from one school to the other in order to give service.

"Under the circumstances, it is contrary to the educational interests of children to be required to attend the Brook School. There being ample room in the Main School the proper legal and educational solution is for the Board of Education to maintain that school only.

"The appeal is granted. It is ordered that the Board of Education provide educational facilities for all the children in this area at the Main School."

After the drawing of the new district lines by the Board of Education, parents of many Negro children, refusing to send them to the Brook School, were brought into court on charges of violating the school attendance law. Several were fined.

Dr. Stoddard, after hearing arguments last week, sent the director of the School Buildings and Ground Division and the director of the Law Division of the State Education Department to investigate the conditions charged.

Two Schools Set Up in 1889

Since 1889, he said, the school district in question had maintained the elementary schools with the Negro children assigned to the Brook School and the white children to the Main School. During most of that period, he explained, the statute authorized local school boards to maintain separate schools for Negro and white pupils, but this authority was repealed by the 1936 Legislature.

"Nevertheless, the schools referred to above were continued as formerly until this September," Dr. Stoddard said, "when representatives of the Negroes petitioned the Board of Education to discontinue the segregation. The board had the local choice of closing one school and assigning all the pupils to the other or maintaining both schools and zoning the areas involved. It elected the latter.

"It is well established that it lies within the power of a Board of Education, when it has more than one school, to establish zones determining the school which a child shall attend. This zoning must be legal and reasonable and, if unreasonable, is subject to readjustment upon appeal to the Commissioner of Education, but a Board of Education may not set up a line or a zone which has for its purpose racial segregation. If the lines are reasonably drawn the fact that most or all the schoolchildren are of one race or another race does not render the zoning illegal."

Dr. Stoddard pointed out that thirty-three of the hundred children registered in the Main School were Negroes, but that in the case of the Brook School it appeared that all the children of school age residing in the zoned area were Negroes.

Change in School Classes

Dr. Stoddard pointed out, however, that there was an additional problem in the case in that the removal of seventh and eighth grade children from both schools last year, and their assignment to the high school of Suffern, "depleted materially the number in both these schools.

"The Main School has eight class rooms," he said. "The Brook School has four class rooms, and its appointments are inferior and inadequate. The building is not worth repairing. It is consequently uneconomical for this district to provide heating, lighting, cleaning service and supervision. At present

Action Hailed at Meeting Here

Word was received here yesterday afternoon of Education Commissioner George D. Stoddard's action as a meeting to discuss the matter was convening at the home of Samuel L. M. Barlow, the composer, at 11 Gramercy Park South. The meeting, attended by about forty persons, immediately drafted a telegram of congratulation to the commissioner.

"Your action will set a precedent against racial segregation in the Hillburn school district, and thus put an end to the threat of racial discrimination throughout the public school system of our State," the telegram, signed by "a group of citizens of New York State," declared. "The existence of a separate school for Negro children at Hillburn was an application in our State of the racial theories of the enemy."

Among the signers were Maxwell Anderson, who spoke at the meeting; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, who presided; Mr. Barlow, and many others.

School Takes 33 Negro Pupils

Special to the World-Telegram.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Although 33 Negro boys and girls were accepted for enrollment today at the Main School—hitherto only attended by white children—the attendance dispute in this section appeared no closer to solution as 55 other Negro children refused to return to the Brook School, as directed by authorities.

Hillburn is split into two districts, Route 17 being the dividing line. To the west, some 600 Negroes reside; the children among them have attended the Brook School in the past. To the east, some 1,200 whites live. Their children attend the Main School.

A newly formed, local chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has claimed segregation. Last Thursday the parents of 88 Negro children went on strike, seeking to win permission for their children to attend the main school.

Of the 88, 33 live to the east of Route 17, and they were allowed to enter main school today. J. Edgar Davidson, president of the board of education, has said they never applied for admission there before. The remaining 55, he said, legally should go to Brook school.

The chapter of the association has been invited by the board to send a representative, a local resident, to the board's meeting tomorrow night.

Hillburn Children, Teachers Go To Jim Crow Main School In Victory Over Jim Crow

Chicago Defender

HILLBURN, N. Y.—A new victory was won on the home front this week when the Ramapo Central District School Board announced that the Jim Crow Brook school and the transferred to Hillburn Main school.

The children who had been kept out of school on "strike" by their parents since September 8, the day school opened, will attend what formerly the "white" school. The announcement came on the heels of a decision rendered the preceding day, that Brook School would be abandoned and that all children of the community, Negro and white, would attend the Main School, which for 55 years prior had been attended on a racial basis. Mr. Stoddard's decision was based on the opinion of Mr. Stoddard's opinion that the Negro children of Brook school and the Negro children of the school board not begin attending Monday, Oct. 18. order to equip classrooms which had to be abandoned from the abandoned

attend the Main School, which for all was done with intent to segregate on a racial basis Mr. Stoddard's decision was based on the parents' petitions.

opinion upheld the opinion of Mr. Stoddard on all counts.

While the abolishing of Brook school and the integration of Negro children of the town register three weeks ago, give evidence that complete harmony is existed when the rest of the children arrive. Accommodate 56 white children.

Seven white pupils of the Main School were withdrawn by their parents because 55 Negro pupils and three Negro teachers formerly at the antiquated Brook School will be transferred there.

It was expected that by the end of the week at least 10 more white children would be taken out of the school by their parents, and most of them will be sent to the Roman Catholic school in nearby Suffern.

Board and an-D. Stoddard. Thurgood Marshall made Donald Crichton, N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, acting on behalf of the Hillburn Negro parents, had ap-into Main School, pealed the refusal of the Hillburnasked that the school authorities to grant Negroing classes until Main School.This was in order entry to the Main School could accommodate all children of the town, following the decision rendered by the segregated school system just abolished had existed since 1888. When Brook School was built. Inequalities between it and the other school were evident. It was 75 years old, shingle-roofed and shingle-walled, and had to take care of 88 Negro children. Main school is a comparatively modern structure, of brick built in 1913, and it had eight rooms, which were intended this year to accommodate 56 white children.

The segregated school system just abolished had existed since 1888. When Brook School was built. Inequalities between it and the other school were evident. It was 75 years old, shingle-roofed and shingle-walled, and had to take care of 88 Negro children. Main school is a comparatively modern structure, of brick built in 1913, and it had eight rooms, which were intended this year to accommodate 56 white children.

Seven white pupils of the Main School were withdrawn by their parents because 55 Negro pupils and three Negro teachers formerly at the antiquated Brook School will be transferred there.

It was expected that by the end of the week at least 10 more white children would be taken out of the school by their parents, and most

17-1943 New York

Hillburn Negroes Fined, but Continue Jim Crow Fight

PM
New York, N. Y.

Demand Children Be Admitted to Village's Main School

SEP 30 1943

By JAMES O'GILVIE

Forty-six Negro grammar school students in the Hillburn, N. Y., Jim Crow district were prepared today again to demand admittance to the Hillburn Main School on the basis of a court decision in the segregation controversy which led to a school strike.

Juvenile Court Judge John McKenna yesterday imposed suspended fines on the parents who appeared before him. He made the suspension of the fines conditional upon the pupils returning at once to "any" accredited school.

On that basis, the parents of the pupils, at a caucus last night, agreed to take their children back to Hillburn Main School and ask for their admittance, which was denied when the schools opened Sept. 8.

The parents stated flatly that whether the pupils were admitted or not, they would not, under any circumstances, place their children back in Brook school.

Improvised School

Since the strike began, the parents, with the assistance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), have been keeping their children up in their studies by sending them to an improvised Brook Chapel school, with the help of several licensed Negro teachers.

The hearing yesterday, held at New City, county seat of Rockland County, was closed to the public, the press, and even to most of the defendants. The parents, who were forced to bring their children to the courthouse, were not given a chance to present their defense in open court, but were taken one by one, with their children, into a private room, where the case was argued by counsel for both sides.

Attorneys for the defendants were Thurgood Marshall, lawyer for the NAACP, and Donald Crichton.

SEP 30 1943

'Deplorable'

To begin the session, McKenna and counsel for both sides took Gilbert Avery, his wife and their son, Gilbert, Jr., 9, a fourth-grader, into chambers where their case was argued. Attorneys for both sides stipulated that all the evidence submitted for and against the Averys would apply to other cases. So from then on, the separate families were made to stand in line and herded one by one into the Judge's office for questioning.

Avery said later he thought the proceedings were "deplorable."

The Judge had the choice under the State Truancy Law of fining each defendant $10 or sending them to jail for 10 days. He fined each $10, but suspended sentence.

The Judge declared that if the condition under which his fines were imposed were not complied with in a "reasonable time," he would hale them back into court. This, however, probably will not be done since an appeal immediately was taken by Marshall and Crichton to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The judgment was not recorded, and what little was made known to the press came from Marshall, who was authorized by the Judge to give his interpretation of the conviction.

Four Negro children have remained in the Brook school throughout the "strike."

The principal witness for the State was J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Central School District of Ramapo.

Meanwhile, the presence of the fathers in court was said to have severely affected production at the American Brake Shoe Co. plant, in Hillburn, where most of the defendants are employed as key men. Several of the defendants said their superintendent had pleaded with them not to take the day off, but said there would be a lot more days off unless the Jim Crow regulations were lifted.

SEP 30 1943

Hillburn's Negro children and parents ascend the steps of the New City Court yesterday for the hearing on their anti-segregation school strike. Photographers were barred from taking pictures inside the court room.

Harlem Benefit

A mass meeting in Harlem to raise funds for the Hillburn fight against discrimination in the schools will be held at Golden Gate ballroom, 143d St. and Lenox Ave., at 3:30 p.m. Sunday. Thurgood Marshall of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People; Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,; Judge Hubert Delaney, and Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, will speak.

The rally will raise funds to pay the teacher and buy textbooks for the striking children's school.

State Begins Hillburn Probe

PM
New York, N. Y.
SEP 30 1943

Joseph [illegible], director of the Division [illegible] Law, and Don L. Es[illegible] Board had been summoned before Education Dept., started their investigation in Hillburn, N. Y., yesterday, of Jim Crow in the village schools.

Commissioner [illegible] State Education Commissioner to Stoddard ordered the inquiry after members of the Hillburn School Board where classes were begun after the antiquated, unsanitary [illegible] were refused admittance to Brook Chapel school, were permitted by the modern Main School, [illegible] Division of [illegible] in Albany earlier this week for [illegible] sex, Director of the Division of Buildings and Grounds for the State, a hearing on the issue, pending the outcome of the investi[illegible]

Hillburn Parents Ready for Jail in Fight on Jim Crow

PM
New York, N. Y.

Subpenas Fail to Frighten Group Into Accepting Segregation

By Evelyn Seeley

Four mothers, 18 fathers, 49 children, and the 18 wives of the 18 fathers went solidly to Children's Court in New City, N. Y., today. They had been summoned because of refusal to send children to the Jim Crow school in Hillburn, N. Y., to which they were assigned.

The Negro section of Hillburn was cheerful, but tense, as almost 100 men, women and kids donned their most dignified clothes to go to court on an old, deep fight against discrimination, only now coming to a crisis in this Jim Crow outpost.

The four mothers (heads of their families because of the Army, death, or separation) and all but three of the 18 fathers stood ready to accept jail sentence rather than submit to the $10 fine for violation of school-attendance laws, which they do not admit.

Teachers Summoned

"They thought these subpenas would frighten us into sending our children back to Brook school Monday," said Mrs. William Miller, mother of Marvin, 7.

The three teachers of the Negro school—Kate Savery, Mrs. Ethel Barton and Mildred Van Dunk—went to court too, reluctantly, by summons issued by the school board yesterday, carrying attendance records that showed: "Present—Four; Absent—50." They did not want to be in a position of testifying against the parents, but the parents held no such feeling against the teachers, knowing well their sympathy in this fight.

"If we were parents, we'd do the same," the teachers have said repeatedly.

The business of war production at the Mahwah, N. J., foundry of the American Brake Shoe Co. stood in some danger of being tied up in the absence of 14 of the 18 subpenaed fathers. These 14 are key men. According to one worker, the superintendent is worried about the situation. Replacing a crane operator, for instance, is not simple. Any man might be able to operate a crane, but only a highly-skilled worker knows how to handle the bucket of hot metal over the heads of the workers.

Ethel Barton and Mildred Van Dunk, teachers at the segregated Brook school, and Kate Savery (right), principal, were summoned as reluctant witnesses on the nonattendance of the children.

Charges

The Hillburn school board, through William E. Miele, its attorney, will charge that the children are truants and their parents violators of attendance laws because they refused to accept an arbitrary re-zoning that admitted 32 Negro children to the good Hillburn Main school and sent 56 back to the segregated ill-conditioned Brook. The Negro parents, through Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, will charge that the school board itself has broken the law.

The Negro children did not go back to Brook school, but set up a makeshift school of their own, pending settlement, in the Negro chapel.

The 18 mothers, whose husbands got the 18 subpenaes, went along today, despite the likelihood that only those summoned would be admitted into court. They had stayed up late last night coaching their husbands in the background of the situation.

"We don't understand why they didn't subpena us," said Mrs. Margaret VanDunk, whose husband is a crane operator at the factory. "Probably because they know we've done all the work and we can talk better about it than the men can. But the men are cool-headed and fine and we told them all we know."

Women Prepared

The women had understood that either parent could be held culpable and had planned to take the penalty so their husbands could go on working in the factory. They had even planned to divide up the care of their youngsters with the Negroes across the brook whose children were admitted to Hillburn Main.

Among the mothers subpenaed were:

Mrs. Mary Overton, whose divorced husband is in the Army. She has three children, and left her job in an overall factory to volunteer in the strikers' school.

Mrs. Delia De Freese, a widow, whose four sons are in the Army. A fifth child, 12, is in the present school fight.

Mrs. Dorothy Perry, mother of Beatrice, 9, who has five brothers in the Army.

Mrs. Howard VanDunk said today that their fight has been supported by their boys in camp, who write to them:

"Stick it out; it's bad enough when this happens down South, but don't let it happen any more back home."

striking Negro school pupils to appear at his office in Albany Monday to determine whether there are two legal school districts in this village.

Since opening of school four weeks ago forty-one Negro pupils have refused to attend Brook School here, which for forty-eight years was used solely by Negro pupils of Hillburn. The pupils have attended classes in Brook Chapel, Negro church, and have been taught by teachers provided by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

John A. McKenna, Children's Court judge, fined the twenty-two parents of forty-six striking pupils $10 each for not sending the children to a school recognized by the State Department of Education. Fine was suspended, with the provision that the pupils attend an accredited school.

William E. Miele, lawyer for the School Board, said tonight that despite the continued attendance of the children at the Brook Chapel school, which was contrary to the conditions of suspending the fine on the parents, no further legal action would be taken by the board until the State Department ruled on the legality of the school boundaries.

NEGRO SCHOOL ROW SHIFTED TO ALBANY

New York Times

Education Commissioner Takes Hand in Dispute

New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Oct. 1—Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, has directed representatives of the local School Board and the parents of local

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

STRIKE AGAINST "JIM CROW" SCHOOL

New York, N. Y.—In a spontaneous surge of mass indignation taking the form of a general school "strike" the Negro residents of the town of Hillburn, N. Y., located just 19 miles from New York City, brought to light last week a segregated school system of 25 years' standing in many respects parallel to the worst practices of Georgia or Alabama.

The strike, which on opening day kept 94 out of a total of 100 children from school, is still in progress although NAACP officials suggested to the incensed parents that they were running the risk of violating state attendance laws. Latest development is that the school board has hastily divided the town into two sections, the children of each section to supply the school located in the area. Roughly the main highway is the dividing line, the result being that it likewise effectively constitutes a dividing line between Negro and white residential districts, so that, if it obtained, no white children would attend the Brook School and only two or three Negro children would attend Main School. On Monday, September 13, Negro parents say they are taking all their children back home, refusing to let them attend the dilapidated Brook School, the "eligible" Main School, and "pay fines if necessary." "colored" school is a 3-room, 45-year-old frame structure to accommodate 100 Negro pupils. In addition, Brook School until last week had no hygienic facilities.

It is expected that the two or three facts true, but that the "white" school to register will be registered, known as Main school, a modern 8-room building, provided with library, gymnasium, large playground while 54 white children attend Brook School, the

On visiting Hillburn Wednesday, NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall

17-1943 New York

Jail Threat In Jim Crow School Muddle In Hillburn

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Highlighting a swiftly developing situation which is projecting Hillburn, N. Y., upon the American scene out of all proportion to its tiny, 1200-inhabitant size, the school board governing Hillburn's controversial schools moved this week, under New York state's truancy laws, to jail 22 Negro parents representing 46 children "striking" against the Jim Crow Brook school.

At the same time it was announced by the N.A.A.C.P. national office that a mass meeting is scheduled for Sunday, October 3, at the Golden Gate Ballroom in New York City to crystalize sentiment here on the issue. The meeting, set for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be addressed by Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel in charge of the Hillburn case; Adam Clayton Powell, militant Harlem minister, editor of Peoples' Voice and city councilman; Michael Quill, labor leader; Judge Hubert T. Delaney; Arthur Garfield Hays, Civil Liberties Union, and several of the Hillburn parents.

Upon learning of the school board's intention to file complaints against the parents, who have established a "private" school for their children under the tutelage of a licensed teacher and three of the mothers, Thurgood Marshall reemphasized to the Hillburn parents last Wednesday the penalties to which they were liable. The parents stood firm.

Their affairs, they said, were being set in order, and they were ready for jail.

Said Marshall: "When they were told of the action taken against them, they told me: 'If it's jail—we're ready to go. We will accept punishment rather than send our children back to Brook school'."

Example of the popular support being given the Hillburn parents is supplied by one white motorist who stopped in the town to buy gasoline. Informed that the place was Hillburn, the motorist, who asked that his name be withheld, sought out Mrs. Henry Van Dunk, president of the Hillburn Branch N.A.A.C.P., and gave her ten dollars with the apology that "if I had known Hillburn was on my route, I would have brought more."

An appeal has been filed by Thurgood Marshall with the State Board of Education asking that the Hillburn school board be directed to admit all qualified Negro students to the Main School, which has adequate space to accommodate easily all school children of Hillburn. Plans are being made also to carry the matter directly into court.

Hillburn White Residents Form Own Imitation Of NAACP

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

HILLBURN, N. Y. — Organization of the Hillburn "Association for the Advancement of White People," and a decision by white parents to boycott the Hillburn main school by withdrawing their children and enrolling them in private schools, were the latest developments this week in the celebrated Hillburn school case.

Both the move to organize the new association and the boycott were led by Malcolm Stead, white house painter and self-styled leader of the white faction. The action was taken after the state board of education ordered the local school authorities not to bar colored pupils from the Hillburn main school.

The decision was the result of long fight waged by the colored parents with the assistance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with Thurgood Marshall as adviser. The colored parents banded together and refused to allow their children to attend the old dilapidated Brook School again this year.

HELEN HAYES COMMENTS

The ruling by the state board of education prompted Helen Hayes, world famed actress who is a resident of Rockland County, to characterize the chance thus given the Hillburn white parents to show their children democracy, as "a wonderful and exciting experiment in democracy which might very well serve as a guide and beacon to the whole country."

Miss Hayes' statement said in part: "I look forward with hope and prayer to developments in Hillburn. It seems to me that, with all the children now in Hillburn Main school, the people of Hillburn have the opportunity for a wonderful and exciting experiment in democracy which might very well serve as a guide and beacon to the whole country.

"I am sure that the white people of Hillburn will have the faith in democracy and in the race to meet the situation with tolerance and understanding. Their audience today is as wide as the world."

WHITE CHILDREN WITHDRAWN

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 19, eighty-eight colored children began their new school life in the Hillburn main school following the history-making ruling by State Education Commissioner Stoddard. But almost to a man, the white parents withdrew their children from the Hillburn main school. Out of 69 white children, only one sixth-grader, Joan Krusieski, showed up for school.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Stead made a house-to-house canvass on Tuesday to tell parents, who might not be able to afford tuition at a private school, that the fees would be taken care of. Stead told reporters that he had been appointed chairman of a new white parents committee.

"We'll call it the Association for the Advancement of White People," he said. "The Negroes have their association. We are forced to have ours."

NOTHING AGAINST COLORED PEOPLE

"The Negroes don't pay enough taxes to support even one teacher," he continued. "I have nothing against the colored people. Many are my fine friends. But, you know what Negroes do to the value of real estate in a community."

Some reporters asked if Hillburn had a branch of the Ku Klux Klan and Snead replied, "I wish it had." Snead goes further to say: "It's my belief that the colored people didn't leave their Brook School because they wanted a better school but because they wanted closer association with white people. This t own is financially white. I feel bad because this move means a revaluation in real estate. Hillburn's main school has become a colored school."

Mrs. John O'Malley, a housewife, had different ideas. She made this statement: "It is your right to withdraw your children, but everyone is watching Hillburn to see how we are going to take the law. You are taking it badly. The Nazis and Japs will make the most of that."

N.Y. School Board Orders Jim Crow School To Close

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

HILLBURN, N. Y.—(ANP)—Negro children here will no longer attend 55-year old Jim Crow Brook school but will go instead to new, up-to-date Main, or "white" school, as ordered by State Education Commissioner George D. Stoddard, Wednesday.

The victory came after a hard fight which began on September 8 when 22 Negro parents, representing 56 children, decided to "strike" until their children were admitted to Hillburn Main. These parents constituted a determined group which had vowed that it would not allow the children to again enter Brook school for educational pursuit.

Assisting also in this fight for equal rights was the Hillburn branch of the NAACP which gave this small group of parents and children its full cooperation and support. The organization conducted a "chapel" school for the segregated children, in the Brook church.

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk and Mrs. Doris Miller, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Hillburn branch of the NAACP, in company with Mrs. Hannah Mae Conner and Mrs. Margaret Van Dunk, had come from Hillburn to New York for a meeting called to urge Dr. Stoddard to take the action which, a few minutes after the meeting got under way, they learned he had already taken. The meeting, held in the home of Samuel L. M. Barlow, was sponsored by a group of educational, church, labor, women's and civic organizations. Its chairman, George Marshall, suggested that the wire urging Dr. Stoddard to "eliminate the practice of segregation in the Hillburn school district" be changed to congratulatory message.

In comment on the news of victory, Marshall said:

"We are grateful to the commissoner for the decision. By making it, he is not only protecting the children of Hillburn, but he has established a precedent that will prevent and future action in setting up segregated schools. We hope that the local school board will follow the Stoddard decision in good faith."

A brief history of the Brook school indicates that the institution had been maintained for Negro children since 1888, and it was not until 1938 that the legislaure attempted to settle the law and the question of segregation when it appealed the statute authorizing separate schools. Since then it has been illegal for a board of education to maintain separate schools for Negro children.

The commissioner's special probe of the Hillburn school prompted him to lay aside a last-minute "re-zoning" of the school district which would have made legal the segregation of most of the town's Negro children. He commended that a board of education may not set up a line or a zone which has for its purpose "racial segregation."

Inquiry Checks Hillburn Move

PM OCT 8 1943
New York, N. Y.

School authorities at Hillburn, N. Y., have changed their announced plans for the rearrest of striking Negro school children's parents after being summoned to a previously announced hearing on the controversy at Albany Monday.

William E. Miele, attorney for the Ramapo School District, announced after receiving the summons, that renewal of the prosecution would depend on the outcome of the hearing, to be conducted by State Education Commissioner Stoddard.

Hillburn

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

IT'S high time the state stepped into the Hillburn school situation and put an end to the arbitrary redistricting." Hillburn school situation and put an end to the shameful trickery by which the local children to Hillburn Main Sunday in Golden Gate Ballroom, 140th St. and Lenox Ave., New York City. Admittance is by ... had been at the beginning of the semester. The parents announced they would continue to boycott Brook school, which they ... is a Jim Crow institution ... of "arbitrary redistricting." ... the 22 parents involved to get their children ... Crow

school board is trying to evade the anti-jim crow laws.

For weeks, the Negro people in this small Rockland County community have carried on a heroic fight against the feudal-minded "white supremacy" fanatics who run the town and the school system.

Instead of getting the praise and the aid they merit for their struggle on behalf of Americanism and democracy, the Negro parents are fined for keeping their children out of an illegal, jim crow school. The ones who really merit punishment are the school board officials who have openly given expression to their vicious jim crow attitudes and who violate the education laws of the state.

Their barbaric practices cannot be permitted in this, the most enlightened state in the Union. It is squarely up to Governor Dewey, who likes to play "smart" politics with the Negro issues but hedges when real action is involved, to see that both the letter and the spirit of the anti-discrimination laws are enforced.

State Commissioner of Education Stoddard's calling of the Hillburn hearing in Albany on Monday is timely. We trust that his decision will put an end once and for all to the shameful discrimination in Hillburn.

Davis, Connolly Urge Dewey Act on Hillburn

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Benjamin J. Davis, Communist candidate for City Council in Manhattan, and Eugene P. Connolly, American Labor Party candidate for the same post, yesterday called upon Gov. Thomas Dewey to correct at once the intolerable, un-American episode in Hillburn, where Negro children are being forced to attend a Jim-Crow school.

In separate statements, the candidates sharply scored the existence of the Ku Klux situation which violates the principles of the federal and state constitutions. This disturbance mars the unity of our country and belies the very objectives for which we [illegible] fighting, they said in effect.

HILLBURN PARENTS TO SPEAK

Mothers and fathers involved in the people's fight to admit Negro children to the regular Hillburn school will speak Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting at the Goldening Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave. Many of the parents will be accompanied by their children at the protest rally sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which will hear Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Counsel; Councilman Adam Clayton Powell and Raymond Pace Aleander, nationally known Negro lawyer from Philadelphia.

DISGRACE TO STATE

"The existence of a Jim-Crow segregated school system in Hillburn, New York—the most liberal democratic state in the country—is a national disgrace and is shocking to all patriotic citizens in this state," Mr. Davis supported by the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee to Elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the City Council, declared.

It is Mr. Dewey's duty to "end this Jim-Crow situation and stop the prosecution of patriotic Negro Americans seeking democratic opportunities for their children," said the Negro candidate.

Mr. Davis urged that labor flood the Governor with telegrams and resolutions protesting "the shame of Hillburn."

The latest development in the Hillburn case was a notification from State Education Commissioner George D. Stoddard to J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Hillburn board of education, to attend a hearing at the state capital Monday. Members of the Hillburn board and Negro parents whose children have been barred from school will discuss the case.

Mr. Connolly, in his statement, pointed out that the Andrews-Feld Bill, which passed the legislature over three years ago, "was designed to prevent such discrimination."

"To allow this situation to go unchallenged," he said, "will set a precedent as destructive to our democracy as the Nazism and fascism which we as a people fight today."

46 NEGRO CHILDREN BARRED BY SCHOOL

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Board Head Rejects Parents' Plea—'You'll Be Sorry,' Three Heard

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 30—Attempts by eighteen Negro parents to register their forty-six children at the Main School here this morning failed. When refused admittance by J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local school board, they declared they would continue their case, but would not return to the Brook School.

When the group arrived at the Main building at 8:30 A. M. they were met by Mr. Davidson, who told them to report to the Brook School because it was the public school that served their district. He added that the parents were not residents of the Main School area.

Some of the parents shouted that that they would not permit their youngsters to attend the school to which they had been assigned. Cries were heard from the crowd, directed against Mr. Davidson and threatening, "You'll be sorry."

Afterward the families marched the boys and girls to the Brook Chapel School, which was organized by the group and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and which the children have been attending for the last two weeks. Miss Alice Avery Lee, a licensed teacher, is employed by the N. A. A. C. P. to teach there and she is assisted by two teachers. The Brook Chapel School is not accredited by the Board of Regents.

School Must Be Accredited

The action followed the hearing at the Rockland County Children's Court in New City, N. Y., yesterday at which Judge John A. McKenna fined each parent $10 for withholding the children from a recognized school as provided by State statute. All sentences were suspended immediately pending the return of the children to an accredited school.

"We will not allow our children to go back to Brook School," Mrs. William Miller, secretary of the Negro parent-group, asserted. "We feel we have fulfilled our duty in attempting to attend an accredited school by going to Main School.

According to Mr. Davidson, the school board will wait until Monday. If at that time the forty-six pupils are not in Brook School or an accredited school, he said, attorneys for the Board of Education would obtain summonses for the parents and bring them into Children's Court again to be charged as second offenders in violation of the statute. He reiterated his belief that the children should return to Brook School to await the ruling of the Commissioner of Education.

Rejected Because of Boundary

At the opening of the current school term this year thirty-three Negro children and sixty-eight white youngsters were enrolled in the Main School as residents east of Route 17, the dividing line between the two districts.

Fifty-five Negro boys and girls were rejected because they lived on the west side of the boundary and the Ramapo Central School District No. 1, the local board of education, ruled that they register at the Brook School because their homes were in that geographical area.

Meanwhile Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the parents, has announced that the Children's Court judgment of yesterday will be appealed. According to a spokesman for the families, a mass meeting to raise funds for the Brook Chapel School is scheduled for 3 P. M. Sunday at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 140th Street, New York.

HILLBURN PARENTS FINED OVER SCHOOL

Sentence Suspended Pending Return of Children to the Designated Building

DECISION TO BE APPEALED

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Families to Continue to Seek Admittance Where They Say They Were Barred

From a Staff Correspondent

NEW CITY, N. Y., Sept. 29—Twenty-two Negro parents in Hillburn, [illegible], were fined $10 each today and [illegible] received suspended sentences pending the return of their forty-six children to an accredited school. In a hearing in the Rockland County Children's Court here Judge John A. McKenna acted on complaints that the families withheld their youngsters from the Brook School in Hillburn.

After the decision the families voted unanimously at a meeting in the Brook Chapel in Hillburn, where they established their own classes, to take their children tomorrow morning to the Main School, to which, they contend, they have been refused admittance. According to a spokesman, they will return the children to the temporary school if refused at Main, but they vowed not to go back to the Brook School, to which, they charge, the local board of education has segregated them.

In the meantime, Thursgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and attorney for the [illegible], said the judgment would be appealed.

Commenting upon the controversy, Mrs. Howard Van Dunk of Hillburn, said:

"The geographical distribution was decided after we registered our protest. I feel, even though my children, Howard Jr., 9, and Nicholas, 7, have been taken in the Main School, that all of the others should be registered there as well."

"None of us should ever go back to the Brook School," Mrs. Hattie Connor of Hillburn said. "If children from Ramapo and Sloatsburg can be put into the Main School, why can't our children be sent there?" Her son, Herbert, 6, is being kept out of the Brook School.

Since the opening of the current school term on Sept. [illegible], the families have kept their children out of the Brook School and demanded that they be permitted to attend the Main School, where the enrollment is predominately white. The Ramapo Central School District No. 1, the local board of education, ruled that they register at the Brook School because their homes are in that geographical district.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local school board, was present at the hearing, which was conducted behind closed doors. "I believe that the children should return to the Brook School pending the judgment of the Commissioner of Education, Dr. George D. Stoddard," he said. "If they do not go to an accredited school their parents may be liable for a second offense, and the last thing I want to see is an increased penalty for them."

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the association, said that a committee representing his organization and the parents would meet with Commissioner of Education Dr. George D. Stoddard to petition for the abolition of the present school zoning regulation at Hillburn.

JIM CROWISM' LAID TO HILLBURN BOARD

New York Times
Barring of Negro Children From Main School Assailed Here

New York, N. Y.

The action of the local school board that has barred forty-six Negro children from the Main School in Hillburn, N. Y., was described by [illegible] as "Mississippi Jim Crowism at its worst" by speakers at a protest meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 140th Street.

The meeting was sponsored by the Hillburn branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has taken up the fight against the school board in behalf of the eighteen parents of the forty-six children barred from school. According to Thurgood Marshall, as the case is now in the courts, the association, as the counsel for the parents, will not comment on the case. Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, chairman of the Hillburn branch, told the meeting George D. Stoddard to petition for children from Ramapo [illegible] can be put into the [illegible] as they are, then our [illegible] the same right. The difference was set up [illegible] registered our pro-

17-1943 New York

Committee Acts to Restore Hillburn School Democracy

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
By Eugene Gordon
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NEW CITY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The temporary Rockland County Citizens Committee, organized some weeks ago to help Negro parents of Hillburn in the jim-crow school situation, met in a public meeting at the Adolph Zukor estate last night to form a permanent committee and to act in the newest Hillburn development.

This permanent, or executive committee, consisting of 16 persons, including some Negro parents from Hillburn, designated a subcommittee to persuade Hillburn's white parents to remove their children from the private school (to which they were sent last Monday when Negro children entered) and to return them to the public school.

Miss Alice F. Barrows, now director of activities of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, but former school building specialist in the United States Office of Education, said she did not know how the white parents had been provoked into removing their children from the Hillburn public school. She added: **"But I do know that this is a pattern repeated all over the country, whenever elements who are against this war wish to create dissension and division among us." She continued:**

"Usually those who create such a situation keep well in the background. They do not hold prominent positions and they do not speak in public, but they are doing Hitler's work as surely as we are meeting here tonight, and we are criminally naive if we do not recognize that fact."

It came out that those Negro parents most active in fighting the Hillburn jim-crow school received a phone call yesterday purporting to be from Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and legal advisor of the parents. The call warned them not to go to the Rockland County Citizens Committee meeting for, according to the unknown voice, it was being called "by Communists." The Negro parents were instructed to call a meeting of their own, in Hillburn, at the same time as the one at the Zukor estate.

Suspicious, the parents phoned Mr. Marshall at 69 Fifth Ave., New York, and were advised most urgently to attend the meeting of the Citizens Committee near New City.

Miss Barrows said the white children, when she saw them Monday sitting in the glass-enclosed porch of the Rev. Mr. Jones' School for Boys" looked "puzzled and bewildered and unhappy." These children, she said, had been taught that the United States is a democratic country, that all men are created equal, but that "this week they received an actual experience which they will never forget, and it is not consistent with what they are taught in the classroom."

The executive committee elected last night will call a mass meeting in some centrally located place available to all Rockland County citizens. Last night's was largely inaccessible to persons who did not have cars. At this more representative meeting a permanent committee will be elected, each school district in the county having delegates on it.

The purpose of the committee will be not only to solve the Hillburn school situation—which is, in reality (although not legally), still one of jim-crow—but also to be on the alert for any undemocratic tendency threatening the war against fascism.

In addition to Miss Barrows, last night's speakers included Assemblyman Daniel Burrows, of Harlem; John Valesco, torpedoed Negro seaman; John O'Malley, prominent in Rockland County affairs, and a number of noted writers, actors, playwrights, painters, sculptors and other artists.

Globe and Independe
Nashville, Tenn.

JIM CROW SCHOOL ORDERED CLOSED BY N. Y. BOARD

HILLBURN, N. Y., Oct. 22 (ANP)—Negro children here will no longer attend 55-year-old jim Crow Brook school but will go instead to new, up-to-date Mairer "white" school, as ordered by State Education Commissioner George D. Steddard, Wednesday.

The victory came after a hard fight which began on Sept. 8 when 22 Negro parents, representing 56 children, decided to "strike" until their children were admitted to Hillburn Main. These parents constituted a determined group which had vowed that it would not allow the children to again enter Brook school for educational pursuit.

Assisting also in this fight for equal rights was the Hillburn branch of the NAACP which gave this small group of parents and children its full cooperation and support. The organization conducted a "chapel" school for the segregated children, in the Brook church.

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk and Mrs. Doris Miller, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Hillburn branch of the NAACP, in company with Mrs. Hannah Mae Conner and Mrs. Margaret Van Dunk, had come from Hillburn to New York for a meeting called to urge Dr. Steddard to take the action which, a few minutes after the meeting got under way, they learned he had already taken. The meeting, held in the home of Samuel I. M. Barlow, was sponsored by a group of educational, church, labor, women's and civic organizations. Its chairman, George Marshall, suggested that the wire urging Dr. Steddard to "eliminate the practice of segregation in the Hillburn school district" be changed to a congratulatory message.

In comment on the news of the victory, Marshall said:

"We are grateful to the commissioner for the decision. By making it, he is not only protecting the children of Hillburn, but he has established a precedent that will prevent any future action in setting up segregated schools. We hope that the local school board will follow the Stoddard decision in good faith."

A brief history of the Brook school indicates that the institution had been maintained for Negro children since 1889, and it was not until 1938 that the legislature attempted to settle the law and the question of segregation when it appealed the statute authorizing separate schools. Since then it has been illegal for a board of education to maintain separate schools for Negro children.

The commissioner's special probe of the Hillburn school prompted him to lay aside a late-minute "re-zoning" of the school district which would have made legal the segregation of most of the town's Negro children. He commented that a board of education may not set up a line or a zone which has for its purpose "racial' segregation."

Stoddard ruled that the creaky, wooden structure be closed for good and that the board of education "provide educational facilities for all the children in this area at the Main school."

Commissioner Ends Hillburn School Dispute

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

New York, N. Y.—With a decision promised for early in the week by State Commissioner of Education Stoddard, the Hillburn Jim Crow school case that has attracted national attention is apparently moving to a swift climax.

For the past week Stoddard has had two investigators, Joseph Lipsky, director of the Division of Law, and Don L. Essex, director of the Division of Buildings and Grounds for the New York State Education Department, actively probing into conditions at Hillburn. They have completed their investigaton and have reported to Mr. Stoddard.

Meantme Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal staff head and Donald Crichton who have personally represented the Hillburn parents who held their children out of school in strike this term in protest against local school board policy which maintained an all-white and an all-Negro segregated grades school system, is finishing a brief preparatory to bringing the case to court. In support of the NAACP position on behalf of the Hillburn parents and the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild are preparing to submit briefs amicus curiae.

Dispute Settled

Albany, N. Y.—White and Negro pupils in the town of Rapapo, Rockland county, must be taught in the same classrooms, under a ruling of the New York state education department.

Commissioner George D. Stoddard ordered Monday the closing of a school where Negro children were taught, and ordered the Ramapo board of education to maintain only one school.

Hillburn, N. Y. Parents Adamant Against Jim Crow School

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Provide Private School For Their Children Pending Settlement of Case

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Temporarily at least, the parents of Hillburn, New York seem to have gained an upper hand in their peaceful but furious fight against their school board which is trying to force them to send their children to jim crow Brook School, the delapidation of which compares somewhat badly with the poorer specimens of Mississippi.

Ordered to Children's Court in New City New York, Wednesday, Sept. 29, on charges of having violated the truancy laws by refusing to send their 46 children to school, the 22 parents were given $10 suspended fines and were ordered to send their children immediately to "any accredited school" in their town. Obediently, the parents trooped home and the next morning, trooped across the highway which has been arbitrarily set up by the school board as the school dividing line between "white" and "colored", and presented their patient, mystified tots to Hillburn Main School. Once before, just following the beginning of their "strike" on September 8, they had done this and been met by J Edgar Davidson, school board head, who commanded them to take their children to the school provided for them. Mr. Davidson met them again, with the same advice. Their children are back where they have been for the past ten days, in the improvised "private" school set up under licensed teachers with the aid of the NAACP. Mr. Davidson indicated the parents would soon be rearrested.

But meantime Mr. Davidson and his school board are thrown on the defensive by receiving a summons from Education Commissioner Stoddard to appear in his office in Albany, N. Y., on Monday, to answer protest made by the commissioner on the segregation policy. Mr. Davidson was also called upon to figure out some answer to queries seeking into his reasons for refusing registration to the 46 colored children, at Main School after the children had been ordered by the court to report to any "accredited" school. Hillburn Main School is the only "accredited" school, Brook School not being recognized as such by the State Board of Education.

Fight To Attend Main School In HillBurn Won; State Commissioner Of Education Closes Brook School

New York, N. Y.

New York Age

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Hillburn jim crow school case which attracted national attention was settled Monday, when Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, ruled that all children must be admitted to Hillburn's Main School which, until this year, was open only to white children.

Dr. Stoddard ruled that Hillburn's Brook School, attended exclusively by Negro children since 1889, should be closed because its appointments are inferior and inadequate, and the "building is not worth repairing." He said it was uneconomical for the district to provide two schools with extra cost of heating, lighting, cleaning service and supervision.

The State Commissioner's ruling followed an appeal by 22 Negro parents who sought unsuccessfully at the beginning of the new school term to enroll their children in the Main School. The parents, through Attorneys Thurgood Marshall, counsel of the NAACP, and Donald Crichton, of New York City, had asked Commissioner Stoddard to set aside a ruling of the Hillburn Board of Education establishing a boundary line for the separation of the Main School and the Brook School. The parents charged that the boundary line was established for the purposes of segregation, and contended that the Main School was large enough to accommodate all the school children of the district.

"It appears," said Dr. Stoddard's order, "that the effect of the present (zoning) line drawn up by the Board of Education between the Brook School Zone and the Main School Zone is to maintain the Brook School entirely for Negroes."

Dr. Stoddard's ruling was based on facts brought out at a hearing a week ago and a survey of the Hillburn school situation made for him by Joseph Lipsky, director of the Division of Law, and Don L. Essex, director of the Division of Buildings and Grounds for the New York State Education Department. His ruling takes effect immediately.

"Under the circumstances," said Dr. Stoddard in a written opinion, "it is contrary to the educational interests of children to be required to attend the Brook School. There being ample room in the Main School, the proper legal solution is for the Board of Education to maintain that school only."

Mrs. Howard VanDunk, leader of the parents' group which fought the jim crow school situation, on learning of the decision, said: "We are very happy. We think it just simply wonderful. We are going to send a night letter to the Commissioner thanking him."

Miss Kate Savery, principal of the Brook School, said: "We are very, very thankful for the Commissioner's decision." She and the other two teachers at Brook School have contracts good until next June and she said she supposed that the school board would find something for them to do.

J. Edgard Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central School District No. 1, in which Hillburn is situated, said: "That is the Commissioner's ruling and the only thing we can do is to obey the law. He is the authority and we will follow his ruling. This ends the case as far as we are concerned.

At the beginning of the new school term in September, Brook School had an enrollment of 55 Negro children, but this fell to four, when protesting parents withdrew their children from classes and attempted to enroll them in the Main School. When the Main School refused them admittance, the parents kept their children away from Brook School and had them attend classes in a church school. Finally, on September 29, twenty-two parents of 46 children were brought into Children's Court, New City, and fined $10 each for keeping their children out of a recognized school. The fines were suspended, pending a ruling by Commissioner Stoddard who had already received briefs in the case.

If the ruling had been against the Negro parents, the NAACP was prepared to bring the case to the courts with the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild ready to submit briefs amicus curiae.

Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

STRIKING CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE MAIN SCHOOL

From Which They Were Barred

LONG SEGREGATION IS FINALLY BROKEN

Hillburn, N. Y. Oct. 15—A new victory for Democracy was won on the home front when on ctober 12th the Ramapo Central District School Board announced that the Negro teachers of Jim Crow Brook school were to be transferred to Hillburn Main School. The children who had been kept out of school on "strike" by their parents since September 8, the day school opened will attend what was formerly the "white" school on Monday, October 18.

The announcement came on the heels of a decision rendered the preceding day, that segregated Brook School would be abandoned and that all children of the community, Negro and white, would attend the Main School, which for fifty-five years prior had been attended only by white pupils. The decision was that of State Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard. Thurgood Marshall and Donald Crichton, NAACP attorneys, acting on behalf of the Hillburn Negro parents, had appealed the refusal of the Hillburn school authorities to grant Negro children entry to the Maian school. The NAACP contentions were that the Brook School was unsafe and inadequate, that it was uneconomical to maintain two schools when the Main School could accommodate all children of the town, and that the Hillburn school board's hasty zoning, following the childrens effort to register early this fall, was done with intent to segregate on a racial basis. Mr. Stoddard's opinion upheld the parents' petition on all counts.

The reaction of the victorious parents was remarkable in its good taste and restraint. Although obviously they were overjoyed, there have been no public demonstrations. The only "celebration" was an NAACP Branch meeting Tuesday night at which, after a business session, refreshments were served. Speakers at the meeting were the two attorneys, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Chrichton.

While the opinion of Mr. Stoddard made immediately effective the abolishing of Brook School and the integration of Negro children into Main School, the school board asked that they not begin attending classes until Monday, Oct. 18. This was in order to equip class rooms, the seats which had to be transferred from the abandoned school.

All reports from Main School, where the zoning ordinance had permitted thirty-three Negro pupils to register three weeks ago, give evidence that complete harmony is expected to prevail when the rest of the colored children arrive. According to Miss Nina Strickle, principal of Main School, relations between the white children and those Negro children already admitted were indistinguishable from relations amongst the white children or amongst the Negro ones.

The segregated school system just abolished had existed since 1888, when Brook School was built. Inequalities between it and the other school were evident. It was 55 years old shingled-roofed and shingled-walled, and had to take care of 88 Negro children. Main School is a comparatively modern structure, of brick built in 1913, and it had eight rooms, which were intended this year to accommodate 56 white children.

RAILWAY MEN ARGUE COLOR BAN LEGALITY

Chicago, Ill. 1943

Defender

New York Association In Court To Uphold Discrimination

ALBANY, N. Y.—The fight to retain its policy of discriminating against Negroes was carried by the Railway Mail Association to the state Supreme court, here last week.

The association, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, is seeking exemption from the state law banning discrimination in employment because of race, color, or creed. It contends that the RMA is not a labor organization and, therefore, is not affected by the law.

The association moved into the Supreme court with action against the Attorney General and the New York State Industrial Commissioner, who had ruled that the RMA was a labor organization and subject to the Civil Rights Law, which prohibits discrimination on account of race, color, or creed.

Attacks Legality

Daniel J. Dugan, lawyer for the RMA, called it a "social organization" in his argument for a declaratory judgment, and contended that:

The Civil Rights Law, Section 43, certain related provisions and certain provisions of the labor law do not apply to the RMA, and that it is not a "labor organization" within the meaning of those laws.

That such laws, if applicable, are unconstitutional.

Henry S. Manley, assistant attorney general and counsel for the Industrial Commissioner, argues that:

1. The association is an organization of employes of the railway mail service of the U. S. postal system.

2. It is affiliated with the AFL, chartered in New Hampshire, from which state its beneficiary work of fraternal character is administered.

3. The purpose of the RMA is to improve working conditions of postal railway clerks.

4. There is no doubt that the RMA is a labor organization as defined under the civil rights law.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Keep Children At Home From Jim Crow School

SEP 24 1943

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a spontaneous surge of mass indignation taking the form of a general school "strike" the Negro residents of the town of Hillburn, N. Y., located 30 miles from New York City, brought to light last week a segregated school system of 25 years' standing in many respects parallel to the worst practices of Georgia or Alabama.

The strike, which on opening day kept 94 out of 100 children from school, is still in progress although NAACP officials suggested to the incensed parents that they are running the risk of violating state attendance laws. Latest developments is that the school board has hastily divided the town into two sections, the dividing line being such as to supply the school located in the area. Roughly the main highway is the dividing line, the catch being that it likewise effectively constitutes a dividing line be-

jim crow school week insioner of Education charging Church by Mrs. violation of the state law against unk, Hillburn house-racial discrimination in the one time a teacherschools. The strike culminates a doned Brook School. 45-year-old fight by Negroes mber 20 Mrs. Alicehere against the segregated alified Negro teacherschools. took charge. Miss be paid by the NA the NAACP prepares

17-1943
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK

In Which Lies Our Hope?

A Soldier Keeps His Chin Up; A Civilian Talks of Lynching

JAN 2 - 1943

In spite of numerous letters received from Negro soldiers in southern army camps about the discrimination they are subjected to, many men who have another version of army life are now coming to the fore. The latter do not deny injustices or humiliations but rather have the attitude that being "a good soldier" is paramount. There are also the objectors to army induction who write and tell of their reasons for not wanting to serve. PV offers excerpts from two contrasting letters:

JAN 2 - 1943

From Sgt. Russell S. Caughman, Co. C, 147th QMSBn, Jefferson Branch, Mo.: "It is a source of amusement when I think of the thousands of young men with strong bodies who dread conscription. It is twice so when I think that once I had the same fear. The fear has gone because I'm not the same fellow who departed from civilian life to become a soldier . . . It is true that I can't have my wishes as often as I like, and that I am often the victim of inconsideration, but I have learned that the things one deserves most, one has least; and that the things one needs least or shouldn't possess, one has most. I haven't been in the army very long . . . I am a volunteer and am without my lovely wife and the things I love ardently but . . . I am living up to my belief that a democratic form of government, whatever may be its failings, is the best . . ."

JAN 2 - 1943

From Joseph Herring of 2[illegible] W 121 st—"This is why I am a conditional objector: Twenty-two years ago the Universal Negro Movement Association drew up a Bill of Rights for Negro peoples of the world. This bill stated that no Negro is to fight in any white man's wars unless he is told beforehand what he is to get out of its conslusion. This bill was sent to ever[illegible]nder the sun. In turn, 5[illegible]ecog-nized and ratified it . . . President Roosevelt says we must free the world from hitlerism. I wonder if the President was looking over his shoulder . . . If so, he would have seen a Negro dangling from a willow tree in Millbrook, Alabama, April, 1941. Ironically enough, he was dressed in the uniform of the United States Army . . ."

Southernaires Win Discrimination Suit

"Washington Tribune," Wash., D. C

JAN 2 - 1943

Four members of the Southernaires, popular radio and concert singers, won verdicts of $245 each against the Sagamore Hotel, Rochester, N.Y. for alleged racial discrimination.

The decision given by the New York State Supreme Court was on a suit filed against the hotel by the Southernaires, who claimed that the hotel in which they were stopping, refused to permit them to eat in the dining room, but offered them room service instead, which was refused.

Spencer Odom, pianist; Lowel Peters and Homer Smith, tenors, and Jay Stone Toney, baritone, all of New York City, testified to the discrimination, which occurred February 15, 1941.

Each was awarded $245.

Bishop Accuses N. Y. Hotel of Bias

Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopalian Diocese of New York, has protested against treatment of Dr. George M. Plaskett, Negro, of Orange, N. J., by the Parkside Hotel, 18 Gramercy Park.

Although delegate reservations had been made for a conference in the hotel on Feb. 2 and 3, Gilbert said, Plaskett was refused accommodations.

The Bishop said in a letter to the hotel:

"This caused much distress and inconvenience to this delegate and placed our entire commission under great embarrassment and humiliation."

He declared the Commission on Christian Social Relations would inform other groups of the incident, and explained:

"You will understand that, as a Christian organization, we cannot accept this unjust and cruel discrimination without vigorous protest."

Spencer Pinkham, attorney for the Parkside, denied there was any discrimination.

Plaskett explained he had eaten one meal in the hotel, but he said:

"They would feed me, but they wouldn't house me. They said their hotel was 90 per cent residential, and they preferred not to cater to colored trade."

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

This Practice Should Be Halted

MAY 2 1943

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Borden Farms Products Company delivers a two-quart bottle of milk to me daily, for which I am charged 34 cents per bottle. Two days last week I received two-day-old milk (Sunday's milk on Tuesday, etc.), and upon complaint, the driver had this to say: he was sorry he got mixed up; they usually deliver the "leftover milk" to "the colored district," near here, and he is not permitted to make any reduction in price.

MAY 2 - 1943

I felt outraged beyond words that this criminal discrimination is allowed to exist, and that the colored people as well as myself, have to pay full price for two-day-old milk. I will concede, if the Mayor says we must take day-old milk as a wartime necessity, that it is just as good (if refrigerated), if there is a corresponding decrease in price, which the Mayor doesn't promise at all.

MAY 2 1943

But I will protest to all who will listen and do whatever can be done to end such discrimination. This chauvinism is dangerous to our unity and victory in the war. Can we get after the Borden Company on these [illegible] counts? R. B. S.

April 25, 1943

STOMPIN' GROUND OF HARLEM CLOSED ON VICE CHARGES

NEW YORK, April 24.—(INS)—There'll be no stompin' at the Savoy for some time now.

The famed Harlem ballroom, spawning place for jive and jitterbugs, has been closed on vice charges, police revealed Friday night. For 17 years a "must" on a tour of Manhattan night spots, the Savoy was closed following a protest from Army officials that soldiers going there were introduced to prostitutes from whom they contracted venereal diseases.

Immediately, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People protested the closing and told Mayor La Guardia that the ballroom was a "place for clean fun."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAY 2 - 1943

'Jim Crow' Suit Girl Wins, Loses

MT. VERNON, N.Y.—The Appellate Division of [illegible] reversed the State Supreme Court, on Thursday the decision of Supreme Court Justice Lee Parsons Davis in awarding $300 damages to 15-year-old Hilda Proctor, for being refused admittance—because of her color—to a Mount Vernon skating rink.

The girl, who lives in Yonkers and who was represented by her mother, sued the Mount Vernon Arena, Inc., for $500 under the state civil rights law, claiming the girl was barred last October only because of her color—her companions, white, being admitted without question.

The defense was based on a law which forbids the sale of a ticket to such a place of amusement to an individual under 16 years of age. Justice Davis, who originally held in the girl's favor, said that this decision was an "afterthought," that the girl was excluded "solely because of color." Four of the judges concurred in reversing the decision, with one dissenting.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Women's Clubs

Query: When is a business or professional woman not a business or professional woman? Answer: When she is a Negro. Such at least is the conclusion we seem required to draw from a recent incident in New York. A group of women in that city, who earn their living through professional or business activities, formed a club and sought affiliation with the Business and Professional Women's Clubs of New York State, which is in turn part of a flourishing national organization of about 75,000 members.

MAR 29 1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Roosevelt Told Her Neighbors Are Jim Crow

APR 3 1943

NEW YORK. — In an article [illegible] hood as we [illegible] First Lady [illegible] Newting Mrs. Roosevelt know[illegible] York apartment [illegible] presence of jim crow [illegible] addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt, Eliz[illegible] In the compa[illegible] neighborhood—lest some[illegible] abeth G. Flynn, outstanding Com-Mother Bloor and two other wom-guests be insulted as [illegible] munist leader, revealed last weeken[illegible] of them colored. Mrs. Bloor's were, if she happ[illegible] the bias practiced by a local hotel Flynn said she went to lunch at[illegible] them [illegible] the Hotel [illegible] which is in the same neighbor[illegible] the Hotel Holley and the partydining room[illegible]

Princeton Students Lose Double-V

FEB 27 1943
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Skirmish But Color Bar Fight Goes On

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

PRINCETON, N. J.—Daily newspapers recently carried an announcement that the "Princetonian," second oldest daily college publication in the country, had suspended publication because most of its editors have joined the armed forces.

There was nothing particularly unique in this decision on the part of the students of Princeton college. The Princetonian had found it necessary to do the same thing during the first World War, it was recalled.

What is unique, however, is the fact that before they donned khaki to answer their country's call and sacrifice their lives, if need be, to restore democracy abroad, the editors of the Princetonian had been waging a courageous and relentless battle to maintain the same justice and fair play at home.

Classic Fight

To the pages of history belongs the classic fight spearheaded by the brilliant editorial staff of the world-famed institution. This fight was endorsed by a large group of students and backed by Gov. Charles Edison of Jersey, who is chairman of the university's board of trustees.

The campaign to "make democracy work" at Princeton went down in temporary defeat simply because there were still members of the board of trustees who preferred to cling to their archaic prejudices.

After a bitter engagement in the Battle of Princeton had been lost, the heads of the editors were bloody but unbowed. The writer was told by one of them, most ardent in the campaign, that this was not the end—that there were many students still determined to bring about the unqualified admission of Negro students into the college—the board of trustees notwithstanding.

Story of Battle

Here is the inside story of the Princeton campaign and the interesting revelations it discloses:

More than a year ago, some members of the Princetonian's editorial staff gathered about a radio to hear Secretary Hull's magnificent speech on the post-war world and the necessity for building it so that the common people might share its advantages regardless of race, color or creed.

FEB 27 1943

A serious discussion resulted and the youthful editors embarked upon a serious consideration of the hypocrisy of a system of education which claims to train leaders for American democracy and yet, by subtle unwritten law, precludes from participation the youth of one tenth of the American people.

The discussions continued and finally the editorial board came together and honestly faced the question.

Did they have the nerve to force the consideration of the issue of democracy at Princeton?

They decided they did and in late September of 1941 the daily Princeton paper front-paged a red-blooded editorial captioned "White Supremacy at Princeton."

Editorial Attack

The storm-clouds burst. Many hidebound members of the faculty were taken aback at the "effrontery" of the sudden and relentless attack. And a magnificent attack it was.

Editorially, the Princetonian said, in part:

FEB 27 1943

"Princeton does not admit Negro students.

"While the United States seeks to propagate among its thousand million colored allies confidence in America's promises of universal freedom without discrimination because of race, color or creed, and while 13,000,000 Negro Americans look for signs of their admission to a rightful place in American democracy, Princeton continues its principle of white supremacy and, in an institution devoted to the free pursuit of truth, implicitly perpetuates a racial theory more characteristic of our enemies than of an American university... The university in its devotion to the principles of democracy is training men for conviction in leadership. Yet, in its continued exclusion of the Negro and in its insistence on the principles of white supremacy, the university belies the democratic faith which it purports to teach and denies the fundamental proposition of democratic thought, the equality under God of all men.

"Let we forget, Princeton is the last of the leading institutions outside the deep South which still adheres to this faith in racial superiority. Conversion of Princeton and the admission of Negro students will mean that Princeton is returning to its rightful place in American progress and to a centry-old tradition of developing leaders devoted to the practice of democratic principles...In proclaiming its devotion to democratic principles, it is time for Princeton to put up or shut up."

Win Wide Support

Developments followed thick and fast on the heels of this outspoken editorial.

FEB 27 1943

The "Crimson," undergraduate publication of Harvard university, published an editorial October 2, endorsing the stand of the Princetonian to the hilt. The editorial was named "They Too, Are People."

Approached by the New York Amsterdam News for a statement, President Harold Willis Dodds maintained a discreet silence.

A group of southern students announced they would withdraw from the school if Negroes were admitted.

Several alumni clubs indicated that no more financial support would be forthcoming from them if the liberal policy were invoked.

The paper took polls among members of the faculty. Of the 40 percent who replied, three of every four were in favor of admitting Negroes. The remaining 60 percent kept a well-guarded silence on the issue.

Of the undergraduate students, two polls disclosed that 40 percent were in favor of democracy, 40 percent against it and the remaining 20 percent unwilling to commit themselves.

FEB 27 1943

Sectional Split

Here is the most amazing revelation in the Princetonian's fight as told the writer by one of its leaders.

FEB 27 1943

There were more northern-born and educated students of the college in opposition than southerners. While a number of students from below Mason-Dixon considered the suggestion an unforgivable insult and some wrote scathing letters to the paper's editors, the majority of those who fought for admission of Negroes were southerners.

Our informant related the tale of one Missisippi-born collegian who participated in one of the forums the paper sponsored on the matter:

"This lad was so imbued with prejudice," the Princetonian official declared, "that he was furious at the very thought of the issue being raised. After our discussion had been held, he began to see the light and his last comment was:

"'If the Negro fellows have the guts to come, we ought to have the guts to want them to come.'"

Backed by Governor

The campaign raged for four weeks. A sensational development was brought about when Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey, chairman of the trustee board of staid Princeton, in a statement to a member of the Princetonian staff, declared himself in favor with the move:

"I think it would be a wise step for Princeton to admit Negroes into the university," Governor Edison declared. "Although a private institution, Princeton has obligations due to is conspicuous position in American democracy. Therefore, it would be to the benefit both of the nation and the community to open its gates to Negroes who are as much citizens of America as we are."

Defeat came to the stout-hearted on the Princetonian, however, when the trustees met October 22 and failed to take action despite the clamor which had been raised.

At the forefront in the fight were Francis L. Broderick, chairman of the Princetonian board, and C. Powell Whitehead, editorial co-chairman. Both of them refuse to take credit for the campaign, declaring all credit is due the staff of the paper and the section of liberal students who espoused the cause.

It was Broderick who initiated the polls. He is a New York City resident.

He and his associates are hopeful that some day the battle to introduce true democracy to Princeton university will achieve victory.

Union Lookout

Daily Worker, N. Y., N. Y.

District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in conjunction with its Sperry Local 450 scheduled a series of educational forums at the Park Central Hotel. The Park Central was picked because it has a swimming pool. The plan was to cool off there after a hot discussion of pressing union problems. After the first discussion, unionists headed for the pool. Instead of getting cooled off, they got hotter. A Jim Crow policy barred Negro members. Result: Nobody could swim. Further details: the forum series has moved over to the Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. The next session in the series will be held in the East Room there at 7:30 tomorrow night. Julius Emspak general secretary of the UE, will speak on problems of the home front. Meanwhile formal protests against the Park Central's exclusion policies are going out from the unions and shops in the district

68 White Pupils Boycott Hillburn School Opened to Negroes, Enter Private Classes

New York Times

HILLBURN, N. J., Oct. 18—Only Eighty-seven of the ninety-two pupils in School District 1, said to be one of the sixty-nine white pupils normally enrolled in the Main School here, were registered over the week-end at two private schools in this area meeting on Wednesday evening at Seven had enrolled at the Adolph Zukor estate in New Heart Parochial School in Suffern City to discuss the situation. and the rest at the Suffern Boys School, a private institution that would include Miss Alice Barrows, opened a branch here formerly associated with the United The appearance of the one white item in the States Office of Education, child at the Main School thus and Assemblyman Daniel Burrows threatened to keep alive the controversy that has raged here for several months over the question of Miss Helen Hayes, the actress, whether white and Negro students who lives in Nyack but has a farm should attend the same school, the same ruling, the a member of the committee. Under Dr. Stoddard's ruling, made last week, him that their children Brook School here, used exclusively parently under the impression that since 1889 by Negro children, was the racial segregation charges had been settled and that both white and Negro children would attend the Main School today in equal numbers, she issued a statement that peace now reigned among the opposing factions.

Negro children of the town under a ruling by Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, that the white pupils had informed that their children now were attending accredited schools and facilities for all children trict.

"I am sure that the white people will have the faith in democracy and in the race to meet the situation with tolerance and understanding," she said. "Their audience today is as wide as the world."

17-1943

PM

New York, N. Y.

New York

Showdown Is Due on Jim Crow School Between Town's Negroes and Officials

Hillburn Residents Say New District Line Fails To Solve Problem

By Patricia Bronte

PM Exclusive

Monday may see a showdown over New York State's last Jim Crow school system in Hillburn, N. Y.

On Monday, the "colored" and "white" schools there will reopen after having been closed by Superintendent J. Edgar Davidson, whose action followed a "strike" by Negro parents against continued segregation of their children in an old and inadequate building.

Davidson has been notified by the State Education Dept. that Hillburn's segregation is illegal, and has replied to the Department that it will be stopped forthwith.

However, Negro residents of Hillburn charge, he has also redrawn the school district line so that, with only a few exceptions, no Negro children can attend the "white" school and no white children will attend the "colored" school.

On Monday the children may:

¶ Go back to the "colored" school.

¶ Apply again for admittance to the "white" school.

¶ Stay home.

Resent Publicity

School officials, resentful at the glare of publicity thrown upon their system, explain that they just hadn't gotten around to cleaning up the Jim Crow situation before.

One reason is that the five board members have been "too busy with their $1,500,000 building program," says the board clerk, Stanley Baird, of Suffern.

Baird explained that the $1,500,000 program did not include any provisions to replace the ramshackle, 45-year-old "colored" school building in Hillburn.

Another board member, Jacob Schenck, of the Tuxedo Park Assn. in Sloatsburg, described the school board's attitude toward discrimination:

"We were only leaving things as they have always been. The board isn't responsible for this situation; we only inherited it. Anyway, we can't change things now; it would disrupt the whole setup for the year."

"How would it disrupt things?" he was asked.

"Why, we've already hired our teachers."

"Would ending discrimination mean you wouuld have to fire your teachers?"

Mechanics

"Not that it involves mechanics that you wouldn't understand unless you were an expert on education."

He continued:

"We have no feeling against the colored people. We proved that by improving their school building." (The improvements consist of installation of four toilets to accommodate 100 children who, up to this year, have used two outside privies.)

Schenck admitted he did not know how old the three-room frame school building was.

Two other members of the board, Dr. James Sherwood, vice-president, and John Van Cott, attorney, both of Suffern, were out of town. All the board members have served two years of their four-year elected term.

Meanwhile, the parents of 100 Negro school children who went "on strike" earlier in the week were standing pat. Davidson met the strike Thursday by closing both "white" and "colored" schools until Monday, and re-districting the area. But Negro residents maintained that the new arrangement had not ended discrimination.

Legal Channels

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, announced that he would be in Hillburn again Sunday to confer with Negro families; Monday, to observe the reopening of school, and Tuesday, to present petitions of protest to the school board.

Marshall said:

"We are going to act only through legal channels. But it is plain to see that Hillburn has this week added discrimination to its long history of segregation. We intend to clear up this situation once and for all."

The school board has been ordered by the State Education Dept. to "arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

NEGROES IN UPSTATE NEW YORK STRIKE AGAINST JIM CROW SCHOOL

Hillburn White School Bars Negroes In 25-Year-Old-Ban

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

New York, N.Y.—In a spontaneous surge of mass indignation taking the form of a general school "strike" the Negro residents of the town of Hillburn, N. Y., located just 19 miles from New York City, brought to light last week as egregated school system of 25 years' standing in many respects parallel to the worst practices of Georgia or Alabama.

The strike, which on opening day kept 94 out of a total of 100 children from school, is still in progress although NAACP officials suggested to the incensed parents that they were running the risk of violating state attendance laws. Latest development is that the school board has hastily divided the town into two sections, the children of each section to supply the school located in the area. Roughly the main highway is the dividing line, the catch being that it likewise effectively constitutes a dividing line between Negro and white residential districts, so that, if it obtained, no white children would attend the Brook School and only two or three Negro children would attend Main School. On Monday, September 13, Negro parents say they are taking all their children to Main School to register. It is expected that the two or three "eligible" children will be registered, the rest turned away. In this event, parents say they will bring their children back home, refusing to let them attend the dilapidated Brook School, and "pay fines if necessary."

The case was brought to the attention of the NAACP when a committee from the Hillburn Branch of the Association called upon Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, to explain resentment of their school board's practices which rigidly designated the town's two grade schools as "white" and "colored" to the point of compelling Negro children in the vicinity of the "white" school to attend the "colored" school and vice versa in the face of State law declaring such practice illegal. The committee also reported that protest conferences had been held with Foster Brown, supervisor of the school system serving Hillburn and vicinity, and with J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central School Board embracing HiHburn. Brown was noncommital, but Davidson took an antagonistic attitude, inquiring if the Negroes of Hillburn thought they were as "bad off" as Negroes of Tennessee or Georgia, and stating flatly that as long as he was a member of the board of education the segregated arrangement would obtain. Angered, the Negroes of Hillburn called several mass meetings, deciding as a result to place the case in the hands of NAACP attorneys for legal action if necessary.

On visiting Hillburn Wednesday, September 8, Thurgood Marshall found that not only were the reported facts true, but that the "white" school known as Main school, a modern eight-room building, provided with library, gymnasium, music room and large playground which 54 white children attend, while Brook school, the "colored" school, is a 3-room, 45-year old frame structure to accomodate 100 Negro pupils. In addition, Brook School until last week had no hygienic facilities except two "privies" in the weed-grown back yar, and a single parallel bar is the only equipment of a playground immediately adjacent to a deep, rock-strewn gully and separated without obstruction by not more than 75 feet from a main highway very near a dangerousb lind curve. This highway, because Brook School has no clinic facilities, no gymnasium and no library, children are forced to cross several times daily to reach Main School and Fireman's Hall, where gymnasium classes are held. Mr. Marshall also found that the dental clinic in Main School had certain "colored" days, and that the school buses which take children to the joint high school at Suffern a few miles away are segregated, one for Negroes and one for whites. Immediate community pressure from Negroes has already eliminated the segregated buses.

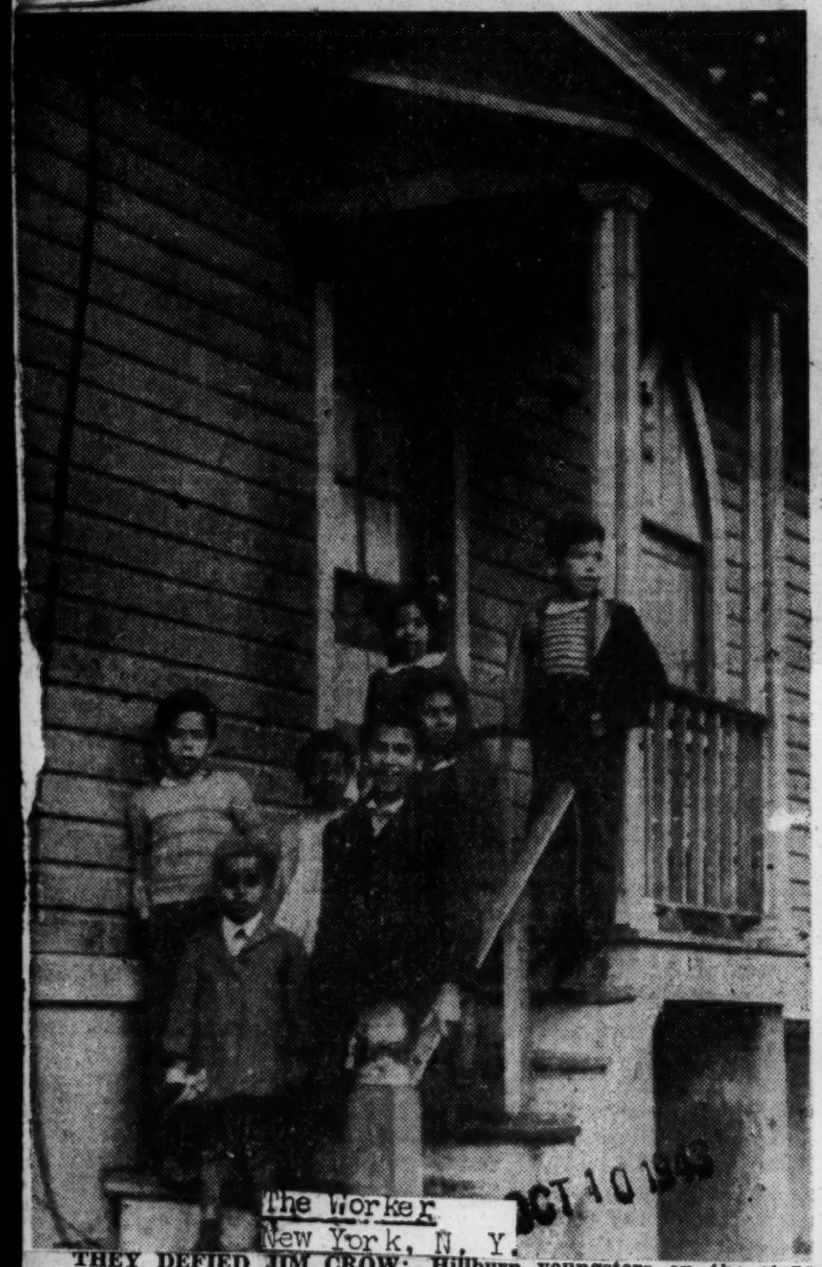
Marshall, on Wednesday, escorted 5-year-old Allen Morgan, Jr., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Morgan, to Main School, where the attempt was made to have the youngster registered. He was rejected by the principal, Nina Stickle, but his parent was told that she would be advised later after a decision as to whether or not he would be accepted had been reached by the school board. Since he lives on the "white" side of the road, it is expected that when he is brought back to school on Monday he will be registered.

Protest made at once to the State Board of Education of New York by Marshall brought quick action, the state board dispatching the following telegram to President Davidson of the Ramapo Central School Board: "Provision for maintenance of separate schools for colored children repealed by Chapter 134 of Laws of 1938. Necessary for your board to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

Friday Attorney Marshall prepared a petition to the Ramapo Central School Board on behalf of the Negro residents of the Hillburn community protesting the segregation and pointing outt he inadequacy of the Brook School as compared to the Main School. This petition is to be followed on Sunday with a mass meeting in Hillburn, at which Marshall will advise parents in detail as to procedure to be followed the next day when children are brought to Main School to register.

Davidson had not been "available" to Attorney Marshall on Wednesday,

SCENE OF THE FIGHT AGAINST JIM CROW



The Worker
New York, N. Y.
OCT 10 1943

THEY DEFIED JIM CROW: Hillburn youngsters on the steps of the Brooks Chapel where they attend a temporary school kept up by their parents and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Above two of the leaders of the Hillburn community: Mrs. Howard Van-Dunk, NAACP secretary (left) and Mrs. Mary Overton, volunteer teacher at Brooks Chapel.

OCT 10 1943

Hillburn's Historic Fight on Jim Crow

OCT 10 1943
Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Beth McHenry

HILLBURN, N. Y.—Mrs. Mary Overton who recently has added school-teaching to her list of accomplishments says some people think this school situation just got bad here lately, but it's been going on a long, long time, ever since we can remember.

She says it's just that the young people now are more on their toes and ready to fight for their rights. She says it's having so many boys in the service right from their own community that's sort of brought the whole Jim-Crow business to a head in Hillburn. You can't take it for them, she said. They're good enough to give their lives and their kids are good enough to go to the regular school, she said.

Young Mrs. Overton is one of the volunteer teachers at the Brooks Chapel—where the children who used to go to the Jim Crow Brooks school are now keeping up their classes. They're studying hard and enthusiastically in their improvised schoolhouse while waiting for the Hillburn School Board to admit them to the Main School. They'll stay in the Brooks Chapel until that ancient and dilapidated mess known as the Brooks School (for Negro children) has been ordered demolished.

TEMPORARY SCHOOL

OCT 10 1943

The Hillburn Community Church which now houses the temporary school attended by the children whose parents refused to permit them to return to the decrepit Jim Crow Brooks School.

IT'S WORSE NOW

Mrs. Overton, who's 30 years old and has three wonderful children of her own to worry about, says she used to go to the Brooks school herself and it's no better now than it was then, in fact it's worse.

"Before school was due to open this year," she told us, "some of us younger mothers got together and decided that nothing would make us send our children to that horrible old place again. We decided we owed it to our boys that are out fighting for democracy to see to it that their children got raised democratically."

The result of that decision of the lower side of Route 17; Hillburn school is on the upper side. The little bridge on which the mothers stood chatting is a part of the old road in front of the school.

OCT 10 1943

HITS DAVIDSON

Mrs. Margaret Van Dunk said she was "surprised" that Davidson would try to put the blame for what the parents were doing on "outsiders." He had lived there as long as they, she said, and therefore must know that "we people are at least intelligent" (requesting the reporter to underscore "intelligen") enough "to know when we've been done an injustice."

A young man joined us on the bridge and said he was Herbert Connor, shipyard worker. He said emphatically that Herbert, Jr., was NOT in the Brooks school "and he'll not be there as long as that school sits on foundations." Four children still go to the Jim Crow school.

It was recess time and the four small boys played in the uneven dirt road before the school. That road marks the full extent of the children's playground, the mothers said.

We learned, while chatting, that Hillburn has a War Efforts Committee to raise money for rehabilitating white and colored soldiers returning from battle. The committee also gives each soldier $2 when he is leaving. It is said in the town that the Negro citizens contribute "better than the white."

Edward L. Carter, Jr., representative of the State War Council Committee on Discrimination in Employment, drove up while we talked. Accompanied by Miss Kate L. Savery, principal of the Brook school, Mr. Carter, the parents and the reporter went through the old ramshackle wooden building from cellar to its last classroom. Carter said he was particularly interested in job discrimination that he would report his findings on the school situation to the state Board of Education.

OCT 10 1943

JOB DISCRIMINATION

Told that the Allied Products Co., holding government contracts, re-

OCT 10 1943

Miss Savery said: "The people used to be dependent on the Ramapo foundry for their livelihood. They lived in homes. Today they own their homes. They are no longer dependent but are employed at the foundry with their white parents stressed.

Mr. Carter and I later saw what we went also to the temporary school, where the rejected 52 children are studying under Mrs. Alice Avery Lee, procured by the NAACP and paid by the parents through that organization. On the wall above and to one side of the altar hung a service flag with 64 stars. Sixty-three Negro young men have entered the United States Army from Hillburn. One young woman has entered the Women's Army Corps. She is Miss Hulda DeFreese, once a teacher in Hillburn, now a private in the WAC.

NO FRICTION AMONG CHILDREN

There is "absolutely no friction" among the Negro and white children, or Hillburn, as Mr. Carter, is finding out."

There is "absolutely no friction" among the Negro and white children, or Hillburn, as Mr. Carter, is finding out."

OCT 10 1943

son, they say, doesn't seem to understand why, after 50 years of dren who go to the main school together. They're putting up with these conditions, burn school

Board Orders Segregation Ended In New York School

SEP 18 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 16—The jim crow school situation here has been declared illegal and ordered ended at once by the State Education department. Commissioner George D. Stoddard said his department had notified J. Edgar Davidson president of the Hillburn school board, that such discrimination was illegal, and that Davidson had promised to remedy the condition.

Colored parents began keeping their children at home in protest against the discrimination after schools opened last Wednesday for the fall term. Davidson then ordered all schools in Hillburn closed until Monday of this week.

EQUAL SCHOOLING

After Davidson rearranged the school district, colored citizens of Hillburn declared the jim crow system continued to exist.

Davidson received a message last Wednesday from Charles A. Byrnd, Jr., counsel for the education department, in which he was advised that it was necessary for his board to arrange equal schooling facilities for both white and colored children without segregation.

Stoddard explained that when this happened it would eliminate "the last stronghold of segregation" in the New York State school system.

NAACP PROTESTS

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, an official of the newly organized Hillburn chapter of the NAACP, maintained that Davidson's announcement to them was "unfair and will not put an end to discrimination."

She pointed out that redistricting of the community means that the old frame building which is the "colored" school, will not be abandoned as the colored families had hoped, and that all the families living west of Highway 17 will continue sending their children to the outmoded "colored" school, while all those living east of the highway, will attend the "white" school.

PETITIONS PREPARED

Mrs. Dunk showed further that the town's estimated 100 colored children and 50 white children will be distributed so that 75 Negro children will attend the three-room "colored" school, but no white children; while the 50 white children and 25 Negro children will attend the eight-room "white" school.

Speaking for the colored citizens she said the "white" school is large enough to accommodate all the children, both colored and white, in Hillburn.

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP, said he was making plans to present petitions to the school board this week with additional protest against the new districting.

"I believe more than ever it is a flagrant case of discrimination," he said, "and we will fight it to the end."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Parents Defy

Jail Threat in School Battle

OCT 2 1943

NAACP Mass Meet to Aid Fight on N.Y. Jim Crow School

NEW YORK—The NAACP national office will sponsor a mass meeting Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Golden Gate Ballroom to crystalize sentiment behind Hillburn, N.Y., parents threatened with jail for refusal to send their children to a jim crow school, it was announced last week.

Scheduled speakers include Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel in charge of the Hillburn case; City Councilman Adam C. Powell, Michael Quill, labor leader, Judge Hubert Delaney and Arthur G. Hays of the Civil Liberties Union.

The Hillburn school board moved last week to jail twenty-two colored patrons representing forty-six children "striking" against the jim crow Brook School. The action would be taken under the State's truancy laws.

"Ready for Jail," Parents Say

Mr. Marshall on Wednesday upon learning of the board's threat, reemphasized to the parents, who have established a "private" school for their children under tutelage of a licensed teacher and three mothers, the penalties to which they are liable.

The parents replied that their affairs were being set in order and that they were "ready for jail." When told of the board's action, Mr. Marshall said, they replied: "If it's jail, we're ready to go. We will accept punishment rather than send our children back to Brook School."

Mr. Marshall has filed an appeal with the state board of education asking that the Hillburn board be directed to admit all qualified colored pupils to the main school which, he contends, has ample space to accommodate them.

Meanwhile, according to Mr. Marshall, plans are being made to carry the matter into court.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RAIL MAIL BODY HELD OUTSIDE RACIAL LAWS

NOV 6 1943

Court Rules Clerks Are Not in a Union—Questions Bargaining

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5—Supreme Court Justice William H. Murray ruled today that the Railway Mail Association, composed of 22,000 railway postal clerks, was not bound by State laws against racial discrimination because, despite its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor since 1917, it was not a labor union but "a beneficial insurance society."

The association went into court to forestall action by the State against its restriction of membership to persons "who are of the Caucasian race or are native Americans."

After the consultation with State officials the second division of the association in New York City had voted to admit Negroes, despite the prohibition in its constitution.

Justice Murray further held that, inasmuch as the association was not a labor union, it was not organized for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"Collective bargaining has no place in government service," he wrote. "The employer is the whole people. It is impossible for administrative officials to bind the government of the United States or the State of New York by any agreement made between them and representatives of any union."

Serving notice of the State's appeal from the decision, Assistant Attorney General Henry S. Manley asserted that the association was listed in publications of the United States Department of Labor as a labor union."

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Stand Firm in Fight to End Jim Crow School

SEP 24 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Mothers and fathers of the 56 Negro children barred from the main school here pledged in a meeting last night that they would go to jail before paying a fine for making "truants" of their children.

SEP 24 1943

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local school board, threatened the parents with arrest or fine because they would not allow their children to return to the dilapidated "fire trap" known as Brook School, after the youngsters had been barred by Jim Crow regulations from attending the main school.

Ninety per cent of the 56 children involved were present at the meeting and signed a protest addressed to Governor Dewey and the State Department of Education, against the Jim Crow school set-up and the official policy of attempting to force the 56 Negro children to go back to the old building they left on the first day of school.

Thurgood Marshall and Donald Jones, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are representing the dissenting Negro parents. Mr. Jones said yesterday that the NAACP had received a number of pledges of support from progressive organizations in towns adjacent to Hillburn. The local branch of the organization has received a letter from a white corporal in a Georgia camp commending the fight and enclosing 20 per cent of his monthly pay.

PM
New York, N. Y.

From the Readers

Jim Crow School

Dear Editor:

We have just read your article on the Jim Crow situation in the Hillburn sc[illegible] What is the matter with the American [illegible]e?

This is supposed to be a free country without any distinction as to race or creed. But here, just 25 miles from the largest metropolis in the world, it is a fact—a shocking one. There is a war on because of this very thing—racial hatred.

These Negroes are willing to fight and die for us. The little boys pictured in your paper are supposed to be taught the ideals of American democracy. They are our Army and Navy of tomorrow.

We think that the Mayor and community of Hillburn owe these Negroes an apology!

New York TWO READERS

• • •

Hillburn is not in Mississippi, or Tennessee, or Texas, or any other den notorious for discrimination. Hillburn is in New York.

The attitude of the whites of Hillburn can be summed up in the words of Davidson who told the Negroes that they were ". . . better off than they would be in Georgia." Thus he acclaimed himself one of the benefactors of the black race who flourish in number throughout the East.

Using Georgia as a basis of discrimination has been one of the devices that prejudiced persons in the East have shielded themselves with since the Civil War. It is true we seldom see a black man swinging [illegible], but we do turn our heads away from the more clever ruses, like poverty, high rents and prejudices, that black flesh is heir to.

New York MAX J. GARTENBERG

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Hillburn School Again Rejects Negro Demand

SEP 20 1943

Special to the World-Telegram.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The school bells tolled here today—and once again they chimed trouble for 46 Negro children and their parents marched up to Main School in this town's so-called "white district" and school officials wouldn't let them in.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of Ramapo Central School District, told the throng that the children would have to report to Brook School in their own school district.

He said the parents would have until Monday morning to do so—and if they persisted in trying to enroll at Main School instead they would again be haled into court at New City as second offenders.

Shouts and protests roared back at Mr. Davidson. "You'll be sorry for this," some of the parents screamed. "We won't stand" They then marched the children to the Brook Chapel School, set up recently by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Brook Chapel School is not ac-

School Strike

Unsolicited funds from white sympathizers have been pouring into the Negro community at Hillburn, N. Y., where the fight against the school board's 25-year-old policy of segregation has come to a head.

Mrs. Howard VanDunk, a spokesman for the 22 parents who

BAN ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25 (AP).—The Railway Mail association asked the Supreme court today to declare it exempt from a New York state law banning discrimination in employment because of race, color, or creed.

The association, an organization of federal workers in the mail service, claimed it was not a labor union but an organization

Donations

New York, N. Y.

PM

MAIL MEN FIGHT

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

will appear at 10 a.m. Wednesday in New City, N. Y., at Rockland County Children's Court to answer truancy-violation charges, said several anonymous white contributors sent them money last week to help defray the expenses of the "private" school they had set up in a neighboring church, when their 46 children were refused admittance to Hillburn's "white" school. One donor was a soldier in Pennsylvania who sent the $5, stating:

SEP 26 1943

The fathers, who were served summonses on the complaint of J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Township Central School Board, will appear before Judge John A. McKenna, who is also County Court Judge and Surrogate.

The parents, who have been expecting the truancy action for more than a week, remain firm in their stand to go to jail rather than pay any fine.

SEP 26 1943

Meanwhile, Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People which has been representing the Negroes in their fight against discrimination, yesterday filed the parents' petition with the State Education Dept.

If the petition fails to produce intercession by the Department, Marshall will then start court proceedings against the Hillburn school board.

Decision Due This Week In Hillburn School Case

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 9 1943

NEW YORK—State Commissioner of Education Stoddard reserved decision in Albany Monday, after a public hearing on the Hillburn (N. Y.) "jim-crow" school controversy. He is expected to hand down his decision next week.

Parents of 46 colored students who have consistently been refused admission to the Hillburn "main school," were represented by Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP. The Ramapo Central school, District No. 16, was represented by William Miele, Suffern, N.Y., attorney.

QUESTIONS BOUNDARY LINE

Attorney Marshall contended that a boundary line dividing the school district of Hillburn, recently set up by the board, was specifically designed to segregate colored school children.

He pointed out that over a number of years the Board of Education maintained the practice of placing all Negro elementary school pupils in the "main school."

Mr. Marshall asked Commissioner Stoddard to direct the Board of Education to admit all Negro pupils to the "main school," because the board "is violating both the Constitution of the State of New York and the Constitution of the United States."

STILL ON "STRIKE"

Refusing to permit their children to return to the decrepit, fire-trap, known as the Brook school, the parents of the 46 Negro children have been on "strike" since September 8. The children's education is continuing under private tuition at the Brook chapel.

Haled into the Rockland Juvenile court last Wednesday for violation of the State Education law the 22 parents were fined $10 each by Judge John A. McKenna, who suspended the sentence on condition that they send their children to an accredited school within a reasonable time.

The parents noted that Judge McKenna did not specify the Brook school, so they voted to reapply at the "main school."

CHILDREN TURNED BACK

They came with their 46 children, but were met at the door by J. Edgar Davidson, president of the school district. He refused to admit them, ordering them to return to the Brook school. Again they refused, returning their offspring to their private school, where they are being taught by licensed teachers brought in by the NAACP.

Davidson explained that he would give the striking parents "a reasonable time" to return their children to the Brook school, before he would ask their re-arrest as second offenders.

Meanwhile the parents attended a rally at the Golden Gate ballroom in Harlem Sunday afternoon, sponsored by the NAACP, for the purpose of raising funds for additional textbooks and other equipment for their children.

SEP 9 1943

School in the former district failed to appear for the opening of classes yesterday morning. Opening of classes in the latter was postponed by the board until, according to its president, J. Edgar Davidson, "we can explain to the people that there is no segregation here."

The two schools, which enroll children from kindergarten to the seventh grade, have been in operation for nearly forty-eight years. Until the opening of the current school year, Hillburn has operated its own school system, but this year it came under the supervision of the Ramapo Central District, which operates the central school from seventh grade through high school near Suffern.

According to Mr. Davidson, the Board of Education, which is now comprised of members from Sloatsburg, Tuxedo and Suffern, as well as Hillburn, the board "will continue to operate the school districts of Hillburn as they are laid out."

Charges that admission to the Main, or "white" school has been denied to the children of six Negro families who live in the white community here were discounted by Mr. Davidson, who said that the pupils had never applied for admission at the school.

State Highway 17 divides the town and the school districts. On the west side of this line live 600 Negroes and on the east 1,440 whites and six Negro families comprise the population. Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Davidson said they had been in communication with the New York State Commission of Education which advised each that discrimination between races in the State's educational system is illegal.

SEP 9 1943

Mr. Marshall said late today that all Negro students should appear on Monday for enrollment in the Main School and that none would return to the Brook scholl.

Mail Association Takes Jim Crow To High Court

OCT 1 - 1943

Question Arises After Negroes Enter Union

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

When the New York local of the Railway Mail association, AFL, last October smashed a 29-year-old color bar by voting into membership seven Nego mail clerks, the first to be taken into the union since it affiliated with the AFL in 1913, much concern was aroused among its 23,000 government employes, and on last Saturday in the supreme court, located arguments centered around Article 3 of the constitution and ritual of the national organization which restricts membership to male employes of the Caucasian race, or a native American Indian."

The proposed constitution and by-laws of the New York city branch do not discriminate against Negro employes. In December 1942, the RMA began court proceedings against the attorney general and the New York state industrial commissioner who had ruled that the RMA was a labor organization and subject to the civil rights law which prohibits discrimination on account of race, creed or color.

It is a "Social organization," according to Daniel J. Dugan, lawyer for the RMA and argued that: the civil rights law, section 43, certain related provisions and certain provisions of the labor law do not apply to the RMA, and that it is not a "labor organization" within the meaning of those laws. He added that such laws, if applicable, are unconstitutional.

Henry S. Manley, assistant attorney general and counsel for the industrial commission, contended that: the association is an organization of employees of the railway mail service of the U. S. postal system; that it is affiliated with the FAL, chartered in New Hampshire, from which state its beneficiary work of fraternal character is a diministered, that the purpose of the RMA is to improve working conditions of postal railway clerks, and that there is no doubt that the RMA is a labor organization as defined under the civil rights law.

Bojangles, Lieut. Col. Davis Resent Jim Crow at Zanzibar

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

OCT 9

By DON DE LEIGHBUR

NEW YORK.—Stories of the rankest kind of prejudice and discrimination at Bo[illegible]y's Club Zanzibar are being circulated here.

The latest victim was Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, who riled at being seated in the club's "coffin corner," reserved for colored, stormed out of the afterdark spot, after letting loose a verbal lambasting of the policy.

A few nights prior to the Robinson incident, Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., his wife and guests objected to the seating arrangements and walked out.

Tells Bruno Off

When Robinson walked out of the club, after paying his bill and without tasting his drink, Bruno, head waiter, queried him at the door as to what was the matter.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Bojangles, now at the zenith of a glorious career in the [illegible] and entertainment world.

In Heart of New York

"You put me over in a jim crow corner where you seat all my people. Don't you know that there's a war going on in which thousands of my people, black, brown and yellow are being killed or wounded?

"Don't you know that my people are over in Africa, New Guinea, Italy and other places ready to give up their lives that you people, not us, can be free?

That's why I'm leaving here and I'll be damned if I won't tell this story to everyone who'll listen to me, that right here in the heart of New York City you practice the rankest kind of prejudice and discrimination!"

Race Segregation Charged at Hillburn; Strike of Negroes Closes Two Schools

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Special to THE [illegible]

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9—Following a "strike" by the parents of eighty-eight Negro children against the public school system of this village, the Board of Education of Ramapo Central School District announced early this morning the closing of the two schools here until next Monday morning.

The strike was directed, according to Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, against alleged segregation of white and Negro children in the two schools here.

The elementary school system of this place is divided into two school districts. In one the population is entirely Negro and in the other all but six families are white. The eighty-eight students of the Brook

Biddle Urged To Probe Hillburn 'KKK' Movement

NOV 6 1943

NEW YORK. — Charges that the removal of white pupils from the Hillburn, N. Y. public school to a private institution is being sponsored by funds from persons "interested in an organized campaign to stir up racial antagonism" were made this week by M. Moran Weston, field secretary of the Negro Labor Victory committee of this city.

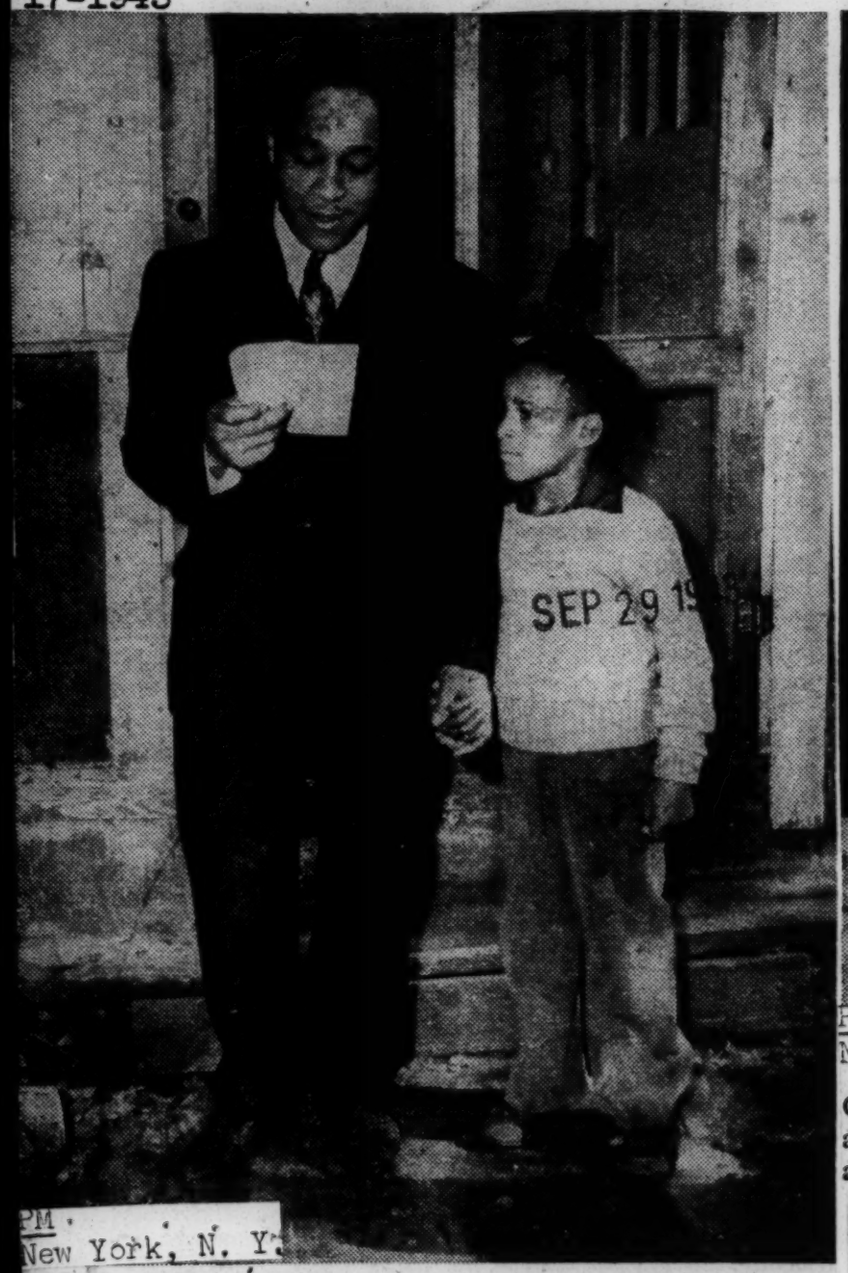
Weston called upon Attorney General Biddle to investigate and outlaw the Association for the Advancement of White People reported to have been formed in Hillburn by one James Sneed, to oppose the efforts of the Negro parents to end the jim crow school system.

In a letter written last week by Weston to Biddle the Association was termed a "thinly disguised veil for a Ku Klux Klan movement which seeks to pit race against race and thus destroy the growing unity of the people for the elimination of racial discrimination which is the germ-carrier of domestic fascism and a costly barrier to an all-out war effort."

Sneed, the alleged founder of the Association, is reported to have boasted that he had personally solicited white parents to withdraw their children from the public school after Negro parents succeeded in gaining the admittance of their children, and that he promised that tuition would be paid for those unable to pay for themselves.

17-1943

New York



PM
New York, N. Y.

William Miller, sandblast worker, leaves for New City Children's Court with his son Marvin. He refuses to have Marvin in segregated Brook School. *Photos by John De Biase, PM*

SEP 29 1943

Hillburn Parents Make Plea for Help Here

OCT 4 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon

Sixty Negro parents of Hillburn, N. Y., came in busses or private cars to attend the mass meeting yesterday afternoon, at 3:00 P.M., held at the Golden Gate auditorium, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave., under the sponsorship of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Two thousand Negro and white persons attended.

Purpose of the meeting was to help parents of the 52 Negro children who are barred from the modern, up-to-date Hillburn main school through jim-crow restrictions imposed by the Hillburn all-white school board headed by J. Edgar Davidson. Immediate help is needed to supply textbooks and other school supplies for the temporary school set up for the children by the NAACP while their case is being fought through the courts.

PM
New York, N. Y.

Gilbert Avery, first defendant sentenced, is shown with his wife and son Gilbert, 9, and Thurgood Marshall (right), NAACP attorney. *Photos by John De Biase, PM*

SEP 30 1943

Schoolboard president Davidson, banker and real estate broker, is trying to force the Negro parents to send their children to the 50-year-old inferior Brook School, although there is plenty of room for all of Hillburn's children in the main school.

PARENT UNITY

Among the 60 parents who came to the Golden Gate meeting were several parents of the Negro children who are already admitted to the Main school after a hasty redistricting maneuver by the schoolboard in an attempt to escape legal criticism. This shows that there is unity among all the Negro parents of Hillburn, regardless of the fact that the children of some of them have gotten into the school.

The meeting was opened by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney, who is representing the parents in the fight against the jim crow setup.

Mr. Marshall said the parents and their counsel had received letters from all over the country, including many from Negro and white soldiers in camps, voicing support of their struggle. Many of the letters enclosed money.

One white soldier, Mr. Marshall said, wrote that the fight these parents are carrying on in Hillburn represents the thing that he is in the army to fight for, that is, democracy.

OCT 4 1943

SETS A PRECEDENT

Marshall pointed out how necessary it is to fight this case through to victory, for otherwise, he said, the Hillburn case will set a precedent for other sections of New York.

He drew a parallel between the jim crow setup in the South and in Hillburn, N. Y., showing there was no difference. Wherever segregation exists, he said, there are bound to be inferior facilities for the Negro people.

It was brought out that Hillburn has a population of 1,200 people, about half of whom are Negro. Yet there is no Negro on the school board, nor in any department of the town's government.

Last Wednesday 22 of the Negro parents were fined $10 each by Judge John A. McKenna in New York City's Children's Court with the alternative of sending their children to an "accredited" school. However, when the parents sent their children to the Hillburn school—which is "accredited"— last Thursday, they were again refused admittance.

OCT 4 1943

Today at 4 P.M. Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard is holding a hearing in Albany on the case, and before him are appearing school board president Davidson, who wants to keep the jim crow arrangement, and attorney Marshall, who is presenting the case of the parents.

The Negro parents have pledged each other to go to all rather than send their children back to the old Brook School or pay the $10 fine.

N. Y. Group to Hear Hillburn Parents Sunday

SEP 30 1943

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

New York, N. Y.—In an exhibition of a giant coming to the aid of a midget who could stand help but who meantime had been putting up a man-sized scrap, New York City, this Sunday, October 3 at 3 p.m. in the Golden Gate Ballroom is staging a mass meeting in support of the Hillburn Negroes defying their school board for relegating their children to a Jim Crow, run-down school in the face of the fact that the community owns an adequate, modern equipped school large enough to accommodate all the town's children without trouble.

The Sunday mass meeting, under the auspices of the NAACP whose chief counsel, Thurgood Marshall, has been handling the legal end of the fight for the Hillburn parents, will present as speakers a number of outstanding civic personalities in addition to the music of Teddy Wilson and his band, donated for the occasion. The expected capacity audience will hear Adam Clayton Powell

SEP 30 1943

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Seek Parents' Arrest In School Strike

SEP 21 1943

Special to the World-Telegram.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Board of Education of this village, where parents of 88 Negro children conducted a strike against

ored Labor Victory Committee in a letter sent Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The committee called upon the Attorney General to investigate and outlaw the Hillburn organization for the Ad-pit race against race and thus destroy the growing unity of the White People was called a people for the elimination of racial discrimination.

Hillburn Movement

NEW YORK—The recently organized Association of White parents in Hillburn chapel by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The law firm of Maxfield & Bodine, representing the Negro parents, was retained by the Hillburn Parents Association to violate the state law that makes elementary-school attendance compulsory.

Of the original group of 88 parents, 37 have withdrawn their children from the school system recently, another group of 22 attending school established last week in the John A. McKenna in Children's Court. New York City, this afternoon for summons for violation of the compulsory-school attendance law. The state law that makes elementary-school attendance compulsory.

"striking" Negro parents will ask

"thinly disguised veil for a Ku Klux Klan movement" by the Col-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

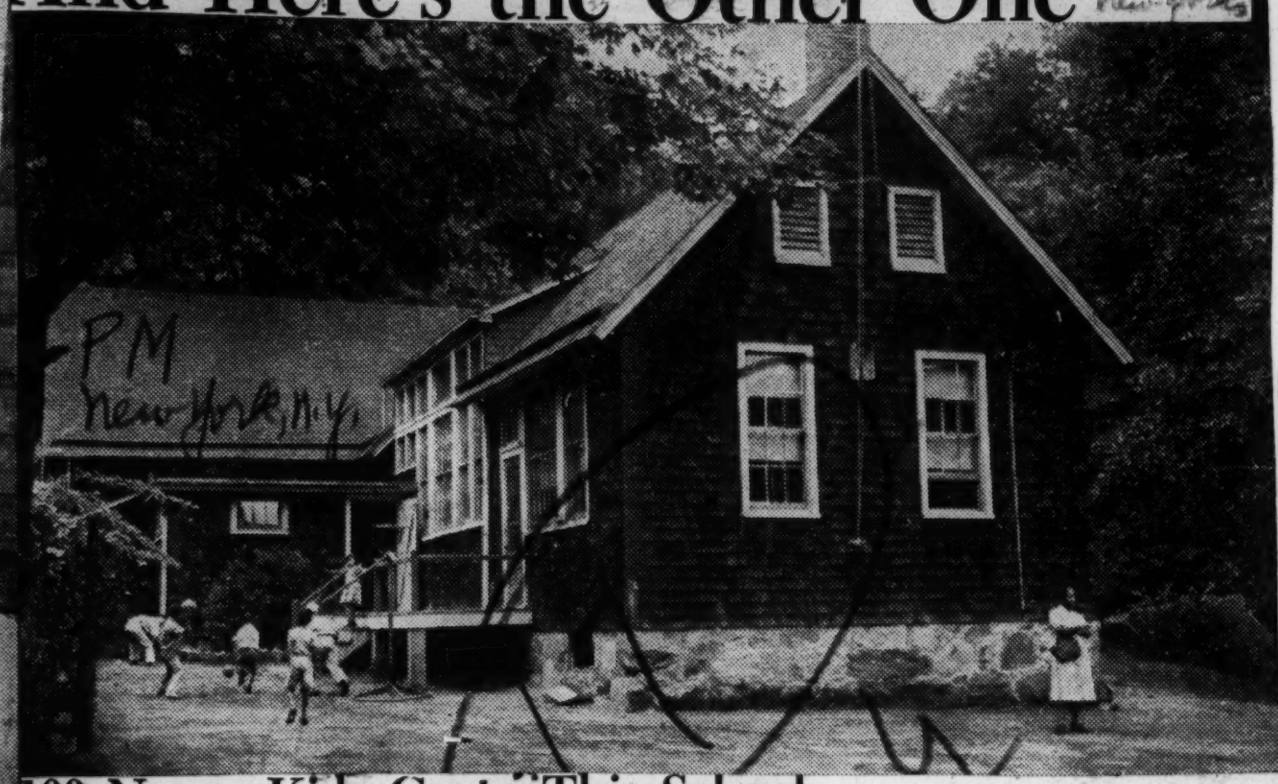
SEP 30 1943

Ask Probe of Ku Klux Klan

PM
New York, N. Y.
SEP 29 1943

Mrs. Mary Overton, mother of three, looks at the summons. She is unpaid teacher at the temporary Negro chapel school.

And Here's the Other One



PM
New York, N.Y.

100 Negro Kids Go to This School

Into this three-room, 45-year-old frame school building the school board of Hillburn, N. Y., this year tried to Jim Crow 100 Negro children. The playground is a cement roadway. Negro parents are keeping their children out of this school, on strike." in protest against the segregation.

SEP 9 1943

Hillburn's White Children See No Reason for Jim Crow School

Daily Worker New York N.Y.
SEP 15 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 14. — White children on the streets of this town of 1,100 persons, with its school population consisting of more than 50 per cent Negroes, today told a Daily Worker reporter that they could not understand why they and the colored children were not permitted to go to school together. The children seemed mystified at the action of the men and women who have ruled that the white children must go to the white school and the Negro children to a "Negro" school.

Doris Sibley and Richard Peebles, both 11 and members of the sixth grade, said they didn't see why the colored children couldn't go to school "with us." James Defreese, 18, a recent graduate of the Hillburn high school and son of a hospital attendant, said to the Daily Worker reporter that keeping the Negro children out of the Hillburn school and trying to force them into the ancient Brook school was "segregation and it's not right."

HIT SEGREGATION

"I'm not up on this stuff, but one person is just as good as another. That's the way I feel about it. I can't see why they can't all be created equal."

Four Negro children showed up at the old Brook school this morning, according to Miss Kate L. Savery principal of the Jim Crow school for the past 20 years and for almost an equal length of time a consistent fighter against segregation. She said she has resigned periodically in order to impress upon school officials that she detests the Jim-Crow set up. Fifty-one Negro children are absent today.

In the Hillburn school, however, there are 32 Negro pupils, their presence there resulting from the school board's trying to get around the anti-discrimination law by redesignating the school district boundaries.

The board discovered, when the new lines had been drawn, that 32 Negro children had been placed in the "white" school district and would therefore have to go to the "white" school. The Negro parents, condemning the 45-year-old "fire trap" known as the Brook school and calling attention to the fact that the "white" school is large enough to accommodate the total school population, insist either that their children go to the modern Hillburn building or they will take the matter to court.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a branch of which Hillburn residents formed here last week to help in the fight, contains the names of several white persons.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the school board, says meanwhile, that it seems as if "the colored people are eager to have a Roman holiday in court."

The NAACP and the Negro parents this evening will meet the school board and demand a showdown as an alternative to going to court.

Race Row Closes Village Schools

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Special to the World-Telegram.

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Classes in the local schools were temporarily suspended today because more than half the pupils failed to report yesterday when school doors were opened for registration.

The pupils who failed to show up—88 in all—are Negroes. The 68 white students registered, but today they were told to go home and report back Monday, unless otherwise directed.

The issue [illegible] at an emergency session of the Ramapo Township Board of Education, which sat until 2 a. m., is the insistence of Negro parents that their children be taught in the same school house with the whites. Since 1880 they have attended separate schools. The Negroes are backed in their stand, they state, by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Board of Education, explained that the town of Hillburn is divided by state Route 17 and that most Negroes live on the western, or Ramapo Mountain, side, and most whites on the other.

"There has never been any trouble until now," explained Mr. Davidson, who is a native of Hillburn and superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax Corp., a subsidiary of American Brake Shoe Co., chief industry of the village.

"Most of these Negroes have always been my friends. But a new element has come in from the South, via Harlem, in the last two months and things have changed."

Mr. Davidson revealed that last night over the telephone the State Department of Education, Albany, directed the school board to "abide by the law" and "put a stop to discrimination."

The board took the stand that there never had been any discrimination.

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored people, said here that if no settlement is reached by Monday, when the Hillburn schools are scheduled to reopen, the matter will be taken to court.

"The so-called Negro school is an old ramshackle building," he said. "The board offered a 'compromise' allowing the few Negro children living on the east side of the highway to attend the so-called white school, but this of course is just discrimination under a different guise and we are entering a formal protest."

SEP 15 1943

Negro School Ruling Appeal Considered

New York, N. Y.
World-Telegram

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—School officials today [illegible] that the Board of Education and [illegible] advancement of Colored People, said [illegible] he believed the Board was violating State education laws.

J. Edgar Davidson, board president, replied that the Main dent, replied that the "controversy had an [illegible] but said siders it has [illegible] the correct de[illegible]

SEP 15 1943

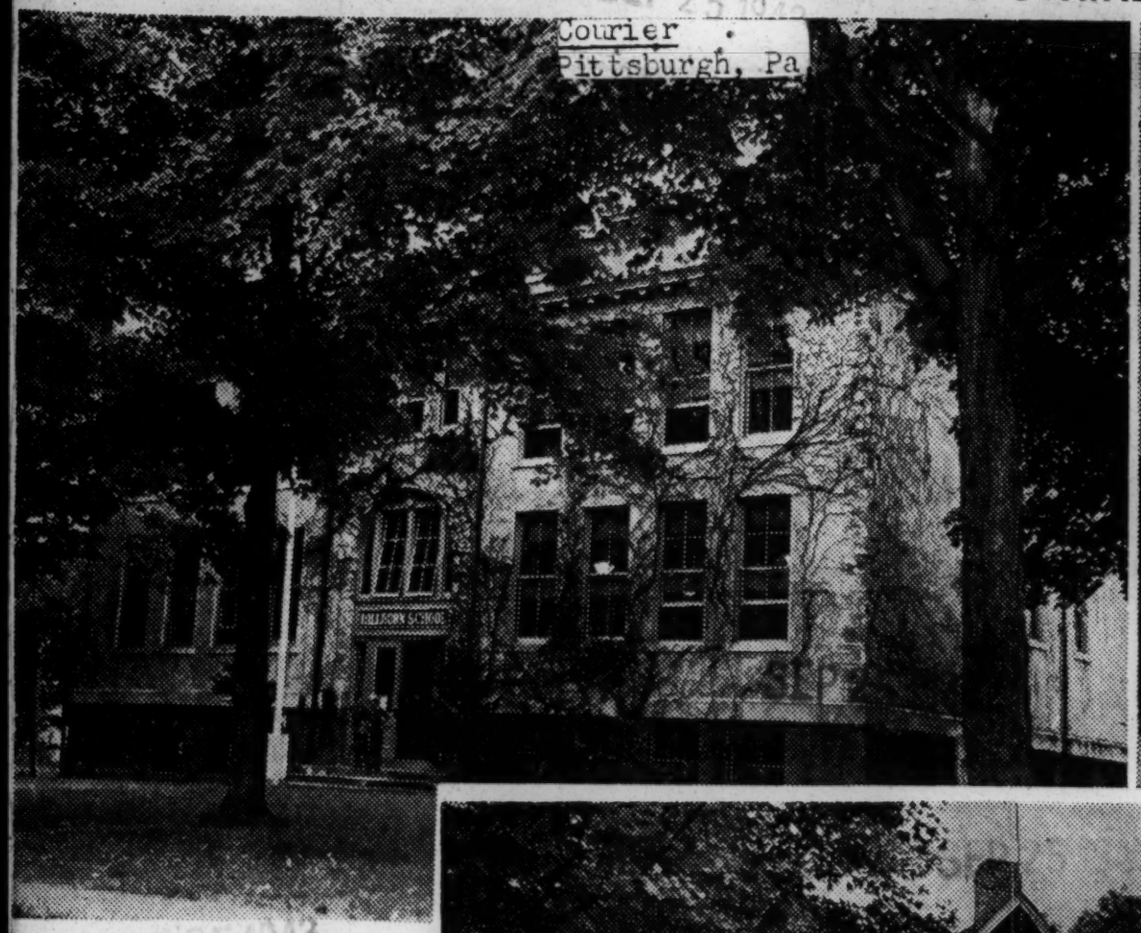
Thurgood Marshall, Attorney for the Ramapo [illegible] meeting of the Ramapo Central School District [illegible] Education last night, Marshall, Attorney for

17-1943 NEW YORK

DEMOCRACY WENT TO SLEEP . . . STUDENTS STRIKE IN PROTEST OF 'JIM CROW' SCHOOL

SEP 25 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Democracy went to sleep in Hillburn, N. Y., recently when the school board voted unanimously to continue segregated schools, chalking up another victory for Jim Crow. The upper left photo shows the modern, eight-room building attended by 54 white children. Facilities include a music room, gym, large library and a well-equipped playground. The frame structure in the lower photo is where 100 Negro children protested jim crow's invasion by going on strike against separate schools. The extreme irony of the situation is poignantly depicted in the photo at the right. A "Democracy at Work" sign mocks these two mothers, Mrs. Hattie Connor, left, and Mrs. Marjorie Van Dunk, who are shown waiting to hear the decision of the Hillburn school board, which voted for continuance of segregated schools.—Photo courtesy of PM.

SEP 25 1943

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Continue Strike Against School Segregation

SEP 25 1943

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 23—(ANP)—With parents of Negro children who have been barred from the Hillburn Main school by hostile whites continuing their strike against the discriminatory practices and the NAACP through its special counsel Thurgood Marshall threatening legal action, speculation was rife as to the action to be taken by the Ramapo Township District school board that supervises the institution. The state board of education earlier ordered the ban removed as a violation of statutary law, but the board has refused to comply.

Three Negro teachers from the old Brook school, assigned to Negro children, taught three students last week and the board hired another to service the proscribed youngsters. NAACP officials and parents have disdained his gesture and employed the services of Miss Alice Avery of Nyack, licensed by the state, to teach the striking students.

REMAIN ADAMENT

The parents refused to send their children to the Brook school described as a "ramshackle" building after the board had redistricted the school area to exclude Negroes from the modern, well-equipped Hillburn Main. Although urged to return their offsprings to Brook, the parents have remained adamant.

"We won't quit," declared Wayne Powell, whose two children are "getting justice" by being allowed to attend the "white" school, but who stands with the striking parents. "Segregation is the only issue. Our old ones started and got scared and quit. We aren't scared and we won't quit."

WHITES GIVE SUPPORT

Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, president of the local branch NAACP, said after a meeting of the parents that "Nobody's going back." Thurgood Marshall addressing the meeting said "this is your decision," and told them they could expect quick action from Albany. He added that the legal case was established and the strike would not affect it.

Aid for the striking parents has come from some individual whites from the South Mountain Road country in the form of financial and moral support, and from the Rockland County Civil Liberties union who said they intended to put pressure on the board to assume "the task of making democracy work here and now."

Negroes Hire a Teacher; Hillburn Strike Goes On

Jim Crow Fight

PM New York, N. Y.,

Only 3 Pupils Return The three Negro teachers of the old Brook school in Hillburn, N. Y., taught three Negro children to...

...day, but the strike against segregation continued. For the children whose parents sent them back to school, as the Ramapo Township District School Board urged, another teacher has been obtained.

Alice Avery of Nyack, certified and with a New York State license, has been hired by the Brook, apparently will hold firm. ...Assn. for the They had taken their children to ...NAACP. (National Assn.

Hillburn Main Monday, been ordered back to Brook, but had not gone back.

Won't Quit

"We won't quit," said Wayne Powell, whose two children "are getting justice" and attending Hillburn Main, but who carries on with the striking parents. "Segregation is the only issue. Our old ones started and got scared and quit. We aren't scared and we won't quit."

"Just a matter of form, just democratic procedure," Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, head of the local NAACP chapter, characterized last night's meeting of parents at the Hillburn colored church. "Nobody's going back."

The NAACP will determine today whether to take the case to the State Commissioner of Education or directly to the courts.

Fast Action Expected

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, told the people "this is your decision." He told them he believed they can expect fast action from Albany. He also said that their case is legally established, in his opinion, and the continued strike would not affect it. He believes, however, that the people will continue to refuse to send their children to the Brook School.

The Rockland County Civil Liberties Union, whose members range from artists and writers to pillars of the Republican Party, planned to exert pressure on the school board to assume "the task of making democracy work here and now." A few individual white people from the South Mountain Road country have come into the Hillburn community to offer the Negroes financial and moral support.

Negroes Fight Jim-Crow Schools

SEP 18 1943

19 Miles From New York City

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—A showdown is expected to develop this week in the last remnants of New York state's jim-crowed school system, when Superintendent J. Edgar Davidson reopens the Hillburn, N. Y., schools under an ultimatum from the State Board of Education and a threat of court action by the NAACP.

The ultimatum told Davidson that the segregation of Negro and white children in the Hillburn schools is illegal and that it must be stopped forthwith. The NAACP threat was voiced by Atty. Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the organization, who said, "We intend to clear up this situation once and for all."

Indignation of Negro residents of the town, located just 19 miles from New York City, was first reflected last week when they agreed to "strike" against the school setup.

Highway Dividing Line

The strike, which on opening day kept 94 out of a total of 100 children from school, is still in progress although NAACP officials suggested to the incensed parents that they were running the risk of violating state attendance laws. Latest development is that the school board has hastily divided the town into two sections, the children of each section to supply the school located in the area.

Roughly the main highway is the dividing line, the catch being that it likewise effectively constitutes a dividing line between Negro and white residential districts, so that, if it obtained, no white children would attend the Brook school and only two or three Negro children would attend Main school. On Monday, September 13, Negro parents say they are taking all their children to Main school to register.

It is expected that the two or three "eligible" children will be registered, the rest turned away. In this event, parents say they will bring their children back home, refusing to let them attend the dilapidated Brook school, and "pay fines if necessary."

Defies State Law

The case was brought to the attention of the NAACP when a committee from the Hillburn branch of the association called upon Marshall to explain resentment of their school board's practices which rigidly designated the town's two grade schools as "white" and "colored" to the point of compelling Negro children in the vicinity of the "white" school to attend the "colored" school and vice versa in the face of State law declaring such practice illegal.

The committee also reported that protest conferences had been held with Foster Brown, supervisor of the school system serving Hillburn and vicinity, and with Davidson. Brown was noncommittal, but Davidson took an antagonistic attitude, inquiring if the Negroes of Hillburn thought they were as "bad off" as Negroes of Tennessee or Georgia, and stating flatly that as long as he was a member of the board of education the segregated arrangement would obtain.

Angered, the Negroes of Hillburn called several mass meetings deciding as a result to place the case in the hands of NAACP attorneys for legal action if necessary.

"White" School Modern

On visiting Hillburn Wednesday, September 8, Marshall found that not only were the reported facts true, but that the "white" school known as Main school, a modern eight-room building, provided with library, gymnasium, music room and large playground which 54 white children attend, while Brook school, the "colored" school, is a three-room, 45-year-old frame structure to accommodate 100 Negro pupils.

In addition, Brook school until last week, had no hygienic facilities except two "privies" in the weed-grown back yard, and a single parallel bar is the only equipment of a playgrond immediately adjacent to a deep, rock-strewn gully and separated without obstruction by not more than 75 feet from a main highway very near a dangerous blind curve. This highway, because Brook school has no clinic facilities, no gymnasium and no library, children are forced to cross several times daily to reach Main school and Firemen's Hall, where gymnasium classes are held.

Marshall also found that the dental clinic in Main school had certain "colored" days, and that the school buses which take children to the joint high school at Suffern a few miles away are segregated, one for Negroes and one for whites. Immediate community pressure from Negroes has already eliminated the segregated buses.

Child Refused Admittance

Marshall, on Wednesday, escorted five-year-old Allen Morgan Jr., accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Morgan, to Main school, where the attempt was made to have the youngster registered. He was rejected by the principal, Nina Stickle, but his parent was told that she would be advised later after a decision as to whether or not he would be accepted had been reached by the school board. Since he lives on the "white" side of the road, it is expected that when he is brought back to school on Monday he will be registered.

Protest made at once to the State Board of Education of New York by Marshall brought quick action, the state board dispatching the following telegram to President Davidson of the Ramapo Central School Board: "Provision for maintenance of separate schools for colored children repealed by Chapter 134 of Laws of 1938. Necessary for your board to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

Friday Attorney Marshall prepared a petition to the Ramapo Central School Board on behalf of the Negro residents of the Hillburn community protesting the segregation and pointing out the inadequacy of the Brook school as compared to the Main school. This petition is to be followed on Sunday with a mass meeting in Hillburn, at which Marshall will advise parents in detail as to procedure to be followed the next day when children are brought to Main school to register.

Davidson Not Available

Davidson had not been "available" to Attorney Marshall on Wednesday, a fact which Davidson later denied through newspapers with the contention that he was most anxious to meet Marshall or other representatives. Mrs. Davidson, however, was spoken to by Marshall and her attitude reflected a racial conception consistent with the school board's astonishingly "southern" viewpoint.

The Negroes of Hillburn, she said, were being most ungrateful, because the white people had always fed them when they were hungry and given them money when they needed money, and besides she could not understand why any Negro child would even try to register at the "white" school. The whole matter had upset her husband, she said, to such a degree that he had become ill with "fatigue poisoning."

A ridiculous sidelight is the fact that although there are a very few children attending kindergarten in either school, one teacher is maintained to shuttle back and forth between the two schools, spending mornings at one and afternoons at the other.

New York Age New York, N. Y.

NOV 6 1943

AAWP

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS this week called upon Attorney General George Biddle to investigate and outlaw the Association for the Advancement of White People reported to have been formed in Hillburn, N. Y., by James Snead to oppose the efforts of the Negro parents to end the jim crow school system in that community.

The [illegible] Victory Committee, in a letter to Biddle, called the Association a "thinly disguised veil for a Ku Klux Klan movement which seeks to pit race against race and thus destroy the growing unity of the people for the elimination of racial discrimination which is the germ-carrier of domestic fascism and a costly barrier to an all-out war effort."

The letter went on to say "there is no doubt that money is being put up by somebody to finance this organized campaign to stir up racial antagonism. The financial backers of this movement must be ferreted out and exposed. The newspaper accounts of the withdrawal of white children from the Main School of Hillburn, after Commissioner Stoddard closed the jim crow Brook School, point out that this James Snead boasted that he had personally solicited white parents to withdraw their children and promised that tuition would be paid for those unable to pay themselves."

NOV 6 1943

The Association for the Advancement of White People, although its title is harmless, has moved into dangerous territory when it seeks to stir up racial antagonism. Since that is its avowed purpose, it definitely should be the subject of action by the Attorney General lest real trouble follow as result of its activities.

17-1943

NEW YORK

Pastor at Hillburn Spreads Joy — But Only Through Christmas Cards

DEC 26 1943

DEC 26 1943

Holiday Spirit Used to Permeate Community

PM

New York, N. Y.

PM Exclusive

The Rev. Robert S. Jones of Hillburn, N. Y., pastor of a white and a Negro congregation and headmaster of the school which took in most of the white children striking against Hillburn Main when Negro children were admitted, sent out his Christmas cards this year as usual.

Parishioners, some of them Negroes, read the greeting:

"May the joy of the shepherds when they saw the Christ child be yours, as you in spirit follow the Star to Bethlehem this Christmas seanson."

The joy the Rev. Mr. Jones would bestow is strikingly absent from Hillburn.

"We have had a sad fall," said Kate Savery, beloved long-time principal of segregated Brook School, who came with the Negro children to Hillburn Main.

"Our hearts are heavy," said Kate McGregor, aged former superintendent who visited the school during the holidays.

DEC 26 1943

Exaltation Died Down

The exaltation suitable to the Christmas season illuminated Hillburn for one week in October when State Education Commissioner Stoddard ruled Jim Crowism must end and Negro children go along with white children to Hillburn Main. It lasted while the Negro children walked into their places in the school. But it died out when the white children, at their parents' behest, walked away to Jones' school in a new Jim Crow action of their own.

DEC 26 1943

Christmas, they say, used to be a happy time in Hillburn. Negro residents, young and old, went all over town singing carols, before homes of children and shut-ins, Negro and white alike.

This year, an attempt by Negro singers to hold a joint carol service at the soldiers' honor roll (65 Negro boys' names are there) brought out only Negro carollers. This Christmas, instead of singing before village homes, Negro singers, including Miss Savery, expressed their joy and hope for the world before their soldiers at nearby Camp Shanks.

DEC 26 1943

Brook Chapel worshippers held their service Christmas night as usual. It has been the custom for Jones, whose service at the white church is held Christmas Eve, to drop in and speak to his Negro parishioners in warm and friendly fashion. The Negro congregation did not expect Jones at Brook Chapel this Christmas night. Jones has always followed the custom of sending a white elder from his church to serve communion. No white elder has been sent for the two communions since the school trouble, parishioners point out; why should Jones come now?

DEC 26 1943

First Step

"It would have been a fine thing if he came," said Miss Savery. "It might have been the first step toward peace."

The Rev. Edward Robinson, Negro minister at Brook Chapel, has taken no part in the controversy over his people's rights. J. Edgar Davidson, head of the school board, is chief financial pillar of Brook Chapel. Davidson also helps support Jones' church, of which he is a deacon.

Only the Hudson Presbytery, its territory Rockland and Sullivan Co., has authority over Jones.

"I fail to see any discrimination in Rev. Jones' action," said the Rev. Charles Ackerman of Haverstraw, local Presbytery executive. "He has as much right as a parochial school to take in children."

Ackerman said he has heard no criticism of Jones for providing the schooling, at $8.75 a child, for white children who refuse to attend school with Negroes.

Synod's Stand

DEC 26 1943

The Rev. Howard V. Yergin, executive of the Synod of New York of the Presbyterian Church, said to PM, however:

"Any Presbyterian pastor or church who lends aid or support to race discrimination does so in contravention of the expressed statements and convictions of the Church as a whole."

He cited the state body, the Synod of New York, stating last October:

"Opportunity must be given to our American Negroes, or that opportunity will be forced. Nothing destroys a nation more quickly or more surely than this kind of bitterness between large elements within its life; and the Church is best equipped by message and spirit to open doorways of opportunity for minority groups and to make communities where racial friction exists aware of the basic principles of Christian brotherhood."

DEC 26 1943

Recommendation

And he cited the recommendation last May of the national body and highest court of the Presbyterian Church, the General Assembly:

"That the churches confess in penitence the contradiction between the profession and the practice of brotherhood within their own church life, and that they prayerfully and earnestly seek to overcome this fault; that to this end . . . local churches work toward the goal of making available their privileges, activities, ministry, and fellowship equally to all races . . . that we assist our Negro brethren and all other fellow citizens, to attain full voting privileges; and that we labor to relieve and repair every discrimination over nation, race, color, creed and opinion."

Ackerman, who alone can pass judgment on Jones, said no charges have been made against him. It was the General Assembly, highest court, but without local authority in Hillburn that said:

"There are no grades of citizenship in the Kingdom of God."

Father McCann Denies Jimcro School Charge

NOV 13

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

on P. P. Johnson

PV's charge that the Catholic St. Rose of Lima School at West 164 st and St. Nicholas refused to accept a Negro nurse assigned to the school from the Department of Health nursing service was denied this week by the Right Rev. Monsignor William R. McCann, pastor of St. Aloysius and St. Charles Borromeo's Church in Harlem who said he had "investigated the story and found it to be untrue." He also said that he thought PV should present proof of its charge by producing the nurse involved.

Meanwhile the *Catholic News*, official organ of the Archdiocese of New York blasted the story in its current issue with the following editorial:

NOV 13 1943

Sowing Seeds of Discord

Recent interracial disturbances in widely separated sections of the nation have been traced chiefly to baseless rumors which created such an atmosphere of distrust and then of hatred that it required only the spark of an incident to occasion a devastating explosion. Leaders among the white and Colored people have therefore been deepening their efforts to prevent the repetition of such tragedies.

Last week, however, The People's Voice, a weekly Negro newspaper edited by Clayton Powell, a member of City Council, did the cause of his people and the cause of good-will in the community a distinct disservice by publishing a four-column picture of St. Rose of Lima School in Morningside Heights, labeled "Jim Cro School" in letters nearly two inches high. The accompanying story asserted that the school refused to accept a Negro nurse assigned to it by the Department of Health Nursing Service.

The Right Rev. M gnor William R. McCann, pastor of St. Aloysius' and St. Charles Borromeo's Churches, and a leader in the work among the Colored people, investigated the report and found it to be untrue in all its details. The Sister principal of the school, which is attended by both Colored and white children, states that no Colored nurse has ever presented herself at the school from the Health or any other department, and the city's superintendent of nurses says no Colored nurse has ever been assigned there. A

Monsignor McCann refused to do, saying that the newspaper had made a charge that was false, and it was its duty to retract.

Such prejudice-breeding misrepresentation is particularly unfortunate at a time when conditions require an intensifying of

...re the ... did ... be- ...n? ... in ...nd- ...in- To ...wd

efforts to mitigate and eliminate religious and racial prejudice. It is especially reprehensible when it comes from a source to which Negro and white citizens have a right to look for leadership in promoting understanding and good-will.

Cath were woul a Pe tagio Unit Cath Brac had

The Transformation of 'Liberals'

Hillburn Parents Reveal Neighbors' 'Share Jail' Offer

PM

New York, N. Y. OCT 4

A decision may be expected today from the State Education Commission on the Jim Crow policy of segregation in the public schools of Hillburn, N. Y., Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) announced yesterday.

Marshall spoke before 2,000 persons at a rally in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Manhattan, for the support of the Negro parents who have kept their children at home in Hillburn rather than let them attend the antiquated and unsanitary "colored" Brook School in the village.

The Hillburn school board was scored for its refusal to permit Negro children to attend the up-to-date Main School, on the grounds that its policy was "unAmerican and contrary to the concepts of democracy," by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Judge Hubert Delany, of the Domestic Relations Court in New York; Albert Deutsch, PM columnist, and Raymond P. Alexander of Philadelphia, an NAACP counsel.

Thirty of the Negro parents concerned in the segregation were present and several spoke, announcing that mothers and fathers of Negro children now admitted to the Main School through a gerrymandering redistricting have offered to serve "half the jail terms" should the striking parents be sentenced.

The Hillburn school board is in Albany today, summoned there for a hearing before State Education Commissioner Stoddard.

Shopping Survey Exposes Unfair Businesses:

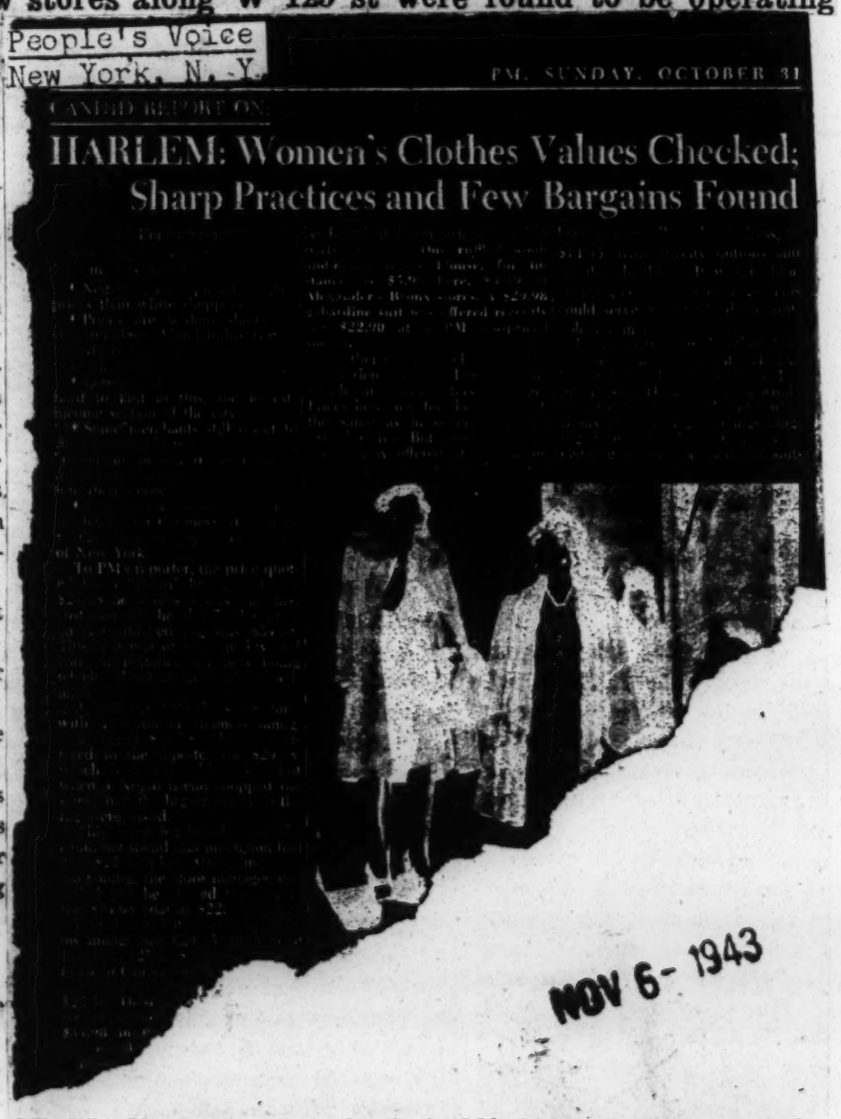
Harlem Prices Found Higher Than in Similar Locations

NOV 6- 1943

A survey of shopping conditions in Harlem, as contrasted with other sections of the city, was published by The Newspaper PM in its Sunday edition. Summary was that prices and quality in Harlem do not match those of other sections, and this against the fact that Harlem is an underprivileged area as regards income. Some few stores along W 125 st were found to be operating along commendable lines, including W. T. Grants in its newly redecorated location, and Blumsteins, the two important department stores on W 125 st, Harlem's main shopping center.

Many pernicious features of stores along this street were cited in the PM survey, which incidentally had been pioneered by Harlem Negro weeklies. The better class of 125 st merchants themselves have opposed shoddier business practices, but the Harlem Chamber of Commerce has done next to nothing to clean up the situation. Among inequalities found by PM were:

- inferior goods offered at prices far above the value;
- a sliding scale of prices for white and colored shoppers;
- a tendency to take advantage of inexperienced shoppers;
- a consistent stock of goods of inferior quality, at prices higher than would be paid for good material in other shopping centers.


People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

PM, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31

CANDID REPORT ON:

HARLEM: Women's Clothes Values Checked; Sharp Practices and Few Bargains Found

NOV 6- 1943

SHOWN IS clipping from Sunday's PM, liberal newspaper which carries no advertising. Clip is taken from story which told of unfair shopping conditions in Harlem.

17-1943 New York

Hillburn Negro Children Try Again To Enter New School, Are Rejected

OCT 1 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

By Eugene Gordon
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Judge John A. McKenna in New City's Children's Court yesterday ordered 22 parents to send their 52 children to an accredited school within a reasonable time, or pay, each, a $10 fine, but when these parents appeared at the accredited main school of Hillburn this morning with their children they were turned back.

OCT 1 1943

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, had made it impossible to register any of the boys and girls and decreed that they must go to the ancient Brook school across the road.

Davidson, who is also a banker, a real estate broken and superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax plant, an affiliate of the American Brake Shoe Co., met Mrs. Delia DeFreese and her son Lee. 12. at the top of the broad entrance steps to the main school and told her not only that she couldn't register the boy but that "you people are a lot of goats" for "allowing outsiders to come here and lead you around."

OCT 1 1943

The taxi which I took at Suffern's railroad station came to a stop on a tiny bridge over a brook. A small group of women stood talking at one side of the bridge. They were mothers of some of the children sent away from the main school this morning. On the other side of the bridge at their backs stood the old shingle-walled Jim Crow Brook school.

OCT 1 1943

The heavily wooded Ramapo hills loomed up behind the school. In front of it ran the uneven dirt road which branched off the main road, Route 17. Route 17 is the line Davidson and his board declared to be the boundary between the two school districts. The Brook school is on

OCT 1 1943

the mothers in the Negro community of Hillburn is well-known by now. Thev took their youngsters on the opening day to the Main School of this little town and asked that they be registered and seated. But the school board said no. Oh, they juggled the zones around a little bit, to be sure and found out they could admit about 32 of the 80 Negro youngsters, but the rest were ordered to go back to the Brooks School and make the best of it. Instead, however, the parents held close together and with the assistance of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People they brought in Mrs. Alice Lee, a school teacher from Nyack, and set up their own temporary school in the Community Church.

And that's the way things stand right now. We took a look at the almost deserted Brooks School and the Brooks Chapel where the temporary school is being conducted and then we dropped in on Mrs. Overton and her family and heard the long, long staory of Hillburn Jim Crow.

OCT 1 0 1943

Mrs. Overton is a Negro by birth and she and her father were both born in this sturdy old house that her grandfather built. Mrs. Overton's mother, Mrs. Barbara de Fries, came from just over the line in New Jersey, and for the past hundred years at least all of the family have been born and raised right in this hilly little area and have worked in the nearby mills and iron foundries.

Hillburn is a tiny town, 1,100 people all told. The other afternoon it was almost soundless, except for the boys who played football in an empty lot, their varicolored sweaters blending with the rich autumn leaves and their breath issuing like white smoke against the fresh cool air. These were the sons of Hillburn, the youngsters of the men whose names are printed on the town's honor roll. Sixty-five of the men listed are Negroes and more have gone since the list was printed. That's the thing that is making this fight against Jim Crow so determined and so serious, that list of men in the service.

OCT 1 0 1943

GOOD STUDENT

Mrs. Overton's own two boys were across with the rest in the field but her 6-year-old daughter Barbara was indoors. Barbara is her mother's pupil in the second grade, now, and once in awhile her tongue slips and she says mama out loud in class, to her own great embarrassment. She's a very good student though, her mother said.

The childrens' father is in the Army and so is their beloved uncle Douglas. Douglas de Fries, 22, is a sergeant and the family was bustling with activity the other day because he was home on leave and it was cause for celebration. The children tried to pull him off in many directions at once and his mother and sister were competing for his attention with unnamed young ladies who were referred to slyly.

The elder woman took her eyes off her son Douglas long enough to tell us that she's learned glad the younger people have got up on their feet and are fighting this school thing through to a finish. As for myself, I'm in it too, she said.

"I don't want my grandchildren to go through that Brooks School like my own children had to," Mrs. de Fries told us. "As for going to jail, as they've threatened, all I can say is that I would consider it an honor to go to jail in such a cause."

Now the state commissioner of education in Albany has set up a two-man commission to survey the situation and make a report on it. But the people of Hillburn's Negro community aren't waiting on any reports or findings or anything else but action. Theirs is the aroused spirit of a fighting democracy and never will it will Jim Crow tell them what to do.

OCT 1 0 1943

Albany Still Silent on Hillburn Jim Crow

SEP 28 1943

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 27.—J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1 Board of Education, which controls all public schools in the western end of Ramapo township, including Hillburn, has not yet executed his threat to arrest Negro parents who are keeping their children from the ramshackle "fire-trap" known as the Brook school.

SEP 28 1943

The parents of 46 children were expecting to be served with warrants late last week. Several parents have promised to be present at a mass meeting next Sunday in New York.

In the meantime they still await further word from Charles A. Brind, Jr., counsel for the state's Department of Education, on their request that Hillburn's Jim-Crow school system be discontinued. Brind about two weeks ago wired Davidson that "Negro" and "white" schools in New York had been outlawed by Chapter 134, Laws of 1938, and that it was "necessary" for the school board of this town "to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation." Since then however, there has been no further word from Albany, despite appeals and protests.

SEP 2 8 1943

JIM CROW LINE

Davidson, reminded of the law by the state Department of Education called a meeting at which his board arbitrarily drew a line between the "Negro" Brook school and the "white" main school. That divisional line was State High-

SEP 28 1943

ght receiv[illegible] a telegram from Commissioner Albany telling [illegible] that this town's at- te the Negro and the white school children gs, or in any [illegible] was learned this morning, got an ion of the law. [illegible] Following receipt of the wire from superintendent Albany the school board went into Division of the [illegible] a hurried huddle to decide the next Co. and presi- steps. It came up with the decision chool board, that State Highway No. 17, which

SEP 28 1943

School Jim Crow Illegal, Says State

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The little branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

separates the "Negro" school and the "white" school is, as a matter of fact, the dividing line between two school districts. In coming to this decision, however, the board failed to achieve the total victory of barring Negro children from the "white" school and white children from "Negro" school.

By making State Highway No. 17 the boundary line of two school districts the board found itself compelled to place Negro children in the erstwhile "white" school and white children in the building formerly designated for Negroes only.

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP, told the **Daily Worker** correspondent yesterday that the fight against "this brazen discrimination" will continue until victory for the people is complete.

The Negro people of Hillburn are united as one man around the issue.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

PUSH COURT FIGHT ON JIM CROW SCHOOL

SEP 25 1943

Violation Of State Law Charged By NAACP

HILLBURN, N. Y.—The 56 striking children who refused to register this term at the ramshackle jim crow school here, were taught last week in the Presbyterian church by Mrs. Osea Van Dunk, Hillburn housewife, and at one time a teacher at the abandoned Brook school.

On September 20 Mrs. Alice Avery, a qualified Negro teacher from Nyack took charge. Miss Avery will be paid by the NAACP while the NAACP prepares to appeal to the State Commissioner of Education charging violation of the state law against racial discrimination in the schools. The strike culminates a 25-year-old fight by Negroes here against the segregated schools.

Mrs. Doris Miller, secretary of the recently organized NAACP Hillburn branch, stated that the 32 Negro children who were admitted to the modern "white" Hillburn main school after the school board had redistricted the township, get along amicably with their 66 white schoolmates.

Win Support

The children report that of the eight rooms in the school that will accommodate from 180 to 240 children only four rooms are used. There are now 96 children attending the school.

Citizens in nearby communities have offered to support the plan of the Negro parents not to permit their children to attend the run down, clapboard Brook school after they were refused admittance to the modern, concrete, Hillburn Main school.

The Rockland County Citizens' Committee called the school board's redistricting a violation of the New York State Bill of Rights and "an unnecessary and unjustified affront to racial understanding and an indulgence of prejudicial customs which are too expensive to maintain."

The telegram was signed by playwright Maxwell Anderson, Kurt Weill, composer, and Henry Barnum Poor, painter.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

From the Editor

Discrimination in Restaurants

Recently, we have received reports from readers that some of the restaurants which we have shopped in our Food Dept. discriminate on a basis of color.

Unfortunately, we don't have the manpower to make an exhaustive checkup on each of the places we shop, but we are setting up a new system to prevent this sort of thing in the future.

Here is how we will work it: When we shop a restaurant, our Food Dept. girls will see the manager or owner and ask him directly whether or not he follows the un-American practice of discriminating against anyone on the basis of race, religion, or color. If there is any reason to suspect the place discriminates, we will refuse to report on their food. If there is no evidence of discrimination we will go ahead and print our comments as usual. Then, if any reader reports to us that there is discrimination in a restaurant that we have shopped, we will send out our investigators to check up and print the results.

—JOHN P. LEWIS

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

VIOLATION CHARGED BY NAACP IN JIM CROW N. Y. SCHOOL

SEP 23 1943

Hillburn, New York—The 56 striking children who refused to register this term at the ramshackled jim crow school here, were taught last week in the Presbyterian church by Mrs. Osea Van Dunk, Hillburn housewife, and at one time a teacher at the abandoned Brook school.

On September 20 Mrs. Alice Avery, a qualified Negro teacher from Nyack took charge. Miss Avery will be paid by the NAACP while the NAACP prepares to appeal to the State Commissioner of Education charging violation of the state law against racial discrimination in the schools. The strike culminates a 25-year-old fight by Negroes here against the segregated schools.

Mrs. Doris Miller, secretary of the recently organized NAACP Hillburn branch stated that the 32 Negro children who were admitted to the modern "white" Hillburn main school after the school board had redistricted the township, get along amicably with their 66 white school mates.

The children report that of the 8 rooms in the school that will accommodate from 180 to 240 children only 4 rooms are used. There are now 96 children attending the school.

Citizens in nearby communities have offered to support the plan of the Negro parents not to permit their children to attend the run down, clapboard, Brook school after they were refused admittance to the modern, concrete, Hillburn main school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow School At Hillburn, N. Y. Exposed

This little town of Hillburn, nestled in the Ramapos, and its five hundred Negro citizens on strike Wednesday against the Jim Crow school system. The 100 grammar school children sat at the outmoded frame Hillburn Brook School did not show up although the teachers were ready and waiting and the school board had put two new toilets in the cloak room to take the place of the out door privies that had served the school with unsavoury odors for the 45 or more years of its existence.

What the Negroes wanted was admission to the solidly constructed, roomy and well-equipped eight-room main school for which they pay taxes, but which is attended only by whites and others directed to the Brook School so all went home in spite of the threats of the irate Davidson.

How It Started

When little five-year-old Allan Morgan, Jr., was refused admittance to the kindergarten of the main school, the local NAACP called a meeting immediately to which mothers brought their children and fathers came home from their work in the foundries to attend. Although they were warned by NAACP officials that they were violating the school's attendance laws, they voted unanimously to keep their children out of school until segregation in Hillburn is ended.

While they were meeting it was rumored that the white pastor of Hillburn was circulating a questionnaire asking white citizens whether or not they favored Negro children in their school.

Jim Crow Buses

In the meantime the State Commissioner of Education sent a telegram to the school board, which had only that day instituted separate buses for Negro and white junior high school children who had to be transported to the junior-senior high in nearby Suffern, ordering them to abolish their jim crow practices at once. The telegram read: "Provision for maintenance of separate schools for colored children repealed by Chapter 134 of Laws of 1938. Necessary for you to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

J. Edgar Davidson, head of the school board and one of the officials of the Ramapo Ajax Division of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, where most of the Negroes of the community are employed, called a hurried meeting of the board Wednesday night. They closed the schools until Monday and decided to re-district the school area using Highway 14 as a dividing line. This would permit the handful of Negro children west of the highway to attend the main school. But the majority would still attend the three room Brook School.

What They Want

"What we want is to close this school altogether," said Miss Kate Savory, principal of the Brook School and a teacher there off and on since 1917.

On Monday, 33 Negro children were admitted to the Main School

Hotel Manager Tried For Refusing Room To Negro Union Man

Age
New York, N. Y.

Martin A. Nichols, night manager of New York's Hotel Knickerbocker was tried September 22nd in Special Sessions Court at 100 Centre street, New York City, for refusing a room to United Auto Workers organizer William Bowman, of Saginaw, Michigan, because he is a Negro.

Decision in the case which had been started in March by the Workers Defense League at the request of the late Alex McGowan, UAW regional director, was set for October 8th. Before that date, briefs on the law must be filed by counsel for Nichols and by Lawrence McKenna, Assistant District Attorney of New York County.

Testifying in behalf of Mr. Bowman were three witnesses to the discrimination: George Cranmore, assistant eastern regional director of the United Auto Wokers, CIO; William Hilger, international representative of the same union; and Irving Salert, New York State director of the CIO War Relief Committee.

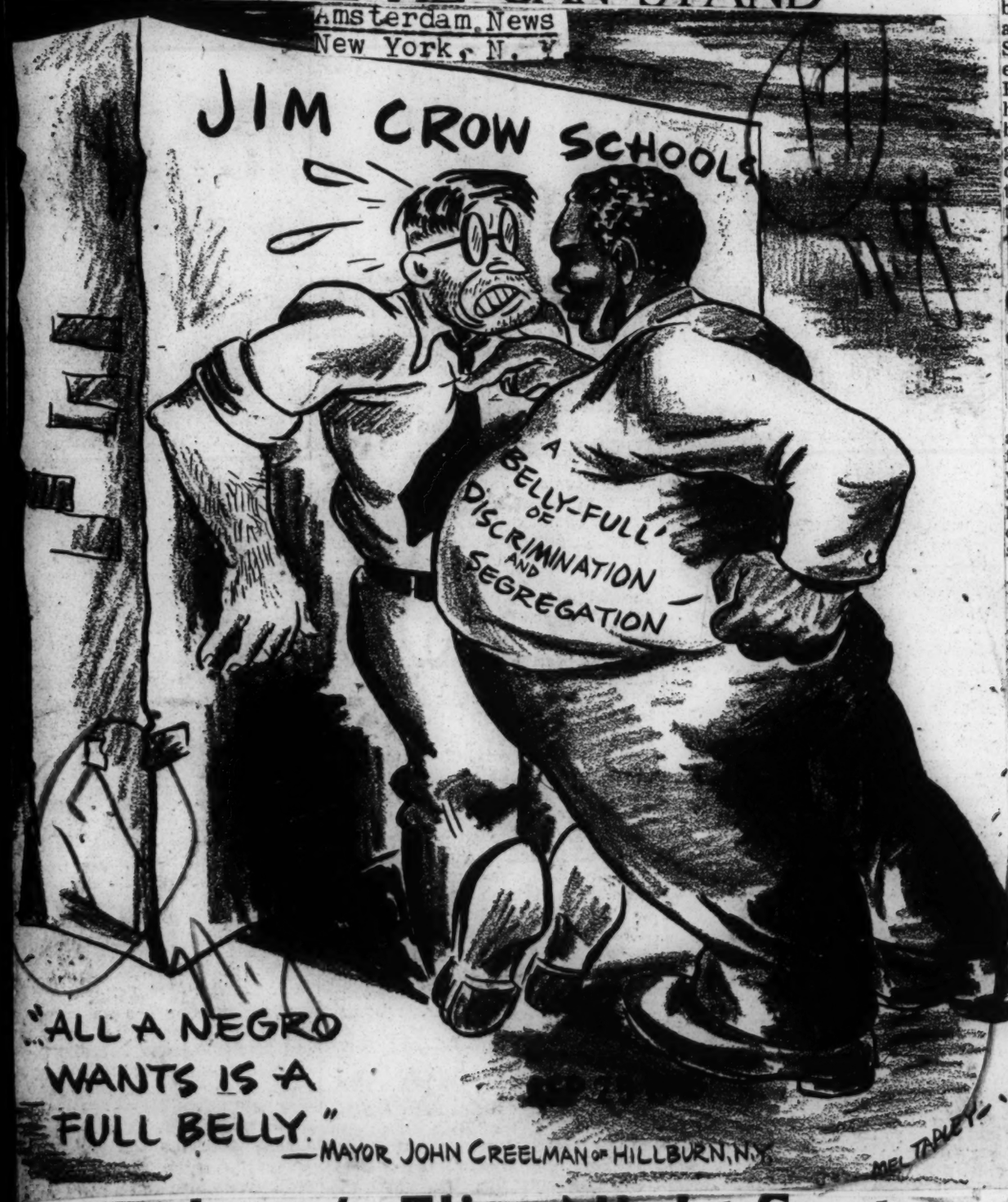
If convicted of violating the New York State civil rights law and the penal code, Mr. Nichols can be sent to jail for 30 to 90 days, pay a fine of $100 to $500, or both. The Hotel and Mr. Nichols can also be sued for $500 damages under the Civil Rights [illegible]. Max Delson, WDL counsel will handle such a suit. Mr. Nichols' defense was that he had not denied a room to Mr. Bowman, but had merely warned him that he faced "possible embarrassment" due to the presence of Southerners in the hotel. after a decision is reached on the criminal action.

17-1943

NEARLY ALL HE CAN STAND

NEW YORK

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.


JIM CROW SCHOOLS
A BELLY-FULL OF DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION
"ALL A NEGRO WANTS IS A FULL BELLY."
—MAYOR JOHN CREELMAN OF HILLBURN, N.Y.
MEL TALLEY

Broadway's Elite Night Spots Dress Up Jim Crow Maneuvers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Corners; Tables Behind the Band; Tough House Dicks; Flimsy Excuses; Stage Always Set

By DON DeLEIGHBOR

NEW YORK—Complaints in the air over the week end as certain practices segregation were in the new Club Zanzibar and prominent colored patrons told how they were herded into the "colored corner" of the popular high priced Broadway rendezvous.

Claims that Cafe Society Uptown does the same as the Zanzibar on the race question have also been made. However, Cafe Society Downtown is still the liberal gay place it always was. The Hurricane has been accused of hiring a Pinkerton detective to big mistake made by prospective guests at these places is that they discourge colored patronage and to seat them all together, when they do get in.

Hillburn School Situation Still Unsettled

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

HILLBURN—The Negro children are still outside the three room frame Brook School which they were ordered to attend by the School after the area had been hostily redistricted when the Negro community went on strike against a segregated school system.

The children are being taught in Brook Mission, the Negro branch of the local Presbyterian church, by Miss Alice Avery, a qualified teacher from Nyack who [illegible] the NAACP.

SEP 25 1943

Ignores Order

Wednesday at a mass meeting attended by people from miles around parents decided unanimously not to send their children to Brook School, although they had received mimeographed notices from the school board that they would be fined if they kept the children home. Mrs. Marian Van Dunk, chairman of the local NAACP, asked "How many are ready to face the fine" A sea of hands rose in the air.

SEP 25 1943

Meeting Held

They also voted to send a telegram to Governor Dewey presenting their case and they collected $25 to cover the cost of sending it.

Assemblyman Daniel Burrows of New York City was the guest speaker and he urged them to continue their fight and to prepare now to use their vote wisely. "You should have some representation in your local government," he told the people.

Whites Back Move

That the Hillburnites were not alone in their struggle was attested by the letters and money that had come in offering support. One handsome brown woman rose to tell of a chance meeting with a former Suffern PTA President (white), who said it was the first time a good many of the Suffern people knew that the old Brook School was still being used. They had been given the impression, she said, that the centralisation school plan would cause the Brook school to be abandoned.

A lawyer from nearby Sloatsburg sent word that if they needed his help to call on him.

SEP 25 1943

Out-of-Town Help

Among the people present from out of town were members of the newly formed Citizens' Committee headed by Mrs. Sheelagh O'Malley. The committee formed spontaneously when the Hillburn outrage became known sent a wire to Governor Dewey in which it characterized the Ramapo District School Board's action as a violation of the New York State Bill of Rights and of American democratic concepts. The telegram also stated that it is a violation of the present policy of consolidation and economy and urged Dewey to give "immediate attention to this scandal" and urged him "personally to determine that our laws are being enforced and that the civil rights [illegible] being protected."

SEP 25 1943

Among the signers were Maxwell Anderson, playwright; Henry Barnumn Poor, painter, and Kurt Weill, composer.

The American Labor Party of Rockland County invited both the Republican and Democratic parties to unite with them in opposing the Ramapo District School Board's jim crow policy. The Republican party announced that they would not take sides in the issue and the Democratic party ignored the invitation.

The Negro vote is a powerful one. Since Negroes form nearly 50 per cent of Hillburn's population and they are girding their loins for the next election. "I used to just go to the machine and pull the lever," one young mother said, "so that I could exercise my right to vote. But never no more. nd as for John Creelman (the major who said freeing the slaves was a mistake that all a Negro wanted was a full belly), he's not going to be mayor next time."

The Hillburn Blot

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and The Newspaper PM should be congratulated for the excellent job of bringing to light the Jim Crow public school set up that exists in Hilburn, N. Y., a small upstate community. The Negro parents who refused to send their children to Hillburn's Jim Crow school this term must also be praised. They and the NAACP took the correct and courageous stand in fighting the bigoted Hillburn school board, which maintained for 25 years segregated schools for white and Negro children. Of course, the colored school, as in all such cases, was as bad as some Jim Crow schools in the Deep South. Amsterdam Star-News

Although Commissioner George D. Stoddard of the State Department of Education ordered J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Hillburn school board, to cease forthwith discriminating against and segregating Negro pupils, it is shocking to know that the commissioner permitted such undemocratic, Jim Crow conditions to exists in public schools in New York State for so long a time. If he didn't know such conditions existed, then he was not performing his duties efficiently. If he did know, he condoned the Jim Crow system by failing to do anything about it.

By ordering Mr. Davison to abolish Hillburn Jim Crow school system is, however, not enough. Commissioner Stoddard should request the president of the school board to resign. For if Mr. Davidson sponsored a segregated school system in Hillburn, he is not fit to head a school board anywhere. New York, N.

One of the most serious responsibilities of black and white Americans interested in seeing that democratic principles and practices prevail in America today is to ferret out any and all instances of racial bias and fight relentlessly to abolish them. Every time racial and religious bigots get away with their dirty deeds in either public or private affairs, they are making it more difficult for a real democracy of the American people to be established.

It is also equally true that every instance of racial prejudice is of international significance. The rotten Hillburn school system shows up U. S. Democracy in a bad light in New Delhi, Tokyo and Berlin. Therefore, it was more than worth the effort of the NAACP and the courageous, race conscious parents of Hillburn to fight its Jim Crow school system. We must all remember, however, that the battle against racial and religious prejudice is not over when only one case is won. Let us all continue to fight Jim Crow wherever it raises it, nasty head.

Hillburn Strike OKd

PM

Pending Settlement

New York, N. Y.

Stoddard to Rule On Jim Crow Issue After Inquiry

By CHARLES R. O'BRYON
Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—Negro children continued their strike against segregation at Hillburn, N. Y., with impunity today, under terms of a temporary victory won at a hearing before State Education Commissioner Stoddard yesterday.

Stoddard refused, pending an investigation by experts of his own Department, to order the children back to Brook school, as demanded by counsel for the Ramapo Central School District at a hearing here. Instead, Stoddard ruled that until his own office had investigated, the 54 children, whose 22 parents have been convicted by local authorities of violating the truancy laws, could continue boycotting Brook school in the village, which they have refused to attend since redistricting—the parents call it gerrymandering—barred them from the Hillburn Main school.

Inquiry Ordered

Stoddard directed Joseph Lipsky, a lawyer, and Don Essex, Director of the School Buildings and Grounds Division, to make a week's investigation of the controversy before he makes a decision. Meanwhile, he said, the protesting children may continue to attend Brook Chapel school, now being operated for them by three teachers provided by the National Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored People.

At the hearing, Thurgood Marshall and Donald Crichton, NAACP counsel for the parents, placed in the record the fact that the school district was not divided until the Negro pupils had applied for admittance to Hillburn Main and been turned away. Marshall said it apparently was done as an afterthought to justify the school board's refusal to accept the children.

Quoting the board's explanation that the new district was created to obviate the necessity of the children crossing a dangerous highway, Marshall said they were required to cross it to go to the library and physical education classes.

Cites Waste of Money

He argued that, while the Main school, constructed long after the 55-year-old Brook school, had eight rooms with accommodations for 250 pupils, it had only 88 in attendance when the Negro children were denied admittance. To operate two schools, he said, is a waste of tax money, aside from the issue of segregation. In support of this argument, he pointed out that the kindergarten pupils in each school are taught by the same teacher.

The 34 Negro children not affected by the re-zoning and who attend the main school, "are getting along fine with the white pupils there, with no friction," Marshall said.

William E. Miele, attorney for the school board, all of whom attended the hearing, challenged Marshall's contention that the new district encompassed only Negro families.

"There are two white families in the district with children soon to be of school age," Miele said. "They will be required to attend Brook school."

He also argued that the presence of 34 Negro children in Hillburn Main—"one-third of those in the Negro community"—was proof that there was no intent to segregate Negroes from whites.

'Two Wrongs'

Pointing out that the parents had been convicted of violating the truancy law, Miele charged that, whatever the merits of the case, "two wrongs don't make a right."

"They have come into court with unclean hands," he said.

If all the children in Hillburn were admitted to the Main school, Miele said, in a few years it would be so crowded the community would be confronted with the necessity of building another one.

As an additional reason for not closing Brook school, he cited a State law which requires a vote of the people to ratify such action.

Meanwhile, NAACP officials took steps to register Brook Chapel school with the Education Dept. While it is not an accredited school, they said there are hundreds of private schools like it operating throughout the state without being under threat of legal action such as that taken last week in Rockland County Court against the 54 pupils' parents, who were fined $10 and costs.

17-1943 NEW YORK

Parents Strike Against Jim-Crow School

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md

BULLETIN

Thirty-three colored children who live on the east side of Route 17 in Hilburn were enrolled in Main School (white) on Monday while fifty-one others from the west side were rejected, and returned home on orders from their parents.

The parents maintain that the Route 17 boundary line for the two school districts was established arbitrarily by the board for the purpose of segregating colored and white pupils.

HILLBURN, N.Y. — Refusal of the local public school to admit a colored child last week resulted in the calling of a "strike" by parents of the 117 colored grade school children here.

Both the colored and white schools that opened on Wednesday were ordered closed until Monday so that the matter might be adjusted.

State Steps In

Charles A. Brind, Jr., counsel for the State Education Department, sent a telegram to J. Edgar Davidson, president of the local school board Friday, informing him that it is necessary "to arrange school facilities for both white and colored children without segregation."

The parents are represented by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, who is preparing a petition to be presented at the school board's next meeting.

Three-Room School Unsanitary

At present, only about fifty-seven children attend the modern, well-heated eight-room "white" school, while twice as many colored children are forced to use a forty-five-year-old, three-room, ill-heated and unsanitary structure.

—The parents say that this condition has existed for twenty-five years and that repeated protests have been ignored. Of the 1400 residents in Hillburn, 600 are colored.

Segregation Charge Denied

The school board president denied the charge of segregation.

He said there had always been two schools because the highway divided two population groups. He added that the twenty-three colored pupils living east of the highway would be taken into Main School (white) only applied for admission.

SEP 18 1943

Discrimination Illegal

The law which permitted separate schools in the State was repealed by the legislature in 1938..

Civil Rights Article 4 of the State Penal Law declares that it is a misdemeanor, punishable by "a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500," to exclude a citizen of the State "by reason of race, color or creed from equal enjoyment of any accommodation, facility or privilege furnished by . . . teachers or officers of common schools and public institutions of learning."

Bojangles, Col. Davis Walk Out Of Zanzibar

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Virginia

NEW YORK CITY—The Club Zanzibar Sunday night was well crowded and the little group of colored patrons seated at tables over in the corner near the band stand looked like a cinder in a battle of milk. Don Redmans excellent orchestra was hitting into some swing melodies while the small dance floor was a mass of struggling bodies draped in dinner jackets, evening gowns and the expensive attire that usually marks the Broadway cafe society crowd on its night out.

A black man with a commanding figure, dressed in the debonnaire affectation of a member of the theatrical rialto, bounded happily up the stairs from the street to the cabaret on the second floor. He waved gaily at this white person, at that white person, shook hands on all sides, autographed books, programs, match box covers, etc., and walked up to the head waiter.

With many bows the waiter greeted him and then led him through a maze of tables and wandering humanity to the table the head waiter had designated for him. The table was in the corner near the band stand. The lithe black man whose appearance belies his age, took a seat, looked at the menu and ordered a drink. . . His eyes went wandering around the room and then swept over the persons in close proximity to him. . His face grew blacker as the significance of the situation dawned upon him.

When the waiter returned with the drink, the black man arose, took a roll of bills from his pocket and peeled off a large one and paid his check and the minimum charge without tasting his drink. He started out. "What the matter, Mr. Robinson?" asked the headwaiter as the man neared the door. "Nothing," answered Mr. Robinson. "But there must be something wrong, otherwise you wouldn't be leaving without seeing the show or being introduced."

"Well, I tell you," said Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, world's greatest tap dancer and at 64 at the zenith of a glorious career in the theatre and entertainment world, "You put me over in a Jim Crow corner where you seat all my people. Don't you know that there's a war going on in which thousands of my people, black, brown and yellow are being killed or wounded. Don't you know that my people are over in Africa, New Guinea, Italy and other places ready to give up their lives that you people, not us, can be free? That's why I'm leaving here and I'll be damned if I won't tell this story to everyone who'll listen to me that right here in the heart of New York City you practice the rankest kind of prejudice and discrimination!"

An hour later, Bill Robinson walked into the Ubangi Club, a stone's throw down Broadway from the Zanzibar with as much pomp and fanfare as attended his entry into the Zanzibar. Now he was treated at the Zanzibar was a widely circulated story at the Ubangi before he arrived and to his case the waiters at the Ubangi and many whites added the experience a few nights before of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commander of the 9th Pursuit Squadron in Africa, who had been seated with his party in the Zanzibar "Coffin Corner." The Colonel's wife and guests objected to the seating arrangement and walked out. . .

'Bruno, the headwaiter at the Zanzibar, told me he hadn't seen Bill Robinson at the Club at all, that if Bill had been there he would have seen him. He admitted that the colonel and his party had been there and walked out, but claimed that they were "walkin'" guests and hadn't made proper reservations. "We seat colored people all over the place," Bruno said. . . But Bill Robinson, Col. Davis and others view it differently.

SHORT SHOTS: Earl (Father) Hines did what many claim is the impossible last week. He formed and rehearsed a 27 piece aggregation numbering 12 girl vocalists and instrumentalists, plus two white musicians, and then put it on the Apollo Theatre stage for a week's engagement. The blending of female talent with male has never been done in this manner before by a colored jazz outfit. Harlem received it with tongue in cheek and then took the tongue out of the cheek to cheer loudly and with pardonable pride.

Hines' has his eye on a radio chain program and a hotel spot. Friday night his new outfit became the first colored band to make a "Treasury Hour coast-to-coast broadcast. The hotel spot, one of the biggest in New York, is coming up. And his is a colored setup from top to bottom.

Probe Hotel Slight Of Dunham Troupe

Defender, Chicago, Ill

NEW YORK—The district attorney's office of this city is investigating reports of the refusal of New York hotels, including the Hotel New Yorker, to accept reservations made by Katherine Dunham, dancer and anthropologist, for herself and her troupe.

In reply to a letter written by Charles A. Collins of the Negro Labor Victory committee calling attention to the alleged discrimination against Miss Dunham, Whitman Knapp, assistant district attorney declared:

"I have asked Sol Hurok, Miss Dunham's representative, to furnish me with all the facts concerning the alleged discrimination, so that I may determine what action is possible under the circumstances.

"This office deeply appreciates your interest in the matter. I hope you will make it a point to call our attention to any instance of any violation of the Civil Rights Law which comes to your notice."

Bar 50 Negro Children from Jim Crow School

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y

HILLBURN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—More than 50 of the 80-odd Negro children who applied for admittance to the "white" school here this morning were told to go back to the jim-crow Brook School across the road or else go home. Following the advice of their parents and of Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the children went home.

Thirty-three Negro pupils were admitted to the "white" or main school, thus indicating a partial victory for the Negro parents and their progressive white friends. A group of Negro and white residents of Hillburn last week formed a committee to fight the school segregation.

J. Edgar Davidson, superintendent of the Ramapo Ajax affiliate of the American Brake Shoe Co. and president of the local school board, has bitterly opposed allowing Negroes to attend the new and modern "white" school. His latest maneuver in the fight was to declare that State Highway No. 17, which separates the "Negro" school from the "white" school, is the boundary line of two school districts.

SCHOOL BOARD

Davidson's highway ruling, a tactic to which he was forced by the pressure of the Negro parents and their white friends, resulted in placing at least 33 Negro children on the "right" side of the road, where the "white" school is located. That was why 33 Negro children were admitted when classes were resumed yesterday morning.

Mr. Marshall, with a number of the parents and other opponents of jim-crowism, will appear this evening before the Hillburn school board and President Davidson to demand an end to the school segregation. If this demand is ignored and the 50 Negro children continue to meet the racial barrier set up by Davidson and his board, Mr. Marshall and the NAACP will appeal to the Commissioner of Education in Albany.

The next step will be the courts, Mr. Marshall said yesterday, recalling that the Hillburn school board had already been warned by the state education body that segregating pupils on the basis of race or nationality was a violation of the law. The Hillburn school officials had taken cognizance of the warning, Mr. Marshall said, by inventing, hastily, the two school districts with State Highway 17 as the dividing line.

17-1943

North Carolina

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

"Spoke Sharply" to White Bus Driver, Sailor Jailed

OCT 2 1943

WILMINGTON, N.C. — James Williams, sailor, on leave from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, was sentenced to a year on the county farm by Recorder H. Winfield Smith, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

OCT 2 1943

Williams's offense consisted of speaking sharply to Betty M. Bullock, white bus driver. Williams said he rang the bell for the bus to stop and the woman carried him past his corner.

Wife Arrested

A white passenger resented the sailor's remarks and a fight followed.

OCT 2 1943

The sailor's wife, Mrs. Laura Williams, forfeited her $300 bond. She was arrested on the same charge.

Report Describes N. C.'s Jim Crow Hospitalization

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

DEC 25 1943

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—(ANP) — Hospitalization for colored people in the state of North Carolina is described in the Duke Endowment Year book, which stated that 172 general hospitals had made available 11,683 beds to members of both races of which the whites shared 9,138 while the colored occupied 2,545 or 1.4 per thousand Negroes, at a total cost of $35,203,019.

These figures, based on 1940 federal census, do not include federal and state operated hospitals, the report read.

NEGROES, ALMOST HALF

During the period 173,804 patients of both races made 390,081 visits to these hospitals for medical treatment, ranging from medicine, surgery, gynocology, eye, ear, nose and throat, urology, orthopedics and obstetrics, statistics revealed. Colored patients numbered, the report said, [illegible] of the total.

DEC 25 1943

With 10 "Negro-only" hospitals, the state of North Carolina boasts twice as many similarly classified hospitals as South Carolina. Of the 10 one is under the auspices of the county, five controlled by communities and four by religious organizations. One hundred thirty-one thousand patients were accommodated by the full bed capacity of these 10 Negro hospitals, which numbered 501 beds. South Carolina's five Negro hospitals are all community sponsored and during 1943 gave comfort to 28,526 patients in 145 beds. the report revealed.

17-1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Students Abolish Theatre Jim-Crow

JAN 9 - 1943

By WILLIAM E. J. WEST
(Staff Correspondent)

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., Jan. 7—Negro and white students, the former from historic old Wilberforce and the latter from traditionally liberal Antioch college here, combined efforts recently and put democracy into action by removing old man Jim Crow from a local theater.

And the manner in which they did it was a credit to any professor's theory on social planning and inter-racial co-operation.

THE COC CLUB WAS FORMED

JAN 9 - 1943

The students at Antioch originated the COC Club about five months ago. The name means Committee on Correspondence. A branch was formed at Wilberforce. The objective of the organization is simple and direct. To introduce democracy at home by eliminating injustices to minority groups.

The local theater, a recreation outlet for hundreds of students from both institutions, has observed a Jim Crow seating policy as long as old timers in these parts can remember. Nobody seemed to worry about it. But it irked the progressive youth and certainly was not an example of democracy. They planned to conspire against

The victory was won in one evening. But the unique strategy was carefully planned even to the detail of issuing mimeographed instructions to all participants; and these instructions were carried out to the letter.

On a selected evening, the Wilberforceans, including several faculty members entered the Little Theater. But contrary to usual procedure some seated themselves in the Jim Crow section while others went down front.

JAN 9 - 1943

Mr. Dennison, the manager, irritated at this deviation from custom, hurried down to tell the sepia patrons that there was evidently some mistake. The "colored section" was in the rear, he said.

The conspiracy included an agreement that nothing whatsoever was to be said to Mr. Dennison by the students. The idea was to keep moving. Unknown to the manager, however, was the fact that Antioch students were dispersed all over the house.

And so the Wilberforceans began to move. Not to the Jim Crow section but all over the place, sitting next to white fellow conspirators whenever possible.

Mr. Dennison's next hour was truly "60 minutes worth of distance run." He was busily engaged running about the house, asking Negroes to move . . . which they did . . . but not to the Jim Crow area . . . and constantly getting in the way of neutral patrons who did not seem to care that an old, time honored tradition was dying a slow death and only one man trying to keep it alive.

Jim Crow Ad Hit By Plant Head

May 3, 1943
"Daily Worker"
3/9/43

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Mr. H H. Johnson, newly appointed Cleveland manager of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, today repudiated [illegible] advertisement for women workers in a daily Cleveland paper under the company's name which stated "White women only."

The executive announced that the ad had been placed by a company employee without the knowledge or consent of his superiors.

Mr. Johnson maintained that the company had never practiced discrimination and pointed to his own efforts to integrate Negro workers into the local agency.

SHERIFF CLOSES THEATER IN XENIA, OHIO, WHICH REFUSES TO ADMIT COLORED PEOPLE

XENIA, Ohio, Feb. 11—For his order to a local sheriff that "upon refusal of admission of any colored citizen" by the theater management, "you arrest the party guilty of such discrimination and close said theater until compliance with the law is had," County Prosecutor Marcus Shoup received this week a congratulatory telegram from the NAACP.

The order followed disturbance at the theater Saturday night which resulted in street fighting. Six persons, including five whites and one Negro, were arrested. James T. Hibbert, manager of the Xenia Theater, was placed under technical arrest and the theater was closed.

OHIO

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

How Segregation in Xenia Receives A Knock-Out Blow!

FEB 18 1943

By V. V. OAK

Wilberforce, O.—Once more the members of the Committee on Correspondence (CCC), a dynamic organization founded by Antioch College students in Yellow Springs, Ohio, attempted to break the colored line in Xenia, Ohio, the nearest city to the village of Wilberforce. On January 22, a group of Antioch students (white) purchased admission tickets to this theater and gave them to the students of Wilberforce who could not buy tickets themselves as the management has been refusing to sell tickets to Negroes. Over sixty white and colored students sought admission to the theater with these tickets, and the management, after an hour's delay, permitted them to enter as they were blocking other patrons from entering the theater. Thus, for the first time in ten years, Negroes were allowed to enter the "sacred" precincts of the all-white theater.

Next day, the management refused to sell tickets to anyone when it noticed Negro patrons, but as they refused to leave the ticket booth, the whites could not get any tickets either. Irritated by this, one Gus Dalton, white, attacked Marceo Wells, Negro, without realizing that Wells was a football player. Dalton got two bad fist cuts on his face, while Wells remained unharmed. The police arrested both, and Judge Aultman, in releasing Wells, and fining Dalton, white, $25 and costs, told him that Wells had a perfect right to demand a ticket to the theater and that the laws of Ohio gave every citizen a right to attend any public place.

FEB 18 1943

A week later, on January 30, members of the CCC at Wilberforce sought admission in vain to the Xenia Theater even though white patrons were allowed to enter the theater and purchase tickets inside as the ticket booth was blocked by Negroes. On the following day, Misses Jean Smith and Agnes Underwood, two leading members of the CCC, went to the theater at 1:00 p. m. with several other Negroes and formed a long line in front of the ticket booth. The management thereupon guided white patrons to the theater through the front door and collected money inside. Noticing this, Negro patrons formed another line in front of this door. Finally, when Negro patrons discovered that whites were going into the theater by the back door in the alley, a new line was formed there by them. There was an understanding among all Negro patrons that under no circumstances were they to permit themselves to become angry, provoked or abusive.

FEB 18 1943

At four in the afternoon of the same day, a big over-size white soldier came to the ticket booth, shoved aside the Negro standing there, and demanded a ticket. Failing to receive one, he began accusing Negroes of preventing him and his friends from entering the theater by their not leaving the place when they were told that no tickets would be sold to Negroes. He picked a well-built, lanky, Negro youth and challenged him to a fight. The Negro youth, Richard Letts, begged him not to bother him, informing him at the same time that he was a well-trained boxer, but as the soldier insisted upon fighting he accepted the challenge which ended in the soldier getting the worst end in every respect. This situation excited the crowd so much that three other individual racial fights started immediately thereafter, but the police quieted the crowd while peaceful "picketing" went on until 9:00 p. m. As a result of this the theater lost all business for the day. A large number of civilian guards, Negro and white military police from Wright and Patterson Fields, state highway policemen, auxiliary police and civilians were called in to assist the Xenia police in restoring order.

Next day, under the supervision of the military police, Negroes were admitted to the theater for a short while, but later the theater was closed. On Monday, Sheriff Walton Spahr, on orders of the city prosecuting attorney, closed the Xenia Theater until the management stopped discrimination and complied with the laws of the State of Ohio. The management preferred to close the theater until it could find some legal loop-holes. Five day later, on Friday, February 5, the sheriff allowed the theater to open on the management conceding to comply with the laws which definitely do not permit discrimination in public places.

FEB 18

Democracy Arrives In Capital, Of Ohio

"Pittsburg Courier"
FEB 13 1943

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 11—A fifty-year-old precedent was broken here last week with theatres in both the downtown and suburban areas dropping the ban against patrons because of color. Now all citizens are admitted to theatres without discrimination.

The new move opens the way for those who ventured away from the colored East Side houses for an influx of some 60,000 new downtown to be refused admispatrons and eliminates many of sion patrons, about the the headaches suffered by manag- No unusual fuss has been made ers because of it. During the local papers about half of a century existence of the color line dropping and no overt hard against Negroes, lawsuits, acts have been reported because of prices and various tricks of the new presence of colored s reported to. Many of the patrons. es at that time settled suits Local residents believe that the out of court in large figures with great showing the race is making in the present global war had

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Colored and White Students Beat Jim Crow at Theater

FEB 13 1943

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Once more the members of the Committee on Correspondence (COC), a dynamic organization founded by Antioch College students in Yellow Springs, Ohio, attempted to break the color line in Xenia, Ohio, the nearest city to the village of Wilberforce.

On January 22, a group of Antioch students (white) purchased admission tickets to a theatre and gave them to the students of Wilberforce who could not buy tickets themselves as the management has been refusing to sell tickets to Negroes.

FEB 13 1943

Over sixty white and colored students sought admission to the theatre with these tickes, and the management, after an hour's delay, permitted them to enter as they were blocking other patrons from entering the theatre. Thus, for the first time in ten years, Negroes were allowed to enter the "sacred" precincts of the all-white theatre.

FEB 13 1943

Next day, the management refused to sell tickets to anyone when it noticed Negro patrons, but as they refused to leave the ticket booth, the whites could not get any tickets either. Irritated by this, one Gus Dalton, white, attacked Maceo Wells, Negro, without realizing that Wells was a football player. Dalton got two bad fist cuts on his face, while Wells remained unharmed. The police arrested both, and Judge Aultman, in releasing Wells, and fining Dalton, white, $25 and costs, told him that Wells had a perfect right to demand a ticket to the theatre and that the laws of Ohio gave every citizens a right to attend any public place.

FEB 13 1943

A week later, on January 30, members of the COC at Wilberforce sought admission in vain to the Xenia Theatre even though white patrons were allowed to enter the theatre and purchase tickets inside as the ticket booth was blocked by Negroes. On the following day, Misses Jean Smith and Agnes Underwood, two leading members of the COC, went to the theatre at 1 p.m. with several other Negroes and formed a long line in front of the ticket booth.

FEB 13 1943

The management thereupon guided white patrons to the theatre through the front door and collected money inside. Noticing this, Negro patrons formed another line in front of this door. Finally, when Negro patrons discovered that whites were going into the theatre by the back door in the alley, a new line was formed there by them. There was an understanding among all Negro partons that under no circumstances were they to permit themselves to become angry, provoked, or abusive.

At four in the afternoon of the same day, a big over-size white soldier came to the ticket booth, shoved aside the Negro standing there, and demanded a ticket. Failing to receive one, he began accusing Negroes of preventing him and his friends from entering the theatre by their not leaving the place when they were told that no tickets would be sold to Negroes.

FEB 13 1943

He picked a well-built, lanky, Negro youth and challenged him to a fight. The Negro youth, Richard Letts, begged him not to bother him, informing him at the same time that he was a well-trained boxer, but as the soldier insisted upon fighting he accepted the challenge which ended in the soldier getting the worst end in every respect.

This situation excited the crowd so much that three other individual racial fights started immediately thereafter, but the police quieted the crowd while peaceful "picketing" went on until 9 p.m. As a result of this the theatre lost all business for the day. A large number of civilian guards, Negro and white military police from Wright and Patterson Fields, state highway policemen, auxiliary police, and civilians were called in to assist the Xenia police in restoring order.

Next day, under the supervision of the military police, Negroes were admitted to the theatre for a short while, but later the theatre was closed. On Monday, Sheriff Walton Spahr, on orders of the city prosecuting attorney, closed the Xenia Theatre until the management stopped discrimination and complied with the laws of the State of Ohio. The management preferred to close the theatre until it could find some legal loop-hole. Five days later, on Friday, February 5, the sheriff allowed the theatre to open on the management conceding to comply with the laws which definitely do not permit discrimination in public places.

FEB 13 1943

The next COC plan is to break down discrimination in the two other theatres in Xenia which, unlike the Xenia Theatre, have been admitting Negroes but which were requiring them to occupy a certain section in the theatre.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 Lose Jim Crow Suit In Dayton

APR 3 1943

DAYTON, Ohio. — (ANP) — G. William Dunn III lost his case against the McCrary 5 and 10 cent store last week when the defense attorney said the waitress automatically resigned her job when she retired to another part of the house and refused to wait on him and his friends.

APR 3 1943

Dunn, along with two companions, C. J. McLin Jr., and Eldon Kitchings, left the store's lunch counter after they had waited 30 minutes for service. Each of the men entered suit against the store for $5,000. The trial lasted three days and was decided upon by an all-white woman jury.

When the men contacted the manager, he claimed that "in my 18 years as manager of this particular store it is the first time to my knowledge that colored men or women have demanded they be served as other citizens."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Job Aide Leads Staff Out of Jim-Crow Restaurant

APR 13 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 12. — The Cleveland Call & Post, Ohio's largest Negro paper, revealed in a special article last week, that W. D. Westenbarger, manager of the Akron area office of the U. S. Employment Service, led his entire staff in walking out of a Barberton restaurant whose manager refused to serve two young Negro women members of their party.

The USES staff had planned a dinner in honor of a fellow worker entering the WAVES, at Belle Grade Gardens, 372 E. State St., Barberton, managed by Mike Topalsky, an uncle of one of the staff workers.

APR 13 1943

Topalsky, however, refused to serve the two young Negro women, Louise Alford (clerk-typist) and Evelyn Killings (interviewer). Whereupon Mr. Westenbarger declared to the entire group: "We have run into some difficulty here. They refuse to serve our two colored girls and as far as I am concerned, I'm leaving."

APR 13 1943

The entire group of 45 agreed with their chief and walked out, including the owner's niece, to hold their dinner party at the Lakemore Tavern.

APR 13 1943

Misses Alford and Killings have each filed suit for $500 damages against Topalsky.

JUN 4 1943

Jury O. K.'s Jim Crow

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

AKRON, Ohio— The grand jury of this city let go a second slap in the face of democracy in recent months when last week it completely ignored charges that a Urbana theatre manager had refused admission to patrons because of their color.

Beneficiary of the jury's action was Douglas Campbell, manager of the Gloria Theater, arrested in February after Albin H. Bowman, Negro newspaper executive, had filed an affidavit accusing Campbell of prejudice.

The theatre manager was held in $500 bond after Bowman said that he and his wife, seeking seats at the theatre, had been pushed away and told no seats were available.

Recently the same jury refused to take cognizance of a similar case against Grant Wise and Elmer Fritz, owners of the Lyric Theatre.

JUN 4 1943

17-1943

Ohio

Cleveland CIO Fights Bowling Alley Jim Crow

OCT 5 1943

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y. (Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—The Cleveland CIO has uncovered Jim Crow in the bowling alleys of this city and forwarded the facts to Mayor Lausche, who is chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Democratic Practices.

OCT 5 1943

The Cleveland Industrial Union Council found that bowling alley facilities which had been reserved for its bowling leagues were denied to teams that included Negro members.

William M. Davy, Executive Secretary of the CIUC, in his letter to the Mayor, said: "In organizing our bowling leagues, we encountered a deep-rooted cancer, so virulent that, unless checked, it will undermine the whole structure on which democracy is based.

"We discovered that in Cleveland—not Birmingham or Beaumont or Atlanta—Negro citizens may not play with white citizens in any bowling alley."

OCT 5 1943

Davey continued, "Upon discovering this condition, we protested to the American Bowling Congress. We have received from that organization a reply which might well have been written by a Southern bourbon who is still fighting the Civil War."

The reply from the American Bowling Congress was received from John Ackerman, a Vice-President who lives in Cleveland. Ackerman bluntly stated that there was a Colored Men's Bowling Association in Cleveland and had the audacity to declare further: "It would be a very simple matter to line up the white men of your council in one league and the colored men in another league and permit them to find their own bowling lanes to roll their leagues."

The CIUC letter to Mayor Lausche concludes: "CIO members definitely assert that the man who makes a machine gun, the man who fires a machine gun, the man who makes or fires a rifle, and the man who makes a 200 average should be treated as equal, regardless of race, color or creed."

OCT 5 1943

Vanguard League To Push Fight For Integration

Daily World

AUG 30 1943

Atlanta, Georgia

Columbus, O.— (ANP)— Irate parents and militant officials of the Vanguard league who have waged a two year fight against the Columbus board of education for the elimination of segregated Negro schools and complete integration of Negro teachers into the system, were given a temporary set back last week when the board announced plans to assign 13 teachers to the Felton school.

AUG 22 1943

The new plan to place the additional teachers in an established Negro school was announced tendede by representatives of the at a regular board meeting by representatives of the league to force a showdown on their demands. A spokesman for the league said this "concession" was not regarded as satisfactory because under the arrangement "segregation has increased by 20 per cent." When the arrangement was first proposed to the league by a school board agent this spokesman replied that the league was not interested primarily in numbers and "would rather have 10 teachers in a mixed system than to have 100 in a segregated system."

Immediately after announcement of the program Vanguard officials for a public meeting league officials petitioned board where the matter of racially mixed faculties would be aired. A special appeal was issued to Negro teachers to be present as an indication of interest since none appeared at the last meeting. League officials said they felt either that the teachers themselves were not concerned over the integration fight or had been intimidated by board members.

Demands of the league are: (1) That the Columbus school system place Negro teachers where they are needed, rather than restrict them to "Negro schools. (2) That the matter of race cease to be a consideration in appointing teachers to the system (3) That the board abolish and refrain from opening other segregated Negro children or give singular advantages to white children, and that these measures be adopted immediately and permanently.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Jim-Crow Spread in Columbus Schools

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP) —Irate parents and militant officials of the Vanguard league who have waged a two-year fight against the Columbus board of education for the elimination of segregated Negro schools and complete integration of Negro teachers into the system, were given a temporary set back last week when the board announced plans to assign 13 teachers to the Felton school.

The new plan to place the additional teachers in an established "Negro" school was announced at a regular board meeting attended by representatives of the league to force a showdown on their demands.

A spokesman for the league said this "concession" was not regarded as satisfactory because under the arrangement "segregation has increased by 20 per cent."

When the arrangement was first proposed to the league by a school board agent this spokesman replied that the league was not interested primarily in numbers and "would rather have 10 teachers in a mixed system than to have 100 in a segregated system."

Immediately after announcement of the program Vanguard league officials petitioned board officials for a public meeting where the matter of racially mixed faculties would be aired. A special appeal was issued to Negro teachers to be present as an indication of interest since none appeared at the last meeting.

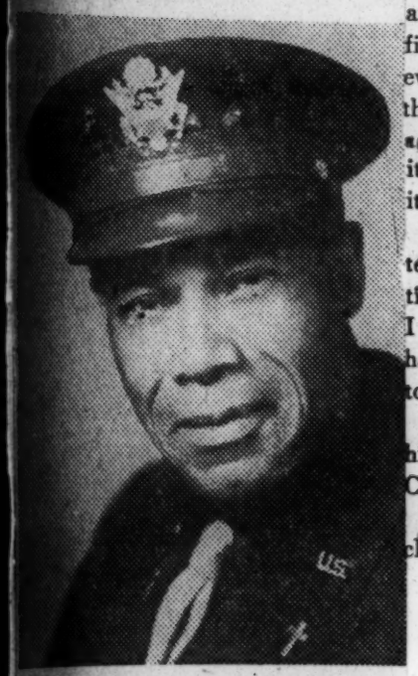
League officials said they felt either that the teachers themselves were not concerned over the integration fight or had been intimidated by board members.

Demands of the league are: (1) That the Columbus school system place Negro teachers where they are needed, rather than restrict them to "Negro" schools. (2) That the matter of race cease to be a consideration in appointing teachers to the system. (3) That the board abolish and refrain from opening other segregated schools, scrap plans for redistricting areas that would segregate Negro children or give singular advantages to white children, and that these measures be adopted immediately and permanently.

17-1943
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Oklahoma

CHAPLAIN REFUSED TO BE SEGREGATED



CHAPLAIN R. H. GROSS

FORT SILL OFFICER WOULD NOT EAT IN CORNER OF MESS HALL AND SCORED SEPARATE TREATMENT

FEB 25 1943

FORT SILL, Okla.—"Thunder and lightning" was the way the soldiers here described the weather in the Officers' Mess last Friday night when six-foot Man of God, Chaplain R. H. Gross, [illegible] known in words which cannot be classified as reverent that he did not come into the Army to submit to [illegible] ignorant discrimination."

Responsible for the explosion from the army minister was the recent arrival of two race staff officers here. The mess sergeant immediately ordered the head waiter in the officers' mess to measure off a corner in the rear of the dining room where a table could be set up for the newcomers and Chaplain Gross.

All went well until the husky "praise the Lord" advocator showed up in the company of the new officers, whom he had directed to the location of the mess hall. The dining room was crowded with fellow white officers, including the colonel of the outfit.

IGNORED ORDER FEB 25 1943

Informed of the mess sergeant's command the chaplain was indignant and demanded by what authority he was placed in a corner.

Said Gross to everyone in hearing distance:

"I refuse to be pushed into a corner anywhere and at any time, I am an officer and I intend to be treated like every other officer. This is one of the things I came in the Army to fight against. I am unalterably opposed to it under any circumstances and I want it understood from now on."

Completely losing his peace loving tendencies, the preaching soldier continued: "So long as I am a gentleman I am going to eat in this main dining hall from now on or somebody is going to be measured."

At this point the Chaplain also told his Negro colleagues to ignore the Jim Crow order. FEB 25 1943

"Bring my dinner here waiter!" concluded the clergyman.

17-1943
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Stars' Fight Wins in Jim Crow Case

APR 6 1943

APR 6 1943

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The determination of two "Porgy and Bess" stars to fight for their rights, has won a victory over Jim Crow.

Etta and Annetta Moten were refused reservations two weeks ago at the Hotel Adelphia, whose president is Robert White, Republican comptroller of the city, and possible mayoralty candidate of the Pew machine in the Fall elections.

So the two stars called on their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, who found out that despite White's denials, rooms were available.

Mr. Alexander then went back at White pointing out that the country was engaged in a fight for freedom and equality, and stating that court action would be taken.

White then found out that "some mistake" had been made. When the Gershwin show opened this week, both young women had their rooms in the 13th Street Hotel.

Miss Etta Moten is the wife of Claude Barnett, head of the Associated Negro Press.

War Causes Whites To Know What Colored People Suffer All The Time

Tribune

HOT Sunday! P. T. C. prevent those who desired to use their buses for the purpose of going bathing at nearby swimming pools.

Philadelphia, Pa.

JUN 7 1943

Great crowds jammed all transportation facilities. Complaints were numerous because of the ban. However, many of those who desired to cool themselves in the refreshing waters of nearby pools could reach them by walking a few blocks.

Those who were either prevented from bathing or inconvenienced by the ban due to the gasoline shortage know that when the war is over they again will have the unrestricted use of the pools.

Perhaps this present restriction will cause many people to understand how a multitude of their fellow citizens feel when they are barred from the use of public places of recreation.

War or no war, gasoline or no gasoline colored citizens are not permitted to cool themselves in the nearby swimming pools established for public use.

Pennsylvania

Bullitt Clique Seeks to Oust Elected Negro

Daily Worker
New York N. Y.

DEC 7 1943

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—A court action to upset the recent re-election of the Democratic ticket of one of the city's leading Negro magistrate, Joseph Rainey, in favor of a defeated white Democrat, Thomas O'Hara, has behind it the same ultra reactionary Farley-Bullitt wing of the local Democratic machine that engineered the recent Bullitt campaign and comes at a time when pro-fascists are intensifying their anti-Negro and anti-Jewish [illegible]

DEC 7 1943

This charge was made today at a meeting of Young America by Arthur Fausett, Negro leader. He disclosed for the first time that the anti-Negro suit had been filed. The case comes up Wednesday. Young America will be one of the organizations, Fausett said to fight this reactionary attack as a blow at national unity for the war effort and a free election. Rainey's victory, he added, will be maintained.

Fausett said that the attempt to incite racial hatred would be fought not only in the courts, but in a mass campaign throughout the city for greater unity.

DEC 7 1943

Rainey took the other four Democratic candidates for magistrate with three out of the four Democratic candidates to be elected. He ran some 3,000 votes ahead of O'Hara.

Fight on Jim Crow Needed Now in Phila.

The Worker
New York, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA.—"Many Negro people are becoming awake. They are at the boiling point. The problem is to channelize it." Claude Clark is a young Negro painter. He is one of a number of white and Negro spokesmen who talked to **The Worker** this week about the 300,000 Negroes in the country's third largest city.

"They say Victory over the Axis comes first, but isn't the racial problem part of it? I don't think there were ever so many live people. But you find them in mid-air. They have no direction. This is a ripening situation when something must be done."

Philadelphia leaders are trying to do something. A half-dozen committees are meeting. The Mayor has promised to appoint a Committee to work out an immediate program.

The State Temporary Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, which operates under appropriation from the State Legislature, has recently issued a 400-page report, with a list of recommendations, and the Governor has indicated that he will grant the Commission additional funds.

CIO AND AFL

The CIO and AFL got together recently, and published a series of advertisements on racial unity.

A regional office of the FEPC is scheduled to be opened soon.

Leaders of all groups and shades of opinion agree that a serious situation exists in Philadelphia with several particular tension spots.

One of them is the refusal of the local transportation monopoly to upgrade Negroes, or employ them as motormen, conductors, and ticket takers.

While white and Negro leaders are meeting in top committees, it is generally agreed that not only is action too slow, but that the mass of the people in the streets and neighborhoods and shops are not being reached with a definite program, or a message of unity.

Said E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the **Philadelphia Tribune** attorney, and one of the leading figures in the efforts to get a program of unity into action:

"Race riots don't settle anything. There is a lot being done at the top, but unless we get down to the people, our plans can't do much good."

Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of the Douglas Singerly High School, summed up the Philadelphia situation this way:

"On the surface, the situation appears as bad as it ever has been. I was struck by this fact especially after returning to the city after an absence of nearly a year. You could feel the apprehension and resentment of Negroes in all walks of life. Actually—there have been many strides, particularly in industrial fields, where the FEPC, and the War Manpower Commission have been effective to a degree."

INFERIOR JOBS

"In some cases Negroes are being upgraded in industrial plants where they were not a factor until the war. On the other hand, the general reaction of employers throughout the city to Negroes is still characterized by giving them inferior jobs, with limited opportunities, 'last hired, first fired.'

"That general reaction impresses Negroes more than any particular situation that might be cited. Thus, when the Budd Manufacturing Company advertises for workers in a score of categories, and then adds, 'Negro Porters Wanted,' or when in the case of the Philadelphia Transportation Company, there is a patriotic appeal to women to take the place of conductors and motormen who have gone to service, but the company refuses to allow Negroes to qualify for the same jobs, and other such instances which could be cited without end, Negroes frequently ask—'what are we fighting for?'"

Arthur Fauset is the chairman of a broad committee, including practically all sections of the population, which has just issued a call for an all-day conference on the Negro and the war to be held Sept. 11, whose main purpose is "to break down the barriers which hold back the Negro from making his maximum contribution to the war."

Can't Use Pool Is Denied Toward Graduation

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Germantown Y, Senior Told

PHILADELPHIA

Refusal to admit Miss MaCherie A. Tresville to the Germantown High School Swimming Club may lead to a legal fight to break up discriminatory practices among public school pupils.

Graduation Credits Denied

The girl's father, Walter M. Tresville, of 5[illegible] Musgrave Street, this week declared that if there

Application Returned

Refusal to admit Miss MaCherie A. Tresville to the Germantown High School Swimming Club may lead to a legal fight to break up discriminatory practices among public school pupils.

The application of Miss Tresmont YWCA in South Philadelphia, 18-year-old senior at the Southwest-Belmont NAACP without credits toward graduation, was returned as the Germantown YWCA would swimming at the Germantown YWCA under a teacher of the club. Tresville took up the matter with the school. She was advised that she could not become a member of the school because of unity was advised, her father said that she could do her action on the matter in the courts."

The girl's father, Walter M. Tresville, of 5[illegible] Musgrave Street, with her $2.25 admittance fee. She was advised that she could not permit colored girls to swim there.

Refusal Means Girl

with Miss M. Reigel, executive secretary of the YWCA at 5820 Germantown Avenue. He was told that colored girls are barred from the pool, but that the question would come up before the membership in a few weeks.

Calls on Principal

He and his wife, Mrs. Virginia N. Tresville, then went to Germantown High School and discussed the situation with Charles Nichols, who was appointed principal in September.

Nichols said he did not know of the problem but "would work on it."

Tresville told the principal that he would not be satisfied until nis daughter was accepted into the swimming club and the school transferred its activities from the YWCA pool to one that would accept the entire group.

Bowling Problem Similar

A similar situation has existed here in connection with the use of outside facilities for school bowling.

A few years ago Tresville's nephew, Robert B. Tresville, was barred from the Germantown High tennis team because it practiced on Allens Lane Court, which was not open to colored citizens.

The uncle's protest led to lifting of the ban and young Tresville, who later finished West Point and is now a lieutenant in the air corps, became a star of the tennis team which won the city high school championship.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKS DOWN ON NEWSPAPER BAN

WALTERBORO, S. C., Sept. 16 (ANP)—Disturbed by stories appearing in the weekly press that he had stopped the sale of Negro newspapers in this community, Mayor H. H. Sweat, ex-officio, called John H. McCray, editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, to say that he had "been misunderstood," and expressed desire that the matters be worked out through a special interview.

Mayor Sweat, obviously disturbed by the story, said he was concerned lest there be friction, adding, "I have nothing against these papers and have no authority to interfere with them. My talk to these men was in the interest of co-operation, rather than one of criticism."

SEP 18 1943

SEP 10 1943

Southern Discrimination

Amsterdam Star-News

Worries White Soldier

New York, N. Y.

CHARLESTON, S. C. (ANP)—Pvt. Thomas F. Conlon, white, of the U. S. Army, stationed at the Citadel, nationally known military academy here, is much alarmed over what he has observed since coming south in the attitude of southern whites to colored people. Confessing that he was irked over remarks of a white storekeeper to a Negro customer a few days ago, the soldier wrote the News and Courier, white daily, to say had the Negro been him he would have socked the storekeeper on the jaw.

Pvt. Conlon, among other things, raised these important issues in his letter:

"I want some southerners who believe in discrimination to answer a few questions. The Negro is either your equal or he is not. If he is your equal, why is it necessary to discriminate against him? If he is not your equal, he is either it necessary to discriminate against him? If he is not your equal, he is either your inferior, or superior. I don't suppose you'll say he is your superior.

AUG 21 1943

"Therefore, if you consider him your inferior because, by the accident of birth, his skin is black, tell me the difference between your attitude and Hitler's attitude towards those who, by the equally chance circumstances of birth, haven't 'Aryan' blood flowing through their veins and are persecuted accordingly."

BAN NEGRO NEWSPAPERS IN CAROLINA TOWN

Bee
Chicago, Ill

WALTERBORO, S. C., Sept. 9—The Nazi-inspired tactics of Negrophobes in towns throughout the South which have used dictator methods to ban the sale of Negro newspapers, hit this town Saturday.

Sept. 10, 1943

Mayor H. H. Sweat, reporterly responding to a request from "an officer" at the Walterboro army air base near here imposed a similar "stop sale" order. No more Negro papers may be sold here.

No official reason was made public for the sudden bar. A representative of one of the newspapers said at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon Police Chief Mandel Smith took him before Mayor Sweat and he quoted the mayor as saying: "You know better than try to sell snch a damn paper as this around here. I've been trying to keep these white folks off you niggers' necks but the first thing you know they're gonna have you strung up on one of these trees. Since these dam Yankee soldiers have been coming down here they've been putting hell in you niggers. I don't want another one of these damn nigger papers sold around here, I mean that too."

Sept. 10, 1943

The agent said he was told afterwards not to mention having been brought before the mayor, but to just stop handling the papers. A second agent, for another paper was also informed not to handle further copies. A committee of citizens planned a conference this week with Mayor Sweat on the matter. Soldiers reaching town from the air base were bitter because of the ban and said they had planned to take the issue to Washington if it could not be adjusted with their own officers.

17-1943
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tennessee

NEWS AT A GLANCE

TENNESSEE COURT JIM CROW ASSAILED

MAR 4 1943

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Because he refused to leave a seat in city court and stand in a crowded section, the Rev. A. J. Simmons, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, was roughly handled and threatened with arrest at the preliminary hearing of Charles Wallace, held for rape, last week.

MAR 4 1943

Although Judge Williams has declared repeatedly there is no jim-crow in his court room, the bailiff of the court, one Policeman Yates, attempted to force the minister from his seat even bringing in three or four other officers to eject him.

MAR 4 1943

It required the presence of the judge himself to quiet the disturbance and to say that the 30 or 40 Negroes standing could sit anywhere they chose in the courtroom.—A. N. P.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
October 29, 1943

Club Fights Location Of New Negro School

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28. (AP)—Sumner county citizens Saturday will meet to consider a protest which originated with the Hendersonville Civic Club against the location of a vocational extension of the Nashville Christian Institute, a Negro school, near the town.

C. L. Powell, a club committeeman, contacted in Hendersonville, said members of the committee had met here with A. M. Burton, member of the board of directors of the Church of Christ institute, and had found him "firm in his stand to carry out plans to establish a Negro school on a 1,000-acre farm near town."

"The location of the school in this area," Powell said, "would be a decided detriment to the community because the community isn't prepared for the infiltration of Negro population which would result from the school's establishment.

"The club can't speak for the entire population of the county, however," he said, "so a meeting has been called Saturday to lay the matter before the citizens." He said Burton had been invited to speak at the meeting.

Sumner Citizens Sign Petitions Opposing Negro School There

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
November 1, 1943

Hendersonville, Tenn., Nov. 1—(Special)—Following spirited addresses by a number of Sumner County leaders, about 300 citizens of this community Saturday afternoon signed two petitions in which they protested establishment of a Negro Bible and argricultural school proposed by A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Co. of Nashville.

One of the petitions is addressed to Burton and the other asks the Sumner County Court "to take such action as is necessary and proper relative to controlling and supervising the establishment of an agricultural college for colored people at Hendersonville."

The crowd also voted by acclamation to adopt a resolution passed by the Hendersonville Civic Club which opposes Burton's plan to found the school on a 1,000-acre intract of land owned by George B. Graves.

"We are not concerned with a racial question," declared C. W. Breedlove, president of the Civic Club, who presided at the meeting and made the opening address.

"We are not here to go on record as opposing this school because it is an institution for colored people," he said. "We are against it because it is an institution. We are opposed to any kind of an institution coming into this section and we are here to protect our community and to appeal to Mr. Burton to locate this institution in a neighborhood that would be more desirable," the chairman said.

Col. Berry's Message

A highlight of the meeting was the reading of a telegram from Col. Harry S. Berry, with the Army Air Forces at Las Vegas, N. M., whose mother's property adjoins the Graves' farm.

Colonel Berry declared that the proposed school would be "doomed to failure. While I heartily favor such institutions from an educational standpoint they should be located in surroundings appropriate to their purposes," the telegram stated.

"This proposed location violates all dictates of sound judgment and inflicts gross injustices upon both local citizens and intended beneficiaries," Colonel Berry's message said.

All of the speakers who addressed the crowd declared they were heartily in accord with Burton's plan for the school provided it were located somewhere else.

"I appreciate Mr. Burton's Christian unselfishness and I hope we will never utter a word to hurt his feelings," said J. A. Luna, former member of the Sumner County School Board and extensive land owner. "We don't want our community injured and we will do everything in our power to keep this institution from coming here.

"You have a right to carry your objections to Mr. Burton, so I think the rest of the county should support you," Mayor W. P. Puryear of Gallatin told the crowd in a brief talk.

"If Mr. Burton insists on placing this institution here it will create a resentment that will prevent the college from growing and progressing as it should," Mayor Puryear said.

"I think the money he wants to put into it would serve its purpose somewhere else."

Declaring that the proposal to establish the college would "make anew a problem as old as the human race," Woodall Murrey, Sr., suggested that Burton establish the school in a location "that is predominately Negro."

Carpenter Speaks

"If Mr. Burton wants to establish a school for Negroes why doesn't he put it on some of his own land?" asked Andrew Carpenter, the last speaker of the day.

"He's had his land restricted against colored people for a period of 100 years," Carpenter shouted.

"Davidson County doesn't want it, and Brother Burton knows it," Carpenter declared, "so he comes out here.

"There's no use to soft-pedal it," Carpenter said. "He hasn't asked our opinion and has refused to listen. He's not here this afternoon.

"If I were Brother Burton and I wanted to establish such an institution the first thing I'd do would be to come out here and talk to the citizens and see how they felt about it. It is not right to force such a thing on us.

"This is a wonderful county," Carpenter said as he recounted the history of Sumner and the Hendersonville community. "It has had some of the most famous citizens and they have always done well.

"If Brother Burton will let us alone we'll continue to do well," Carpenter said.

"We are not opposed to an institution in a suitable location but we are not going to have it out here if we can help ourselves," the speaker declared.

Mrs. Horatio Berry, whose farm adjoinst the land which Burton proposed to buy, was invited to address the meeting. "I am too hoarse to speak," Mrs. Berry said, "besides, everybody knows which side of the fence I'm on."

Former State Senator J. T. Durham of Gallatin, who recited a history of Sumner County, declared, "it is my experience that no institution without the cooperation of the people can be a success.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
November 18, 1943

Hendersonville Negro College Plan Stopped

NASHVILLE, Nov. 17 (AP)—Plans for locating a Negro Agricultural College and Bible School at Hendersonville, in Sumner County, have been abandoned, A. M. Burton, Nashville, said last night.

Hendersonville citizens had protested the move and the Hendersonville Civic Club passed a resolution protesting location of the school in the community.

"We are disappointed because we were only trying to do good, but we felt that it was inadvisable to carry through on the project because of the attitude of the citizens of Hendersonville," Burton stated.

He said his committee would retain a farm purchased as a site for the proposed school, but declined to state whether any other project was in prospect for the farm.

Burton added that he believed it would now be impossible to locate the school in any rural community, and if it was decided to go with the project it would have to be in a city.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
Nov. 17th, 1943.

Plans Abandoned For Negro School At Hendersonville

A. M. Burton of Nashville said last night that plans for locating a Negro agricultural college and Bible school at Hendersonville, in Sumner County, have been abandoned, due to protests by the town's citizens. The proposed school was sponsored by Burton, a member of the board of directors of David Lipscomb College, as a Church of Christ project.

"We are disappointed, because we were only trying to do good," Burton said, "but we felt that it was inadvisable to carry through on the project."

He stated that his committee would retain a farm purchased near Hendersonville as a site for the proposed school, but declined to say whether any other project was in propspect for the farm, adding that he believed it would now be impossible to locate the school in any rural community.

If the project materializes, a city will be chosen as the site, he said.

TEACHERS FILE SUIT

Charging violations of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution, and Federal and state laws, the Jackson Colored Teachers' Association Wednesday filed suit in Federal District Court here for equal wages and back pay against the Jackson City Commission.

The suit asks that the matter be referred to a special master to ascertain and report on the amount of back salary due plaintiffs or which plaintiffs would have been paid were it not for the unconstitutional discrimination herein complained of."

Attorneys for the plaintiff include A. A. Latting of Memphis.

Globe and Independe
Nashville, Tenn.

AUG 6 1943

Customers Stage Boycott Against Northside Store

A number of persons living in the vicinity of 12th avenue, north, and Grant street were staging a boycott against a grocery store in that vicinity this week and urging their friends to stop patronizing the place. The boycott is said to have been decided upon as a protest against the way a clerk in the store treated a colored customer. He is reported to have drawn his pistol on Mrs. Ephraim Alexander when she went there last week to discuss a matter pertaining to the amount of change the clerk gave Mrs. Alexander's little 8-year-old girl. The clerk, it is said, became angry at having his word disputed and drew his gun on the woman, she reported, and ordered her to leave and not return to the store.

Mrs. Alexander, an upright young woman, is a member of Mt. Zion Baptist church and takes an active part in social and civic club work.

FBI May Enter Controversy

School Head Receives Threats As Townsfolks' Protest Grows

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A. M. Burton, president of the Nashville Life and Casualty Insurance company, said Tuesday that he has turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation an anonymous letter [redacted] if he refused to drop plans to establish an agricultural school for colored boys at Hendersonville, Tenn. Details of the letter or its threats were not given by Burton.

In commenting on a citizens' meeting held Saturday afternoon at Hendersonville, Burton said he thought it best to "wait until all this blows over so the citizenry and I can get together on the project."

He pointed out that proposed location of the school was near the river "off an old country road and four miles from town. The people would have to drive eight miles in order to get a look at the place," he added.

DOOMED TO FAILURE

Meantime Col. Harry S. Berry, now with the Army Air Forces at Los Vegas, N. Mex., and a former resident of the community, declared in a telegram to the Hendersonville Civic club that the establishment of a colored school in the area would be "doomed to failure."

It was reported that a meeting of the club there [redacted] meeting to protest the [redacted] proposed Bible school and college, sponsored by Burton and the various Churches of Christ throughout the state, the citizens voted unanimously to ask Burton to "abandon the idea" of locating the institution there.

"We are not opposing the school nor the race," said C. W. Breedlove, Nashville attorney, who is a resident of Hendersonville, presiding at Saturday's meeting. "But we are trying to protect this community from an influx of citizens who would not fit into this community because of the location of this institution."

Former State Senator J. T. Durham, Woodall Murrey, Gallatin attorney, [redacted] W. P. Puryear, Jr., of Gallatin, [redacted] Carpenter and Breedlove all made talks in opposition to the location of the proposed school.

Protest over the proposed college began a week ago Tuesday night when the Hendersonville Civic Club passed a resolution condemning the location of the project.

Prospects Of Negro School Irks Whites In Tennessee Town

NOV 6 - 1946

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa

HENDERSONVILE, Tenn.—Plans calling for the erection of an agricultural college for Negro boys near here by the Churches of Christ were oposed last week by the Hendersonville Civic Club. The club, composed of white citizens of Hendersonville and Sumner county, condemned the proposed project in a resolution adopted at its regular monthly meeting.

1,000-ACRE FARM

The incident grew out of the purchase of a 1,000-acre farm about four miles from Hendersonville on the Cumberland river by the Churches of Christ for the establishment of a small Bible school and agricultural college for Negro boys.

The resolution pointed out that "An overwhelming majority of the citizens and residents of the southern section of Sumner county, and more particularly of Hendersonville, have voiced an objection to locating the planned college here by because Hendersonville and its environs are predominantly inhabited by the Caucasion race, and the community is not equipped to house, school and care for the large Negro population that will obviously filter into and around the site now contemplated on which to found the aforesaid college."

Plans for the college are being sponsored by A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance company, and other leaders of the Church of Christ.

"The property is somewhat isolated and I think the action of the Hendersonville Civic Club is purely a misunderstanding on the part of the members brought about by their limited information on the situation," Burton declared.

The farm has been contracted for at a reported price of $100,000. Burton said the farm, containing 500 acres of river bottom and 500 acres of upland, would be devoted to the scientific growing of various crops, poultry and stock raising and that the students would be taught these methods from first hand, practical experience.

The college would take care of only 25 pupils at the start, and all teachers would be white.

17-1943

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
October 31, 1943

Texas Town Excited By Murders Has New Disturbance

LEVELLAND, Texas, Oct. 30.—(INS)—Racial disturbances in Levelland stirred new excitement Saturday night at the south plains city which was only beginning to settle down from the stir caused by Tuesday's brutal murders of Dr. and Mrs. Roy Hunt.

Hockley County Sheriff Ed Hofacket summoned help from neighboring counties and state officers when a group of more than 1000 Mexican cotton pickers from South Texas gathered on the town square.

The Mexicans had found a cafe where they had been accustomed to eat had changed hands. A sign on the door said "No Mexicans fed," and the new proprietor backed up his sign by ejecting the first would-be customers. Pop bottles and grapefruit flew.

Sheriff Hofacket induced a Mexican to make a speech to the crowd which apparently quieted them, but it was several hours before complete order could be restored.

JIM-CROW BAR ASS'N FLAYS NAT'L BOARD

Bee

Chicago, Ill—

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 14. (Special).—Bitterly denouncing the American Bar association for its new policy of fairness and justice which admits Negroes to membership, fascist-minded members of the Dallas (Texas) Bar association last week introduced a resolution of protest.

The resolution was presented by W. M. Holland, who called the action of the American bar "slap in the face of all southern members." The most recent meeting of the Texas body tabled the resolution after heated discussion. However, the Negro-hating faction of the association, led by D. A. [illegible]nk of Dallas, notifies the association that the matter will be brought up for reconsideration at the next meeting.

The Dallas bar has 1,043 members, but only 64 voted on the question, tabling the resolution with a close vote of 33 to 31.

Texas

Mexico Hits Texas School Segregation

Defender
Chicago, Ill—

WASHINGTON. — The State Department this week received official protests from the Mexican Government against the refusal of Texas school authorities to permit children of Mexican parentage to enroll in schools attended by whites.

Thirty-one Mexican families in Boling, Texas, have declined to send their children to a "jim crow" school for Mexicans at New Gulf six miles away from their home, a stand in which they have the support of the Mexican government.

The Mexican consul in Houston, Adolpho G. Dominguez, is said to have advised the parents to comply with the orders of Boling school officials, who have stated that Mexicans must attend the New Gulf school, pending the outcome of his report to his government.

Dominguez himself felt the sting of Texas racial discrimination when the Blue Moon cafe in New Gulf recently advised him that if he wanted to eat there he must go into the kitchen.

The school superintendent in Goose Creek, Texas, a town which likewise keeps Mexican children from attending school with American children, declared that his teachers are opposed to mixing Mexican and Anglo-Saxon children in their classes.

17-1943

Virginia

Did Not Order Separate Facilities, Says Straus

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, June 24—M. W. Straus, assistant secretary of the Interior says the department was not responsible for the order requiring Negro clerks to use separate toilet facilities in the Geological Survey unit located in Clarendon, Va., in a commuication with the NAACP.

The Geological Survey, an Interior Department bureau, leases a floor in a privately owned building. It was reported that Negro clerks had recently been ordered to use facilities separate from their white co-workers.

The secretary's inquiry disclosed that the owner of the building, in order to satisfy the demands of his other tenants had established segregation.

The Department of Interior leases the premises by the year. Any renewal of the lease, said Straus, will be made with the full understanding of the lessor that the Department of Interior has a policy of non-discrimination and non-segregation of employees.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Gate Order Defied by Richmond P.O.

Postmaster General Walker's order forbidding segregation in post office building throughout the country is being defied in the Richmond, Va., post office which still maintains a separate room for the two colored clerks and the public.

This cafeteria is used by Federal employees of the U.S. Federal Court Collector of Internal Revenue, etc.

One postman told the AFRO that he had heard about the order but does not know whether it has been called to the attention of others.

Baltimore Conforms

Baltimore, which heretofore barred all colored persons whether postal employees or not put the new order into effect and served all races indiscriminately.

Postmaster Sibley stated that Baltimore would conform to Postmaster General Walker's order.

Philly Already Okey

Postmaster Walker's order to end all segregation was sent directly to the postmaster of Philadelphia and was not in the regular bulletin distributed and posted on the bulletin boards of the post office.

Employees, however, have always eaten in the cafeteria without any segregation.

Challenge

Separation Of Races

Norfolk Teacher Appeals Conviction In Police Court

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

NORFOLK—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals will review the state segregation law in effect on street cars and buses. Sitting in Richmond last Tuesday, the tribunal granted a writ of error to Mrs. Sarah B. Davis, Norfolk school teacher, who was convicted and fined $5 and costs in Corporation Court No. 1 of a charge of "violation of Section 3983, Code of Virginia," for allegedly refusing to move to the rear of a Norfolk bus on June 14.

Mrs. Davis, it was stated in the appeal petition and records filed with the high court, was fined $5 and $2.75 costs after she boarded a Fairmount bus in Norfolk last June 14 and sat down on a three-passenger seat between two white male passengers.

The testimony showed there was no other vacant seat on the crowded bus.

ATTACKS POLICE POWER OF OPERATORS

Norfolk, Virginia

In seeking to overturn the lower-court verdict, counsel for the appellant attacked as unconstitutional the provision of Virginia segregation law which vests special police powers in operators and conductors of buses and streetcars to enforce racial separation.

As summed up by the appellant's petition, testimony for the Commonwealth was to this effect: That the bus driver told Mrs. Davis "You can't sit there", that there was no other vacant seat on the bus; that the driver intended to assign her a seat in the rear but did not; that he never requested her to leave the vehicle.

She testified that she would have taken any seat the driver assigned to her, but that none was assigned; that no rules or regulations on seating were read to her; that the operator merely ordered her to the rear, where there were no vacant seats; that she did not argue with him.

REFUSED TO MOVE, CLAIM

The driver said that she refused to move, but she denied this.

The petition contended the lower court erred in overruling a motion to strike the Commonwealth's testimony and in overruling a motion for new trial, made on grounds that the judgment was contrary to the law and evidence.

It said "the judgment of the court seems to indicate that the motivating influence was the lack of co-operation on the part of the defendant . . . The facts, exclusive of testimony for the defendant, exclude a valid judgment of guilty."

"UNFAIRLY ENFORCED"

Defense counsel said also that "the delegations of police power (to bus drivers) which are palpably arbitrary, unjust and unreasonable, are illegal and contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States" and added that testimony for the defense "tended to prove that the segregation law as to bus passengers was unfairly enforced as against Negroes."

Rights And Duties In Norfolk, Virginia A Democracy

Journal and Guide

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

The Newport News Court Case

HOLDING the spotlight again in the news of the day is the case of the three principals and three teachers of Newport News who were dismissed by the school board last May. The petition of the thirty "aggrieved" heads of families finally came up for a hearing before Judge Herbert Smith in the Corporation Court of this city on July 30-31. Arrayed on one side was the lone attorney for the school board (acting City Attorney Ford) and on the other were the six attorneys for the citizens and the ousted principals and teachers.

DR. JACKSON

Displaying arguments heavily weighted with precedent, the attorney for the school board held the floor on the 30th for more than two hours on his motion to have the judge dismiss the case for want of jurisdiction; the following day, four of the six attorneys for the citizens rebutted with as much vigor and brilliant while appealing to the judge to overrule the motion and thereby bring the case to trial by witnesses.

CALLED STAR CHAMBER SESSION

In simple language the attorney for the school board is resorting to every point of law at his command to prevent the board of five members, the appelles, from being placed on the stand, and, as he says, from being made a "three ring circus." His opposing attorneys are striving just as hard to put these members on the stand as adverse witnesses and have them tell the court why they dismissed these public servants.

Indeed it is much more than to tell the court; it is an effort to get these school officials to tell an anxious and waiting world why they committed their dastardly act. While admitting that school boards in Virginia and discretionary power to hire and fire teachers, Attorney Ransome for the citizens contended that the board abused this power, and that the famous meeting they held to dismiss these people was itself an illegal meeting. He branded this session a Star Chamber session.

The issues in this case are profound and unprecedented in the history of public education in Virginia. It is largely for this reason that the judge took the case under advisement with the promise to render a decision on the school board's attorney's motion, by August 10. If this one board wins its point of having unlimited power to dismiss teachers in the Newport News system it will mean that the other 123 boards in Virginia will have similar power over the teachers in their school systems. Thus each board will become a little autocracy in our land of democracy. According to the Newport News attorney, school supreintendents in such matters are powerless in the face of the all-powerful school board.

Another issue covers the question of race relations—the struggle of the Negro to secure simple justice in a predominant white society. All the efforts of the NAACP, the Virginia State Teachers Association, and all the southern Negro State Teachers Associations are at stake in the outcome of the Newport News fight. If the school board wins this court fight then the Negro school teachers in Virginia must silence themselves on equal salaries for fear of dismissal.

QUESTION OF NEGRO RELATIONSHIPS

Still another issue is the question of the relationship of Negroes to one another. The three vacant principalships have already been filled and the appointees will receive three thousand dollars a year, salaries real-

News court fight is truly one of the great questions of our time.

persistent rumor, connived with the board to overthrow the principals. Essentially of the board not by placing, and not by themselves. cipals and teachers High salaries these are but the hard fight of the positions constitute the "hot spot" among all the positions in the State and these appointees the burning fire—the Judases who would tear down the NAACP, the State Teachers Association, and all Virginia teachers. strive in order to satisfy some of Negroes according to the outcome of the Newport

17-1943
The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Washington

Negroes Barred By Cafes, Says Protest

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 19. — A council of 30 Negro and white employees of the Kaiser shipyards here today urged the Office of Price Administration to force all restaurants in the Portland-Vancouver area to serve Negroes.

In a letter to the district O. P. A. office he council members dubbed the refusal of many of the area's restaurants to serve Negro workers "a great asset to absenteeism" because "a man can't do efficient work without food."

17-1943
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

West Va. Has 36000 Colored Coal Miners

No Discrimination in Mines; It Begins When Work Ends

KEEP THREATENING TO QUIT NEXT YEAR

But They Never Do; Pay Good, Company Stores Get Most of It

DEC 4 - 1943

NEXT WEEK

What white people talk most about in South Carolina.

By MICHAEL CARTER

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — Race prejudice begins at exactly 4:30 p.m. in West Virginia's coal fields. When the State's 36,000 colored miners go down into the earth with thousands of whites in the morning, race prejudice ends.

The white miner will work with the colored man, will sit on a rock and talk with him, will tell him about his wife and if needs be will rescue the colored miner from harm. But he won't sit next to him in a dining theatre off the mine camp.

DEC 4 - 1943

Work Ends, J.C. Begins

It is only in the evening that racial differences take on their accustomed American meaning. The white miner who worked all day with the colored miner and divulged his family secrets to him, hides his face—and becomes a white man in a Southern town.

Despite this paradox, the white miner can and does elect colored miners to good-paying union jobs. The union is as important to these men as their church and bread and butter. They will even trust a colored miner with their lives, but they won't send their children to the same backward little school.

Union Hurt by Neglect

The UMWA (United Mine Workers of America) will not, for some strange reasons, attempt to educate these men in the manners of racial courtesy.

The UMWA will not tolerate prejudice in the mines, but it encourages it, with a do-nothing-about-it policy in the mine camps.

One colored miner told me: "Down in the pit they act as if they could kiss us, but here they act as if they don't know us. If we took surface prejudices down into the shafts with us we could kill each other off in no time. Everybody in a mine is black. You could not discriminate if you wanted to."

More Money, Same Standards

Mining is hard work. Living conditions for miners are even worse than for the poorest city dweller. No miner knows how much he will earn under the new mine wage scale. Paul Reid, white, secretary of the UMWA Local 17, said: "The recent wage increases should net the miner at least $60 a week for six nine-hour days."

DEC 4 - 1943

Although this will make the coal miner the third highest wage earner in America (aviation and auto manufacturers are first and second), the miner will not have a higher standard of living. He will not be able to move into better quarters or have running water in his house, or move to a quieter street.

Freight cars will still puff in the street in front of his living room; he will continue to heat his shanty with fire places, and his wife will keep right on drawing water from the nearest well.

Houses Falling Apart

This is because there is no place to move. The miner must live near the mines and he usually lives in company towns called "camps." The camps I saw, at Cabin Creek and Logan, were called "the best camps in the area."

The houses, owned by the company, are falling apart. I saw birds making nests in the side walls of houses. No one has an inside toilet. All toilets are outside. All toilets are constantly on the move. As they become filled they are moved back and a new hole dug. With a large family the toilet can quickly get to be 100 yards from the shanty.

Baths Ineffective

When a miner comes home from work, his wife has heated water on top of a coal stove. He bathes in a tin tub in the kitchen and generally simply wets the coal dust that is on him.

The colored miners in Cabin Creek live in a street called "White Row." There is no essential difference between the houses occupied by whites and the ones in White Row. All of them need paint, not one is fit for human habitation.

DEC 4 - 1943

Miners don't complain about their mobile toilets. In the mine a man goes to the toilet in any obscure place that is away from an air current.

Miners don't complain about the electric lighting system in their houses. Miners are inky black. All wires for lights in a miner's shanty are strung across the ceiling, usually they hang down and have to be tacked up.

Appetites Good

The first thing a miner wants when he comes from the pit is food. Miners are enormous eaters. Most of them raise chickens, an occasional cow, and pigs. For dinner a miner may have three different kinds of meat.

Despite their good wages, miners are almost always broke, but they are extremely generous with one another and won't complain about being broke. Only a few miners have cash money two days after pay day. The mine owners will allow them to draw script, round brassy checks that can be used in company stores, and up to $2 a day in cash, every day.

Mine Owners Get It Back

Most of this money goes right back into the mine owners' pockets. The company store gets exhorbitant prices for everything the miner buys.

In a company store you can buy food, soft drinks, live chickens, hardware, hats, dynamite, dresses and household supplies. Most miners estimate that they spend half of their salaries here. The stores I visited in the Cabin Creek section were in OPA Class 3, but a No. 2 can of peaches cost 42 cents and other prices were equally high.

No Paved Streets

Around the company store is a constant collection of townspeople, women waiting for their husbands to come home from the pits, gossippers, and injured miners who are taking the day off.

In the streets, weak-limbed children play. Streets are never paved and the entire camp looks dismal. It is as if the blackness of the mine had seeped out into the day.

At 6:30 in the morning a miner is up and on his way to work. The sun is not shining when he leaves the house, and the sun will be behind another mountain when he comes home.

Most of the mines in West Virginia are called "Drift Mines." This means that the vein of coal is approached from the side of a mountain. Usually the miner rides up the side of the mountain to get to the mouth of the mine.

New Pay Basis Important

Portal-to-portal pay is important here because even after the miner enters the shaft he may have to walk half an hour to get to the face of coal on which he is working. Miners complained about that.

Major William Veasly, only colored mine safety inspector in West Virginia, explained the operations of mining to the AFRO:

"As soon as you get to your face of coal you test the place for safety. You check the timbers that hold the roof and the floor under you. Anything in a mine can give away.

"If you are in a gaseous mine you look for the fire boss's OK before you start anything. We once used canaries to test for carbon monoxide, but we don't any more.

"A little carbon monoxide will kill a canary, but an oxygen deficiency sufficient to kill a man won't harm a canary. This makes the canary a poor test for real safety.

Buy Own Dynamite

"When a miner gets to his face of coal he either operates a compressed-air machine to cut down the coal or he dynamites. A dynamiter has to buy his own dynamite. It costs him about 80 cents a day.

"Sometimes the blast from a charge will blow out a miner's light. When that happens he says some one is home with his wife. Miners are not superstitious, but most of them will not kill a rat."

Veasly is one of the 60-odd colored men who have mine foremen's permits. But West Virginia mine owners employ but three of them as assistant mine foremen. The UMWA makes no real protest over this, although it got Veasly his job with the State.

Duties Vary

Only a few of the men who are known generally as miners actually cut coal. A classification called "day men" work on a per diem basis. They are motormen, trackmen, and brakemen. Tonnage men work on a piece work basis. They are loaders and cutters. Most miners are in the latter categories.

A good loader can make up to $240 a month, old schedule. Many miners earn nearly $300 a month. Nevertheless the miner is always broke.

Here is where the money in a family goes:

"Sure I'm making the money, but look at my expenses. After I pay stoppages (standing bills), I have no money left," one told me. My regular monthly bills are: rent, $15; union dues, $1.80; war bonds, $37.50; light, $2:50; dynamite, $30; income taxes, $22, and food, $60."

Most of that money went back to the company store which also owns, but does not repair, the shanty in which the miner lives.

Mortality Heavy

West Virginia's mines kill an average of one and a half men a day. A colored man is killed once every three days or so. All miners know the risks they take, yet none wants to quit mining.

You don't have to walk far to see armless men, and other cripples torn up by the mines. Nearly every old-time miner with whom you shake hands will be shy a finger.

I never once talked to a miner who said he was scared. But every miner I talked to said he was going to quit next year. Some admitted that they had been saying that for twenty years.

Can't Quit

This miner was typical:

"I'm sorry for myself, I'm sorry I'm a miner, I don't like to make my wife live in this hovel. But I can't quit. I make a good living—I make more than other colored people, and I spend more.

"Most of all when I get down in that pit I'm a free man. I have no boss. I just do my work. As for race relations, if you middle class people got along with whites as well as we do you'd be happy. We are segregated on the surface. We are segregated on the surface, but down there all of us are equal. You never hear of any riots among miners.

DEC 4 - 1943

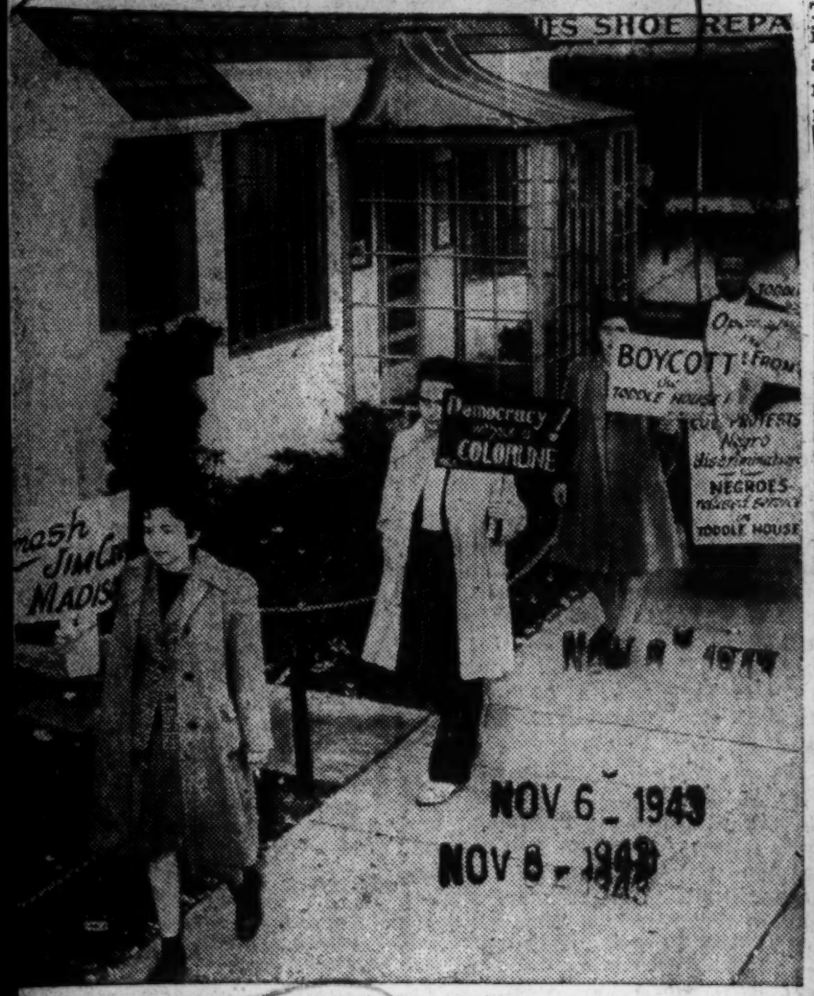
I could find nothing in the gloomy, dirty mine camp that would glue a man to the job, but whatever it is holds 36,000 colored miners under the earth, digging coal for America.

There are no day-after-pay-day absences from work and no miner has been known to show up for work drunk. They always go back to the mines.

17-1943

WISCONSCIN

PICKETS CRACK JIM CROW



University of Wisconsin students, protesting the Madison, Wis., Toddle shop's racial discrimination when three Negro students were told to "take their hamburgers outside and eat them," picketed the shop for two days before the chef, a new employee from Detroit, was fired and the chain's supervisor, A. E. Weeks, promised no more trouble. Front to rear are pickets, Lee Greenberg, New York City; Victor Steinbach, Tiffin, Ohio; Joan Goldberg, Denver, Colo., and John Branion, Chicago.

Wis. Students Picket Eaterie Crack Jim Crow

NOV 6 - 1943

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

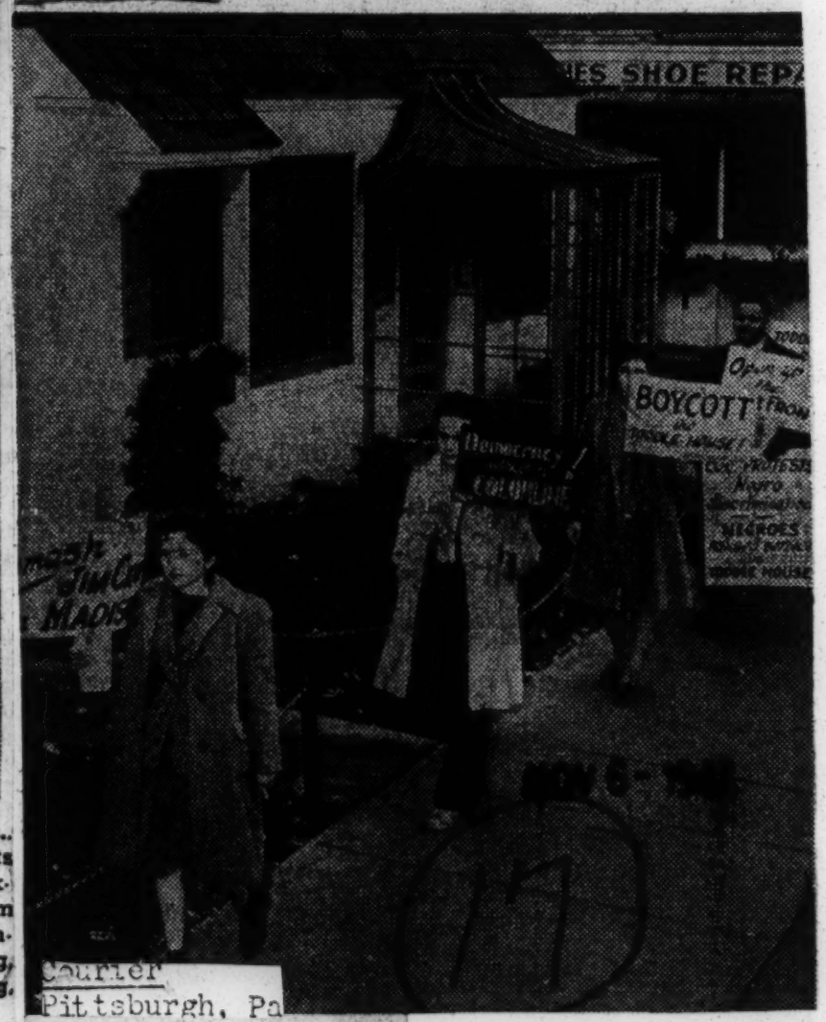
MADISON, Wis. — Threatened with court action and ringed by a picket line composed of liberal University of Wisconsin students, the Toddle House restaurant management on Tuesday repudiated the action of its employees who refused to serve a group of Negro students early Sunday morning.

Hereafter students will be served with equal courtesy regardless of their color or creed, the management announced following a meeting with a student committee of five persons representing the Committees of Correspondence and the Wisconsin Liberal Association.

Picketing of the restaurant by students bearing signs labeled "Down with jim crow" and "Break the color line," lasted from 8 a.m. Monday until late Tuesday morning when A. E. Weeks, district supervisor of the Toddle House organization which has other branches located on Midwest campuses, met with the committee.

Weeks promised that every effort will be made to see that the restaurant's newly adopted non-discriminatory policy is adhered to. The student committee called off its threat to swear out warrants against the Toddle House after reaching the agreement with the management.

WISCONSIN STUDENTS PROTEST



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In protest of humiliation and insults handed to three Negro students at the "Toddle Shop," near the campus of the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, several [illegible] classmates and students of the institution picketed the establishment and broke down the barrier and won a promise from the management that [illegible] incident should not occur again. Pickets included a Chicago student, John Branion, pictured at the right.

17-1943
Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WYOMING

White Fined $50 For Insults to Negroes

I am writing to tell you of a situation that exists in this city. I am a member of a band. After work, we usually go down to the Union Pacific Railroad station to eat in the lunch room. All the waitresses, cooks, and helpers are colored on this shift.

On this particular morning a white bus driver came into the place, and because he wasn't served immediately, got very angry. His words were, "If you damn niggers were down South where I came from, you would give me some service damn quick or get your damn brains blown out."

The waitresses didn't pay much attention to this because they are pretty much used to being insulted. They explained to him that there had been orders ahead of his and those people had to be served first. This did not stop him. He continued his tirades, piling insult on top of insult. Finally a white M.P. called the police and the man was arrested and put in jail over night.

At the trial the following day, he was fined $50. However, when the girls came back to work that day they were told by the management to serve only the white soldiers and NOT the colored. No colored soldiers were involved in this trouble, so why should the restriction be put on them? This is the only place in town where colored people can eat after 12 o'clock.

The girls would all like to quit work, but the living expenses are very high here. The rent ranges from eight to ten dollars per week, and meals begin at 60 cents. They couldn't very well quit work without something else in view in the line of employment. This is the only decent job in town for them, since there are no defense plants here.

Most of the girls are from various parts of the country, trying to make a living for themselves and to be close to their husbands who are stationed at Fort Warren and the Fourth Regiment near here.

What can be done about this situation? Why can't colored soldiers be served here? Is this a matter for the NAACP? — A Chicagoan in Cheyenne, Wyo.